Powell Named Judge; Hendon And Guthrie Re-Elected; Two Run-Offs

The Tuskegee News — Tuskegee, Ala.

Tuesday's primary election in Macon County resulted in the election of a new Inferior Judge, the overwhelming re-election of the incumbent Tax Assessor and Revenue Board Member from District 4, and left two offices to be decided in the second primary set for May 31st.

Richard H. (Dick) Powell, III defeated his opponent, James M. (Kayo) Rea, for the Inferior Court judgeship, an office held for a number of years by Judge W. C. Hare. The young Tuskegee attorney, who is stepping into the shoes of his late father and grandfather in the law profession of Macon County, recevied 1499 votes. Mr. Rea, a native of Notasulga, is also one of the county's promising young attorneys with offices established both at Tuskegee and Notasulga. He received 1035 votes.

Veteran Tax Assessor Harold E. Hendon set a fast pace and piled up a total of 2,311 votes to lead all the other candidates and return him to the office for another four years. His impressive victory was scored over young businessman, L. G. (Glenn) Elkins, who received 209 votes.

In the Tax Collector's race, incumbent John Hugh Reynolds lacked slightly more than 60 votes of having a majority over three Tuskegee men, who aspired to the office. Arthur L. Cooper, insurance man who received to office. Arthur L. Cooper insurance man who received 640 votes, will oppose Mr. Reynolds in the run-off May 31st. Another insurance man R. Louis Segrest received 503 votes and John T. (Tip) Morgan, Jr. got 276 votes.

A run-off also resulted for the office of Revenue Board Member from District 2. Madison Davis, Fort Davis businessman and cattleman, led the ticket, receiving 1161 votes to 1048 for John T. Dyson, who has held the office for the past two terms. W. R. Godfrey, Jr., businessman and planter who lives in the Society Hill community, was the third man in this race, polling 314 votes.

RICHARD H. POWELL, III

. . . winner in judgeship race

Virgil M. Guthrie, of Notasulga, ran ahead of four other candidates to be re-elected as Member of the Board of Revenue from District 4. Mr. Guthrie received his majority with a total of 1,309 votes. Others in this race were Herman D. Daughtry, of the Franklin community, 605 votes; J. Hoyt Sheppard, of Milstead, 398 votes; E. P. Livingston ,of Notasulga, 164 votes, and J. C. Callins, Notasulga, 98 votes.

In Beat One (Tuskegee) two men were elected to Justice of the Peace positions. John Slaton was high in the race with 940 votes. Mr. Slaton has held that position here for a number of years. James R. Perry, Sr., with 793 votes, was the second man named. James K. Wilson, with 447 vote, and Virgil V. Glass, with 371 votes, were others who vied for the places.

Hot Words Flying In Governor Race

The Miami Herald — Miami, Fla. — Thurs. 5-12-60

Carlton

By JOHN B. McDERMOTT
Herald Political Writer

WEST PALM BEACH — Sen. Doyle E. Carlton bid strong for governorship support of "Gold Coast" counties Wednesday, pledging legislative reapportionment which would assure the big population centers a fair shake in Tallahassee.

He also blasted his opponent, Farris Bryant as being a "school closer."

Carlton said Bryant's statement that he would shut down a school temporarily during a period of racial strife "amounts to an open invitation to create violence."

CARLTON

He said that he advocates segregation, just as does Bryant, "but I'll be a governor who ensures peace and does not permit lawless outbreaks in the first place."

Carlton concentrated on strategic Palm Beach and Broward counties which in the first primary gave him an edge over his opponent, Bryant, but had voted top-heavy for hometown candidates Fred O. Dickinson and Ted David.

Gene Robinson, who had been state coordinator for Dickinson, told newsmen at a Carlton rally in West Palm Beach that he believes the senator "has a good chance" of victory here.

Carlton conferred with editors of both The Palm Beach Post-Times and The Fort Lauderdale News in hopes of getting further editorial endorsements. Thirty-six state newspapers have endorsed him as the best candidate.

Carlton said he is geared for battle. He and Bryant meet face to face again Thursday night when they debate on a Jacksonville television program.

Their first meeting, last Sunday night in Miami, was one of the most torrid political slugfests ever witnessed in Florida.

On the reapportionment issue, Carlton said his plan for enlarging the Senate from 38 to 44 members and the House from 95 to 105 assures the population centers of Florida fair representation.

He said that while the figures correspond closely to the reapportionment plan which the voters rejected last November, the "obnoxious" restrictions contained in that plan have been removed.

Bryant

By MIKE MORGAN
Herald Staff Writer

FORT LAUDERDALE — Farris Bryant Wednesday militantly declared he was ready for a "gloves off, bare knuckles fight if that's the way we have to fight."

Nettled by charges from the Doyle Carlton camp that he was engaged in a smear campaign, Bryant told more than 500 of his Broward County followers who turned out for an early morning breakfast at the Governors' Club Hotel in Fort Lauderdale:

BRYANT

"This campaign has developed differently than I thought it would months ago . . . I reviewed that Miami show (the TV ruckus between the two candidates Sunday) and there were no smears, no name calling by me.

"Now I know how we have to fight. I wanted to fight with gloves on according to the rules . . . but if I can't we'll have to fight the way we have to . . ."

The crowd thundered a responsive cheer.

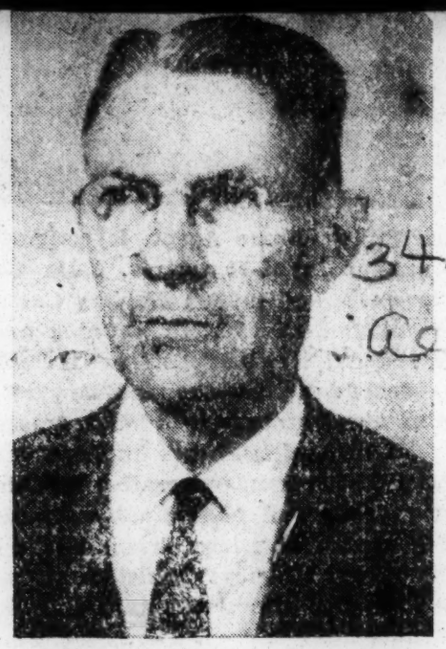
Later Bryant told newsmen he did not want anyone to think that he would fight "dirty." "I'll never do that, but I will fight as rough and tumble as we have to."

The breakfast gave some evidence of how hard it is to estimate who is reaping the votes of the defeated primary candidates. Although Ted David swung his support to Carlton, many of David's former supporters were in the crowd and at the head table, including Hervie Ross, who managed the Broward County campaign for David.

There was also a heavy turnout of former McCarty backers as well as former Dickinson party leaders in the county.

Bryant told newsmen he was confident of picking up "between 75 and 90 per cent of the active workers of former opposition candidates . . . especially in Dade and Broward."

He also charged Carlton with "pussyfooting" on the segregation stand and "being one thing one day in one place and another thing another day in another place." Later he said, "I defy a Philadelphia lawyer to understand his platform as stated on segregation.



ELECT

DAN BOYD

CIRCUIT JUDGE

* Capable and Experienced
* Diligent and Dependable in
* performance of official work

Your support and vote May 31st is earnestly solicited and will be sincerely appreciated

(Paid Political Advertisement by Dan Boyd, Roanoke, Alabama.)

Patterson Blasts State Newspapers

BY DON CUMMINS

Alabama newspapers are not telling the good things being accomplished during the present administration in Montgomery, Gov. John Patterson charged here yesterday.

In an oral blast at the state's papers, Gov. Patterson told about 400 members and guests attending the annual meeting of the Birmingham Committee of 100 at the Tutwiler, the newspapers won't write about the good news" because it isn't scandal.

"Newspapers ought to tell the public about the good things," he said. "Newspapers want you to do a good job but are not willing to give you a free hand to do it."

Patterson, obviously upset over a newspaper story dealing with expenditures of the mansion fund, described as a "malicious lie" the expenditure of $3000 for Blue and Gray Assn. football tickets.

If that was so, and it isn't, he said, that would amount to embezzlement of public funds.

'Promoted State'

The money was used in the promotion of the Blue and Gray Assn. project in the interest of promoting Alabama, not for football tickets, he said.

The major portion of the receipts go to the Alabama Sight Conservation program, he said.

Patterson charged newspapers wrote about alleged scandal in the state and made it difficult for the present administration to acquire competent men in state government.

Patterson told of the "bucket hole plugging" he talked of in his campaign.

"From the first day I took office, we have tried to plug holes in the treasury where the money had gone down the drain during the previous administration," he said.

'Have Had Trouble'

"But we have had trouble getting the good things and the hole plugging being done across to the public," he said.

Patterson emphasized the financial state of Alabama is good —"we are operating in the black and the financial picture for the years ahead looks good."

As to some of the holes plugged Patterson pointed to the Seafoods Division of the Alabama Department of Conservation which he said had deteriorated equipment and had completely run down.

That situation has been corrected and we now have one of the best seafood divisions in the nation protecting our oyster and shrimp fisheries, he said.

He said the administration had put a stop to land give-away of public park properties, such as the Gulf States Park lease to private enterprise for speculation for 50 years with an option for another 40 years.

Legal action has been taken in this case and is still pending in the Supreme Court, he said.

The state received $25,000 and 4 per cent of the gross in this case but the leasee had subleased it back to one of the original contractors and the state was actually getting only "4 per cent of 4 per cent," Patterson said.

"I could name dozens of similar cases," he said. "The lease of the land on the Mobile Causeway was given away at only 1/27th of its appraised value."

Planning New Laws

"We have cut out leasing of public land and are devising laws for presentation to the next legislature to prevent a re-occurence of what happened in the previous administration," Patterson told luncheon guests.

"We are adhering strictly to open bidding on contracts, saving the state thousands of dollars."

He charged that state auditors, according to records on file, have charged back $700,000 to the conservation department while under the direction of William Drinkard and steps have been taken to recover the money.

He said the money was used in construction of public buildings and letting of contracts in violation of state laws.

Another case, Patterson explained, concerned a contractor who contracted for a certain amount of sand to be dredged from the Gulf and only dredged half of what the contract called for.

Our highway department is in better condition than when we took over, and it will be in still better position when we leave, Patterson told the business and industrial executives present.

Under the able direction of Earl T. McGowin the Alabama State Docks which lost $250,000 the year before he took over, made a profit of $1 million last year and has earned $500,000 in the first six months of this fiscal year, Patterson said.

Patterson said the state had saved $50,000 a year in the state insurance fund by getting an increase in the discount rate and had forestalled a 20 per cent rate increase despite a high damage rate.

He said Alabama had a double A rating on the first issue of $20 million school revenue bonds.

Lands Meriweather

Patterson said Charles Meriweather state finance director is doing "a splendid job . . . one of the best in the state," but was being branded as a "crook and thief and every Sunday faces a vicious attack on his character."

As examples of what the present administration is saving the Alabama taxpayer, Patterson cited the following as the amount now being saved compared to the previous administration:

Teamwork will get business and industry to move into Alabama, he said. The climate is favorable, its people are co-operative and on the whole labor-management relations are good although there is room for improvement.

'Industry Available'

"Industry is looking this way," he said.

If the public does not know of the good things its state government is doing, he said, "corrupt government could be bred, and I don't want to see that again."

Earlier in the meeting, William P. Engel, retiring chairman of the committee of 100 said," I cannot boast of the major accomplishments I had hoped for," at the same time pointing to a successful 1959.

He said 11 new plants were located in Jefferson County and 30 existing plants expanded their facilities.

And he pointed to the national trend of locating in areas adjacent to large metropolitan areas.

However, Engel said, "During the past year we have had entirely too much labor trouble.

"Birmingham has the reputation of having a very bad labor picture resulting in strikes and strife."

Engel called the race relations problem the second most pressing in the district and "in spite of biased, distorted, untrue articles appearing in national publication Birmingham has made enormous strides.

James A. Head Sr., newly elected chairman of the Committee of 100, called for a more aggressive selling effort for Birmingham and its surrounding market area.

"Part of our selling job is selling our own people and I do not intend to listen to any more criticism about 'what's wrong with our community," he said.

Head called the tax structure favorable and said per capita debt compares favorably with that of other southern cities.

He called on those present to stop a "Sales Prevention Week" attitude which gives a false impression to our citizens.

The 1960's are the time for the big effort for Birmingham, he said.

34a(2) 1960

ALABAMA

Tuskegee Names Corbitt Mayor Pending City Poll

By JIM BULLINGTON
Advertiser Correspondent

TUSKEGEE—Councilman Roy E. Corbitt was elevated to the mayoralty of Tuskegee Tuesday night by the city's governing body.

Corbitt was voted in as the city's top executive after council president W. Foy Thompson resigned, thus making Corbitt next in line for the position. (After appointing Corbitt mayor, Thompson was renamed council president.)

However, Corbitt agreed to relinquish the post if voters expressed a desire to have Howard Rutherford serve. Rutherford was elected to the post in September but was denied the job as he was convicted of a felony 24 years ago and had not regained his citizenship then.

The council agreed to hold an unofficial poll on Nov. 21 at which time voters could express their preference for mayor — Rutherford or Corbitt.

A group of citizens representing Rutherford met with the council Tuesday night and agreed to the decision.

At the meeting, City Attorney Harry D. Raymon told council members that, by law, Corbitt must be named mayor since Thompson had resigned, and he was next in line for the mayorality.

Should Rutherford be favored in the poll, the council voted to appoint him to the vacancy on the council created by Corbitt's resignation and then to the mayorship.

Since only council members can become mayor, this was the only way that Rutherford can become mayor, the group was told.

Rutherford, contacted after the meeting, expressed satisfaction over the arrangement and said, "This is what we've been working for during the last few weeks."

Corbitt said he had made no plans to campaign for the post.

Mayor-Elect Wins Back Citizenship

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Mayor-elect Howard Rutherford of Tuskegee won back his citizenship Thursday, but whether a 1936 forgery conviction will bar him from taking office remained in doubt.

Although the State Pardon Parole Board restored the civil rights he lost 24 years ago, Rutherford awaited a court ruling to see if he can take over the mayoralty he captured in a Sept. 19 city election.

The board said it renewed Rutherford's civil rights because of his good record since the forgery trouble. His plea for citizenship was handled routinely just "as if Joe Doakes had applied," the board said.

A hearing is expected in circuit court at Tuskegee soon on an election contest filed by defeated Mayor Phil Lightfoot, who claims the loss of citizenship bars Rutherford from voting or seeking office.

PUT ON PROBATION

Rutherford drew a three-year sentence in March, 1936, on his guilty plea to a federal forgery charge. But he was on five years' probation in lieu of the prison sentence, which was suspended.

Two months ago he defeated Lightfoot in the municipal election and asked the Parole Board to restore his citizenship. Lightfoot filed the contest and remained in office pending the outcome. Rutherford has made no attempt to take over.

In filing the election contest, Lightfoot said he merely seeks to clear up the legal status and does not want to remain mayor indefinitely.

Howard Rutherford Elected Mayor; Run-Off Due For Two Council Posts

Monday's municipal election for Tuskegee, in which a surprisingly large vote turned out, resulted in the election of a new mayor, one new councilman and a run-off for two other councilmen positions. Two councilmen, one without oppsition, were also returned to office.

Phil M. Lightfoot, who is completing his second term as mayor, was defeated by Howard Rutherford, lumber-mill operator here, who is a new-comer to Tuskegee politics, this being his first bid for public office. Rutherford, a young, family man who is a native of Tuskegee, polled 324 votes to 280 for Lightfoot.

Mr. Lightfoot, member of one of Tuskegee's oldest, pioneer families here, was appointed to succeed the late Mayor Frank Carr and the served three years of that term. He was elected to full term in 1956 without opposition and, before that, had served on the city council since 1948.

A run-off election will be held next Monday to determine winners for two city posts. In Position No. 1, L. M. Gregg, Tuskegee dry cleaner, leads incumbent Asa Vaughan 286 to 228 votes. The third man in this race was Marshall Segrest, local dry goods merchant, who polled 97 votes.

In a field of five candidates running for Position No. 4, a run-off will be between William Varner, Jr., who led the ticket with 230 votes and runner-up James L. Braswell, Jr., who received 180 votes. This position had been vacated when he moved away by G. B. (Buddy) Edwards, son of long-time Tuskegee mayor, the late G. B. Edwards. Other aspirants to this spot were H. G. Taylor, 96 votes;; Clara G. Boles, 67 votes; and W. M. Stringfellow, 37 votes.

In a very close race, Johnny Sides defeated veteran councilman L. D. Gregory, who has served for 12 years, by a count of only four votes. Mr. Sides, former automobile dealer and insurance man, will serve for the next four years in Position No. 2. The vote talley in this race was Sides, 306 and Gregory 302.

Leading the ticket among competative candidates with 426 votes, Foy Thompson was returned to Position No. 5 to serve a third term. He received a majority over three others for that position. Others who ran for that place were Nathan J. Steinberg, 92; Mrs. Naomi D. Jenkins, 48; and Edgar Whatley, 44.

Roy E. Corbitt, who was appointed to fill the unexpired term of F. A. Oslin, who resigned to move away, was elected without opposition. He led the full slate in number of votes, receiving 578. One vote was polled for a write-in candidate. Geo. Cox

Gregg And Braswell Win Council Posts In Run-Off

In Tuskegee's run-off election Monday, two city Councilmen were named to serve the next four years. L. M. Gregg was elected to Position No. One and James L. Braswell, Jr. was named to serve in Position No. Four.

Despite a heavy down-pour of rain throughout the day, the vote was much larger than was expected with only two positions at stake. The total number of votes polled was 524, which was just about 100 less than was polled on the Monday before when a mayor and three councilmen were named.

The incumbent, Asa Vaughan, who has served one term on the council, was defeated by L. M. Gregg, who received 295 votes. Vaughan received 229.

In the other position, left vacant by the resignation of G. B. Edwards, Jr. Mr. Braswell nosed out his opponent, William Varner Jr. by just two votes. Braswell received 263 votes to 261 for Varner. There were five original contenders in this race.

Newly elected officials will take office next Monday.

Suit Is Filed To Determine Status Of Mayor's Race

A test suit was filed in Circuit Court here Monday to determine the status of the election of a Tuskegee mayor on Sept. 19th. Broward Segrest, local attorney, filed the suit on behalf of Phil M. Lightfoot to settle the question of whether the city legally elected a mayor in that election.

The case will be tried without a jury within the next two weeks. Should the clarification of the issue result that the city has no legal mayor, it is the opinion of local attorneys that a mayor would be elected by the City Council.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lightfoot continues to serve as mayor and met with the new city council Tuesday evening. A full quorum was present, including President Foy Thompson, President Pro-Tem Roy Corbitt and L. M. Gregg, John Sides and James L. Braswell, Jr., members.

The main order of business for the evening was the reappointment of J. W. Ross, city clerk and city treasurer, Oliver Hodnett, chief of police, and Harry D. Raymon, city attorney and recorder. There were no changes made in the clerical and other working personnel of the city.

Citizenship Issue Faces Mayor-Elect

TUSKEGEE (AP) — Mayor-elect Howard Rutherford, still without the citizenship he lost 24 years ago, faced a court suit Thursday challenging his right to hold office.

An election contest disputing the results of the Sept. 19 balloting which gave Rutherford a majority of the votes has been filed by defeated Mayor Phil Lightfoot. A hearing is expected to be held next week.

The contest was based on the contention that the mayor-elect was not a legally qualified voter because his citizenship has not been restored since he was convicted of forgery.

An officeholder must be a qualified voter.

ASKS PAROLE BOARD

Rutherford has asked the state Pardon-Parole Board to restore his civil rights, but no action is expected to be taken until about Oct. 30, the end of a 30-day waiting period provided by law.

Meanwhile, Lightfoot is still holding office until his successor is elected and qualified.

Lightfoot said he has no desire to remain in office indefinitely. He said he filed the contest only to clear up Rutherford's status.

The contest was based on Section 182 of the State Constitution which says no one is qualified to vote or registar as a voter if he has been convicted of an offense punishable by a prison term.

Mayor-Elect Asks Board For Rights

TUSKEGEE (AP) — Mayor-elect Howard Rutherford, who was scheduled to take office eight days ago, is waiting to see whether he gets back the civil rights he lost in court 24 years ago.

Meanwhile, outgoing mayor Phil Lightfoot, defeated by Rutherford in the city election Sept. 19, is still holding the office.

The mayor-elect, who was convicted in federal court of forgery April 7, 1936, has asked the State Pardon-Parole Board to restore his citizenship.

He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three years in prison, but the sentence was suspended and he was put on five years' probation. Records in federal court here do not give details of the charge.

Although Rutherford was convicted of a federal offense, he asked the state board to give him back his civil rights because, under the federal Constitution, the states fix qualifications for voting. Loss of citizenship deprives a person of his vote.

Whether restoration of the civil rights will enable the mayor-elect to take office remain to be determined. Lightfoot said he may contest the election "to clarify the matter."

A state law says no one is eligible to hold office who has been convicted of a crime for which he can be sentenced to the state or federal penitentiary.

Whether restoration of Rutherford's citizenship would make him eligible under that law is a matter the courts may have to decide.

The Tuskegee mayor-elect filed the request with the Pardon-Parole Board eight days after he defeated the veteran Lightfoot 324 to 280 on Sept. 19.

Under a 30-day waiting period provided by law, the Parole Board has taken no action.

Although Lightfoot said he might file an election contest, he said he will not accept the office again if offered to him.

Rutherford has not attempted to be sworn in thus far. He was reported out of town Tuesday and unavailable for comment on his future plans.

Tuskegee Ponders Status Of Newly-Named Mayor

By DOUG WASSON
Advertiser Correspondent

TUSKEGEE (Special)—"When is a mayor not a mayor" This is the question being pondered by the citizens of this Macon County city following the unusual circumstances of city council organization last week.

The new cuncilmen were sworn in, a cuncil president named and other business transacted but the incumbent mayor, who was defeated in the Sept. 19 election, is still in office.

There seems to be some question concerning the eligibility of mayor-elect Howard Rutherford, manager of the Tuskegee Lumber Co., to serve his office in spite of a decisive mandate by the voters in the recent balloting. In the meantime, Mayor Phil Lightfoot is filling the mayorality shoes, a task he must perform until he succeeds himself or someone else is sworn in.

The people of Tuskegee, publicity shy after the recent visits from newspapermen and journalists from all over the world, are not talking — at least in public.

Two prominent city employees, conscious of their position in the possible struggle — City Clerk Bill Ross and City Attorney Harry Raymon — have "no comment" said with a smile which adds "we hope you understood."

TO ASSERT CLAIM

The Tuskegee News, reporting the council session, said simply "Due to a question of eligibility, Howard Rutherford, who received a majority vote in the municipal election of Sept. 19, for the office of mayor, did not take office. It is understood that he will assert claim to the office at an unannounced future date. Meanwhile, Phil Lightfoot continues to serve in the position."

But the man on the street in Tuskegee, who voted for Rutherford and wonders why his vote was denied, is asking. "Why did the issue, if there had to be one, rise to the surface now instead of during the campaign?" "Does the mayor-elect have political enemies who wanted to cause embarrassment for the successful candidate and the city?"

OWN FREE WILL

Several facts seem apparent. Howard Rutherford ran for mayor on his own free will, wanting to serve his community. He was qualified as a candidate, even as he has qualified for service on the grand jury and in numerous other civic responsibilities. The campaign was dignified on the part of both candidates and the people wanted Rutherford as mayor, his political inexperience notwithstanding.

And, in spite of the "no comment" facade which the city of Tuskegee presents to the visitor, there are people who even question the workings of democracy in this tradition - conscious community. Beyond that, however, is the apparent desire of everyone to settle the unfortunate situation with the least harm possible.

Tuesday night, the Council will meet again. Perhaps some answer will be forthcoming.

Tuskegee Mayor-Elect Awaits Rights Ruling

TUSKEGEE, Oct. 11 (AP)—Mayor-elect Howard Rutherford, who was scheduled to take office eight days ago, is waiting to see whether he gets back the civil rights he lost in court 24 years ago.

Outgoing Mayor Phil Lightfoot, defeated by Rutherford in the city election Sept. 19, still is holding the office.

The mayor-elect, convicted in Federal court of forgery April 7, 1936, has asked the State Pardon-Parole Board to restore his citizenship.

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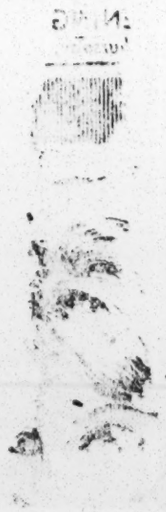

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Mayor To Be Named By Council After Judge Calls Election Void

Responsibility for the appointment of a mayor for the City of Tuskegee to serve the next four years has been delegated to the Tuskegee City Council. According to city officials, this matter will come up for consideration at their next meeting on Tuesday night next week.

Judge W. L. Dickinson ruled in Circuit Court here Monday that Howard Rutherford was not, on September 19, 1960, eligible to be elected to the office of mayor; therefore, the judge ruled that the election held on that day was void. He ordered the clerk to forward a certified copy of the order to the City Council for appropriate action.

Meanwhile, the State Pardon and Parole Board restored the civil rights Mr. Rutherford lost 24 years ago because of a 1936 forgery conviction. His sentence was suspended at that time and he was put on probation, but had failed to have his citizenship restored.

Two months ago, Mr. Rutherford defeated P. M. Lightfoot, incumbent mayor, in the municipal election and asked for the action taken last Thursday by the state board.

In filing the contest, Mr. Lightfoot said he does not want to remain as mayor, but filed just to clear up the legal status of the matter.

Tuskegee Mayor-Elect Faces Eligibility Suit

Old forgery conviction—

TUSKEGEE, Oct. 20 (AP)—Mayor-elect Howard Rutherford, still without the citizenship he lost 24 years ago, faced a court suit today challenging his right to hold office.

An election contest disputing the results of the Sept. 19 balloting which gave Rutherford a majority of the votes has been filed by defeated Mayor Phil Lightfoot.

The contest was based on the contention that the mayor-elect was not a legally qualified voter because his citizenship has not been restored since he was convicted of forgery.

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Lightfoot said he has no desire to remain in office indefinitely. He said he filed the contest only to clear up Rutherford's status.

The contest was based on Section 182 of the State Constitution which says no one is qualified to vote or register as a voter if he has been convicted of an offense punishable by a prison term.

Rutherford pleaded guilty to a forgery charge in Federal court in Montgomery in March, 1936. He was sentenced to three years in prison, but the sentence was suspended and he was put on five years' probation.

Can he or can't he be Tuskegee's mayor

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 12—(AP)—A 24-year-old forgery conviction has kept Mayor-elect Howard Rutherford of Tuskegee from taking office and may bring a court suit to determine whether he can.

Rutherford, a political newcomer who defeated veteran Phil Lightfoot, 324 to 280, in the Sept. 19 city election, pleaded guilty to a federal forgery charge March 23, 1936.

Federal court records in Montgomery show he was sentenced to three years in prison April 7 of that year, but the sentence was suspended and he was put on five years' probation.

The records give no details of the charge.

EIGHT DAYS after he was elected mayor, the Tuskegee lumber company employe and church and civic worker applied to the state Pardon-Parole Board for a restoration of citizenship.

Under a 30-day waiting period provided by law, the board has taken no action on the request.

Although the mayor-elect was convicted of a federal offense, the state parole board can restore his citizenship because the federal Constitution gives the state the right to fix voter qualifications.

Lightfoot said he would not accept the office if it was offered to him but might file an election contest "to clarify the matter."

He is remaining in office until his successor is qualified.

Mayor-Elect In Tuskegee Barred From Taking Office

TUSKEGEE (AP)—Mayor-elect Howard Rutherford of Tuskegee has been barred from taking office because of his loss of citizenship resulting from a 1936 forgery conviction.

Circuit Judge William L. Dickinson Tuesday nullified Rutherford's victory in the Sept. 19 municipal election and declared that the mayor's post is now vacant.

Rutherford said he may appeal Dickinson's decision, but had not definitely decided yet. He declined other comment.

LOSS OF RIGHTS

Dickinson ruled in favor of defeated Mayor Phil Lightfoot, who contended in an election contest that the loss of civil rights accompanying Rutherford's forgery conviction prohibited him from voting and seeking public office.

Although the state Pardon-Parole Board restored the mayor-elect's citizenship last Thursday, the judge held that action did not affect Rutherford's non-voting, non-officeholding status in September.

Alabama law cancels the citizenship and civil rights of convicted felons until restored by the state board. Another state statute requires candidates for public office to be registered voters.

Pending the outcome of the election contest, Rutherford made no effort to take office as scheduled Oct. 3. Lightfoot remained as mayor in the meantime.

Under Dickinson's ruling, the mayoralty normally would go to City Council President William F. Thompson. Some other councilman apparently would become mayor if Thompson declined to serve.

Thompson was unavailable for comment on his plans.

Rutherford's troubles stemmed from his guilty plea to a federal forgery charge in March, 1936. A resulting three-year prison sentence was suspended and he was placed on five years' probation.

34a(2) 1960 ALABAMA

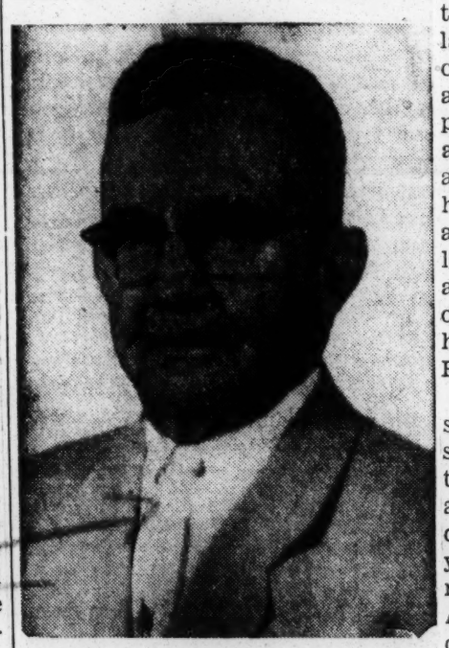
Two Qualify For No. 4 Position As City Council Race Gets Under Way

Two candidates qualified to run for Place No. 4 on the Tuskegee City Council this week. This position has been held by G. B. Edwards, Jr., who will not seek re-election since he is moving away. The other four incumbent members of the council also qualified and formally announce their candidacy for re-election in this issue of the paper. Mayor P. M. Lightfoot also qualified for re-election to that post. No opposition had developed for any of the incumbent officers up to press time this week.

James L. Braswell, Jr. is campaigning for the fourth position on the council. Mr. Braswell was defeated for a place on the council four years ago by Asa Vaughan. He has lived in Tuskegee 30 years and has been engaged in the insurance business here for 20 years and also operates a cattle farm near town. He served in the signal corps during World War II and is past commander of the local American Legion Post. An active member of the Baptist Church, he has served as Sunday School teacher. He has also been active in Boy Scout work and the American Legion Junior baseball program.

The other candidate for this position is H. G. Taylor, retired business man and merchant who served on the council for eight years, 1940-48, during the terms of the late mayors G. B. Edwards, Sr. and Frank Carr. Mr. Taylor has been a resident of Tuskegee since 1922. He established the Taylor Grocery and Market in 1937 and operated that business here successfully until several years ago when he sold his interest to his brother and retired. Interested in all civic affairs and, especially in his church, he serves as a deacon in the Tuskegee Baptist Church.

While Mr. Edwards is now serving as president of the City Council, his postion does not automatically carry that prestige upon election. The president of the body is elected for each term by the council.



SEEKS COUNCIL POST — H. G. Taylor, above, formally announced his intention to seek election to the City Council of Tuskegee this week. Mr. Taylor, prominent retired businessman here, is familiar with the functions and problems of city government, having served two terms with that body during the 1940's.

The oldest member of the council in terms of length of service is L. D. Gregory, who has served for 12 years. He has lived in Tuskegee most of his adult life, though he is a native of Tallapoosa County. Mr. Gregory is active in the life of the Baptist Church where he serves as deacon and in many other capacities. He served in the army during World War I and is a member of the American Legion. He established his shoe repair shop here about 30 years ago and has operated it ever since.

W. Foy Thompson followed in the foot-steps of his father, the late G. C. Thompson, who served on the council for many years, and has been a member for the past two terms. Mr. Thompson is a life-long resident of Tuskegee and is devoted to the interests of his home town. He is active in all civic affairs and is particularly zealous in working with youth activities. He is a representative of Liberty National Insurance Co. here and is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church.

Asa Vaughan is another native son serving on the council and seeking another term. His father, the late H. A. Vaughan, was also a diligent member of the city council serving for 12 years. The younger Mr. Vaughan has been a member for the past four years. A member of the Tuskegee Methodist Church, he is a member and past chairman of its board of stewards. A veteran, he is a member of the American Legion and VFW and has also served as past president of the Tuskegee Rotary Club. A poultryman and cattle raiser, Mr. Vaughan also manages the Vaughan Feed and Seed Store. He is a member of the Alabama Farm Bureau, the Cattlemen's Association and a life member of the American Aberdeen Angus Association.

The newest member of the council, Roy Corbitt, was appointed early last Spring to fill the vacancy when Frank Oslin moved away and he, also, is seeking election to a full term on the council.

New Clerk Assumes Position In Macon Circuit Court

TUSKEGEE Special — Mrs. Grace Youngblood assumed the duties of her new office on Monday as she became clerk of the Circuit Court of Macon County. She was appointed to the position by Albert Hooten, presiding judge for the Fifth Jucicial Circuit to expire in January 1965.

Mrs. Youngblood succeeds Henry Watson who retired from the office Aug. 1 due to ill health.

Coming to Tuskegee as the bride of the late James (Shug) Youngblood, the new clerk has been associated with the business life of the city and county for the past 20 years. She resigned her post as county treasurer and clerk of the Macon County Board of Revenue to accept the new position. She had been with the county since July of 1943. Mrs. Youngblood had served the past two years as secretary of the Alabama Clerk's Assn. and had been nominated this year for re-appointment.

Succeeding Mrs. Youngblood in the positions with the county is Mrs. Hilton Bentley, the former Sue Bridges, of Notasulga.

PSC Count Spotlights Race Issue

The effective use of the race issue was in clear focus Wednesday as final returns trickled in from the Tuesday Democratic Party runoff election which saw C. C. (Jack) Owen win a smashing victory for renomination.

Owen's success at the polls Tuesday came almost entirely from his steady attack on challenger Ed Pepper in the four-week runoff campaign. And Owen's major weapon of political war was the race issue in general, and Pepper's Negro vote in particular.

With 3,173 of the state's 3,184 boxes tabulated, Owen was out front by the comfortable margin of 198,760 to 167,066.

25,000 AHEAD

Owen had taken a 25,000-vote lead late Tuesday night when only half the boxes had been tabulated, and he widened this gap slowly as the remainder of the boxes reported.

From early Tuesday night the question was not who would win, but by how large a margin.

The first trend came from early reporting South Alabama counties where Pepper had run so very well May 3. He didn't repeat on Tuesday.

TIDE TURNED

Baldwin, Butler, Macon, Conecuh, Tallapoosa, Monroe—to mention but a few—had all gone for Pepper May 3. They went for Owen May 31.

And in those counties which he failed to carry Tuesday, Owen managed to cut down his margin of defeat.

Covington County gave Pepper a smashing 5,300-2,700 margin in the first primary. Tuesday it was Pepper 4,975 to Owen's 4,172.

So the story went throughout the state. Owen improved in practically every county; Pepper fell down in most.

MRS. CLARA BOLES
Enters Political Arena

Woman Files In Tuskegee Council Race

TUSKEGEE (Special) — For the first time in history, a woman is asking election to the Tuskegee City Council, Mrs. Clara G. Boles, prominent civic worker and church woman, has qualified as a candidate for Place 4, now held by G. B. Edwards Jr., who is not seeking re-election.

The wife of George L. Boles, local civil engineer, Mrs. Boles has made her home in Tuskegee for about 20 years, moving here from Notasulga. She has been active in the civic and cultural life of Tuskegee and is prominent in the affairs of the Baptist Church, having served as YWA director and associational president of that group. She has been active in many local charities and is past president of the PTA.

Mrs. Boles said she believes a woman's viewpoint is needed in the administration of city affairs.

She has two opponents, H. G. Taylor, retired merchant and former Council member, and James L. Braswell Jr., local insurance man.

Mayor Phil Lightfoot has drawn opposition from Howard Rutherford, local lumber mill manager.

For Place 1 on the council, L. M. Gregg last week filed to oppose Asa Vaughan who is seeking re-election. Gregg is a dry cleaning operator.

A contest also developed for Place 2 when John L. Sides, auto dealer, qualified to oppose L. D. Gregory.

Unopposed are Roy Corbitt, appointed to fill an unexpired term of Frank Oslin, and W. Foy Thompson.

Hendon Looks Like Winner In Macon

TUSKEGEE — H. E. Hendon appeared winner by a large margin in bidding for the tax assessor's post he has held for many years in Macon County.

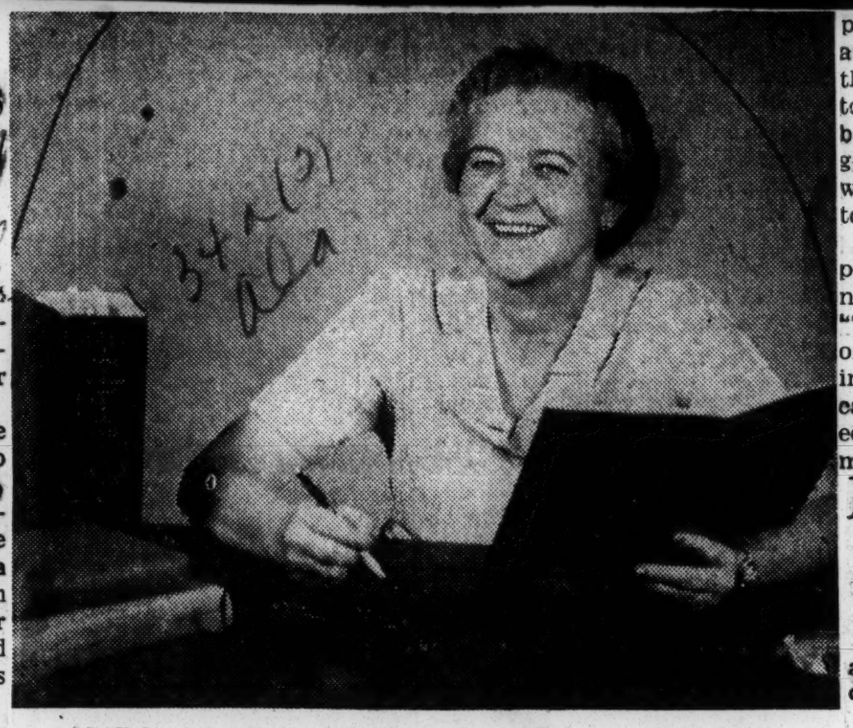
Seven boxes out of 18 gave the veteran official a lead of 603 to 79 over L. G. Elkins.

Meanwhile a runoff seemed assured in the tax collector's race with J. H. Reynolds holding a substantial lead with more than 300 votes divided between Arthur Cooper, John T. Moran Jr., and Robert L. Segrest. Reynolds polled 354 in the seven boxes.

John Dyson was holding a substantial lead of 345 to Madison Davis' 269 and W. R. Godfrey's 76 in the commissioner's court campaign.

District four's commissioner's race was a bit one-sided also with Virgil Guthrie steamrolling the opposition with 404 votes. His nearest opponent was H. D. Daughtry wth 120 and the remainder of the field was far behind, Hoyt Shepherd with 99, E. P. Livingston 51 and J. C. Calins polled 32 votes.

In the race for place number two in the fifth circuit judgeship, Hubert Denson polled 215 votes, Tom Young was second with 143 and W. C. Hines, 125 and Dan Bond, 115.



MRS. CLARA BOLES—Studies for city post

First Woman Candidate Studies To Prepare For Council Position

BY HAL FISHER

Something new and uniquely encouraging has been added to the current City Council election campaign. One candidate has decided that a prospective office holder should take steps to prepare for the position.

Mrs. Clara Boles is not only the first woman ever to announce for a City Council position in Tuskege but she is also the first candidate to embark on an intensive course of study designed to provide the information necessary to make her an effective member of the Council.

Seated in her home where she had assembled much literature, statistical matter and other material on the operation of city government, she told something of her reasons for seeking a city office and some of the objectives she has set for herself.

"It was only natural, I suppose, that my entry as a candidate should have called for a lot of good natured joking on the part of my friends," she said. "I have enjoyed this as much as anyone but it has not blinded me to the fact that city business is serious business.

"That is why I have 'gone back to school,' so to speak, in an effort to learn all I can about city government. City Clerk Bill Ross down at City Hall has been very helpful and has made available to me every bit of informative matter in the city files.

"In addition, I have obtained much other material from the library at Auburn and elsewhere. I have been spending one or two hours a day studying this material and have learned a lot about how a city government should be operated."

Mrs. Boles has very definite ideas about the need for a woman on the City Council. Scores of other Alabama cities have elected women Council members and she believes such action is past due in Tuskegee.

"So many phases of our city government affect the lives of our children and this is a field where a Mother can contribute very greatly," she said. "In such areas as our schools, our recreation program, city beautification and related fields a woman's viewpoint might often provide the difference between an effective program and complete loss of effort."

She voiced no crticism of the present city administration or of any previous administration in the matters she feels a woman's touch is needed. Tuskegee, she believes, is and has been a well-governed city but the effort toward a still better place in which to live should be continuing.

"We should never reach the point where we feel our city cannot be improved," she explained "That is why I am spending most of my time studying city affairs instead of making a routine campaign. I intend to be prepared for the job if the voters select me."

Mayor's Election Declared Null And Void In Tuskegee

By United Press International

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 2.—Howard Rutherford's election as mayor of Tuskegee has been declared null and void by Circuit Judge William L. Dickinson.

Judge Dickinson also declared that a vacancy now exists in the Tuskegee mayor's post.

Defeated Mayor Phil Lightfoot, who contested Rutherford's election, has been holding the post temporarily.

Mayor Lightfoot contended Rutherford was disqualified because of a forgery conviction in Federal Court 24 years ago deprived him of his citizenship.

Civil Rights Restored

Rutherford's civil rights were restored last week by the State Pardon and Parole Board. However, he was not qualified to vote when he won the mayor's election Sept. 19.

Rutherford was scheduled to take office Oct. 3, but made no effort to qualify pending the outcome of Lightfoot's action.

Judge Dickinson's ruling will apparently leave it up to the Tuskegee City Council to choose one of their own to fill the post.

Normally in a city the size of Tuskegee, the president of the council is moved up to the post in the case of vacancies. Council president is William Foy Thompson.

When Lightfoot filed the election contest, he said he did not intend to hold the office indefinitely but merely wanted to clear the legal status.

Election Challenged

He challenged his opponent's election on the grounds that Section 182 of the State Constitution prohibits anyone from voting who has been convicted of an offense punishable by a prison sentence. Under Alabama law, an office-holder must be a qualified voter.

Rutherford asked the Pardon and Parole Board to restore his rights eight days after he defeated Lightfoot.

forgery charge in March, 1936, and was sentenced to three years in prison. The sentence was suspended, however, and he was placed on five years probation.

Southern Democrats Speak

For

The Montgomery Advertiser

Segregation & States Rights

Montgomery, Ala.

The Scoreboard

FLORIDA States Rights Democrats Defeated the Leroy Collins Appeasement Crowd and Elected Segregationist Farris Bryan as Governor.

Ann. 5-29-60

LOUISIANA States Rights Democrats Elected Segregationist Jimmie Davis as Governor.

p. 6-A

GEORGIA States Rights Democrats Elected Segregationist Earnest Vandiver as Governor.

ARKANSAS States Rights Democrats Defeated Appeaser Brooks Hays and Elected Segregationist Dale Alford to Congress.

What Will Alabama Democrats Do?

The political bosses from Washington have issued TV orders that Alabama must desert the South and STAY LOYAL TO THE MACHINERY OF THE NORTHERN PARTY BOSSES. Must you accept such dictation? NO: You are FREE, WHITE AND 21, and can vote as you please.

THIS IS AN APPEAL TO WHITE ALABAMA DEMOCRATS to STAND FAST WITH OTHER SOUTHERN STATES BY VOTING FOR ALABAMA STATES RIGHTS CANDIDATES FOR ELECTORS AND FOR AGGRESSIVE UNITED ACTION TO PRESERVE SEGREGATION.

VOTE FOR THE STATES RIGHTS ELECTORS AND SHOW THE NATION WE ARE TRUE TO OUR SOUTHERN HERITAGE.

THE STATES RIGHTS DEMOCRATS

34a(2) Ala.

Candidates For Electors Are:

EDMUND BLAIR
(GOV.) FRANK M. DIXON
WALTER C. GIVHAN
SAM M. JOHNSTON
C. E. HORNSBY, JR.
LAWRENCE E. McNEIL
JOHN D. McQUEEN, JR.
W. W. MALONE, JR.
FRANK MIZELL
JOHN P. NEWSOME

(CLIP AND TAKE TO THE POLLS ON MAY 31st)

(Paid Political Adv. by C. V. Henley, Montgomery, Ala.)

ALABAMA

34a(2) 1960

Dyson And Reynolds Are Re-Elected In County Run-Offs Held Tuesday

In two county run-off races, both incumbents were re-elected by large majorities on Tuesday's Primary election here. John T. Dyson was re-elected to his third term as member of the Board of Revenue from District 2 and John Hugh Reynolds was returned to the office of county tax collector.

Madison Davis, prominent South Macon planter from Fort Davis, who led the ticket in a three-man race for the commissioner's post in the May 3rd primary, polled 831 votes to 1,418 for Mr. Dyson.

For tax collector, Mr. Reynolds was opposed by Arthur L. (Art) Cooper, Tuskegee insurance man. The official vote in this race was Reynolds, 1,254; Cooper 979.

Dan Boyd, prominent Roanoke attorney and former circuit solicitor and state senator, was named Circuit Judge, Place No. 2. He is opponent was Tom F. Young, present circuit solicitor and attorney of Alex City. Mr. Young (the husband of the former Barbara Hare, of Tuskegee) led the ticket in Macon Connty, but a heavier lead in the other counties of the circuit elected the Roanoke man.

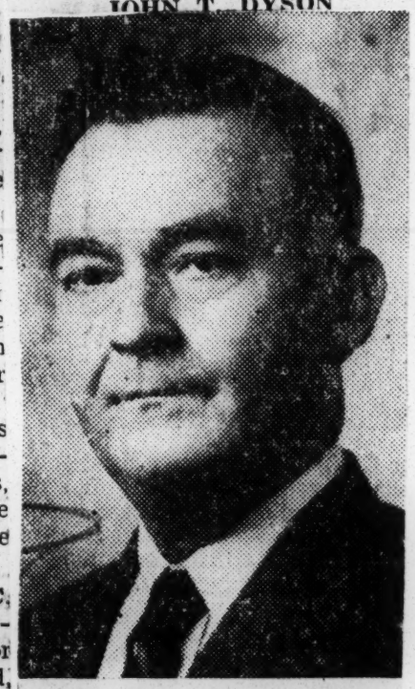
Macon County followed the rest of the State to give a majority to C. C. (Jack) Owens for president of the Public Service Commission. The official Macon County vote was 1123; Pepper 973.

The state's righters slate was favored in Macon over the loyalists for Democratic Electors, although a majority of the former group won out in the state.

Nominated were: Loyalists—C. G. Allen of Gadsden, Karl Harrison of Columbiana, Mayor Leonard Beard of Sheffield, State Sen., Dave Archer of Huntsville, Mayor J. E. Brantley of Banks and W. L. Chenault of Decatur.

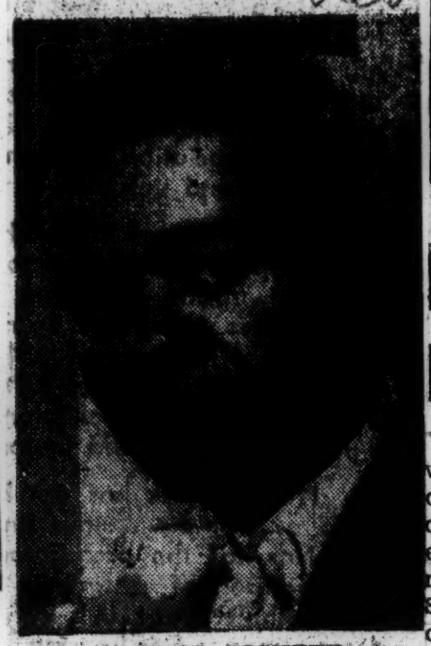
States Rights — Former Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Birmingham, Edmund Blair of Pell City, W. W. Malone, Jr. of Athens, Frank Mizell of Montgomery and J. Bruce Henderson of Prairie. Henderson was nominated May 3.

JOHN T. DYSON



JOHN HUGH REYNOLDS

Pickett Seeks Seat In House

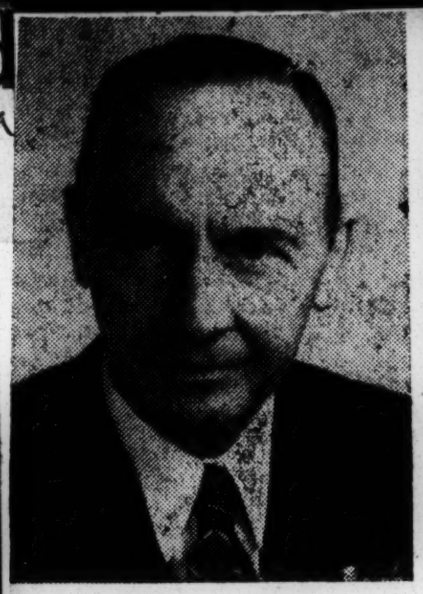


OREN W. PICKETT

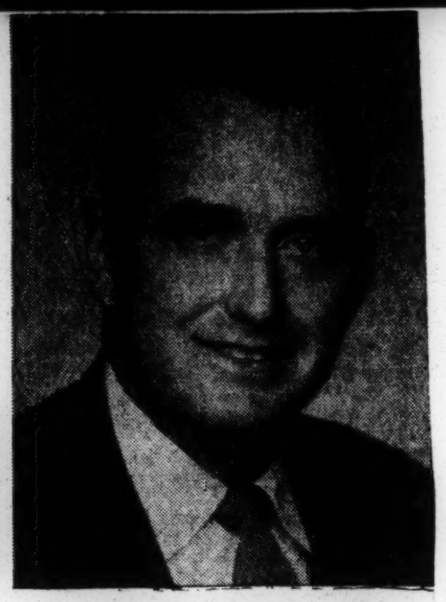
Mr. Oren W. Pickett, secretary of the Sawyer Rental Agency and a member of the District Republican Primary Board has announced his candidacy for the House of Representatives in the August 5 Republican Primary.

Millsaps Fitzhugh, chairman of the Shelby County Republican Executive Committee, revealed that the advisory committee has endorsed Brig. Gen. W. A. Danielson (U. S. Army, ret.) and Attorney Raymond Briggs, along with Pickett. Danielson and Briggs will seek the party's nomination for the state Senate.

Fitzhugh stated that "we expect to have a full ticket in the primary. The Republican nominees for the Legislature will oppose the Democrats in the General Election in November. And we will make an all-out fight to elect him, not just a token fight."



ROY J. AKIN



JAMES. M. (KAYO) REA

Keen Competition Is Expected In Notasulga City Election Sept. 19

Lively campaigning began this week at Notasulga as two candidates for mayor and five candidates for the city council qualified to run to fill those posts in a municipal election to be held in September. September 19 is the date set up for the election and the final qualifying date is August 20th.

Qualifying with the appointed officer, Chief of Police A. E. Cooper, were Roy J. Akin, the incumbent mayor, and James M. (Kayo) Rea, who is seeking to unseat him. Rumors were heard that there may be other candidates who will qualify for the position soon.

Although Horace Anderson is the only member of the present council who has qualified for reelection, it is generally understood that three other members will also seek re-election. P. B. Rea stated that he will not be a candidate as he is retiring after serving for more than 20 years on the council. The other members are E. P. Livingston, D. M. Jones and Frank Harper.

A former councilman, G. O. Bush, and three other Notasulgans who have not before sought public office, have qualified for positions on the council, which are elected at large. They are Ed May, Hilton Bentley and Fred Whitman.

STATES RIGHTERS TRIM SLATE TO 11

10 Candidates Withdraw After List Is Pared

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH

States Rights candidates for presidential elector, in a closed meeting at Montgomery yesterday, trimmed their slate from 26 to 11 in an effort to boost their chances for election.

Named on the States Rights slate were:

Edmund Blair of Pell City, former Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Birmingham, State Sen. Walter C. Givhan of Safford, former State Sen. J. Bruce Henderson of Prairie, C. E. Hornsby Jr. of Centreville,

Sam M. Johnson of Mobile, Lawrence McNeil of Birmingham, John D. McQueen Jr. of Tuscaloosa, former State Rep. W. W. Malone Jr. of Athens, Frank Mizell Jr. of Montgomery, and former Congressman John P. Newsome of Birmingham.

21 Attend Meeting

A total of 21 candidates attended the meeting at the Whitley Hotel, which was called by Mr. Mizell. It was the second meeting in a month.

The 10 men who didn't make the slate immediately agreed to withdraw from the race. One of them, John C. Eagerton III, said:

"I am 100 per cent behind the slate and so is everyone else. Everyone not on the slate is 100 per cent behind them and 100 per cent in agreement with the slate."

Eagerton said the move would enable the States Rights to "defeat the Loyalists and get the Democratic Party back in line with the thinking of the people."

FRANK MIZELL JR.

FRANK M. DIXON

J. BRUCE HENDERSON

11 In Loyalist Slate

The rival Loyalists, who are pledged to support the democratic nominees for President and vice president, already have trimmed their slate to 11—the number to be nominated May 3 and May 30.

The States Righters, in a statement after the meeting a month ago, declared they would not support the democratic nominees if they were "hostile" to the South, but instead would cast their votes for a "Democrat of national stature" who would be sympathetic to the South.

It was not immediately revealed how the 11-man States Rights slate was arrived at in the meeting. There were reports before the meeting that the candidates might cast votes in the meeting to "elect" a slate.

Withdrawing as candidates yesterday were:

L. D. Anderson of Atmore, State Rep. Grady Rogers of Tuskegee, Jack Brock of Montgomery, James F. Sherrill of Fairfield, Offie J. Walker of Birmingham, former Lt. Gov. Handy Ellis of Columbiana.

WALTER C. GIVHAN

Former Democratic National Committeeman Marion Rushton of Montgomery, Henry W. Sweet of Bessemer, W. M. (Red) Kelly of Talladega, and Mr. Eagerton.

Slap Butler Party Line

The 21 candidates attending the meeting today issued a statement which said: "We feel that National (Democratic) Chairman Paul Butler and those who follow his national party line offer us nothing but an NAACP-dominated democracy and complete usurpation of local self-government through Federal voting officials in our local elections."

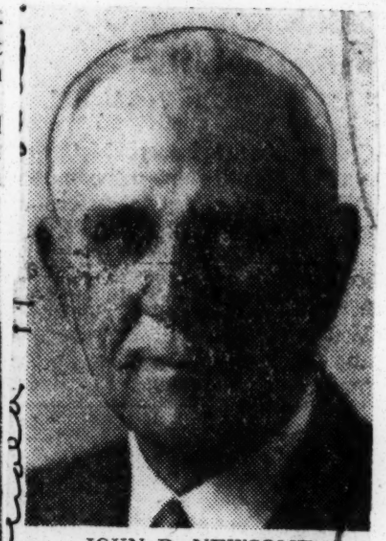
Mr. Eagerton also commented on the pro-Loyalist stand taken by Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman earlier. The senators said last week that Alabama should stick with the party to help preserve the South's seniority in Congress.

Eagerton challenged them to "face facts and tell us which of the liberal Northern Democrats would be acceptable to them for president."

EDMUND BLAIR

LAWRENCE E. MCNEIL

The Loyalist slate for presi-



JOHN P. NEWSOME

JOHN D. MCQUEEN JR.

dential elector is composed of:

Mayor J. E. Brantley of Banks, former State Democratic Chairman Ben F. Ray of Birmingham, State Sen. Dave Archer of Huntsville, former State Rep. Karl Harrison of Columbiana, Mayor Leonard Beard of Sheffield.

C. G. Allen of Gadsden, William L. Chenault of Decatur, Milton K. Cumings of Huntsville, Bill Jones of Jasper, former State Adj. Gen. W. D. Partlow Jr. of Tuscaloosa, and former Probate Judge D. Hardy Riddle of Talladega.

Status Of Five In Doubt

The status of five States Righter candidates who didn't attend the meeting yesterday but did attend the month-ago meeting—was in doubt yesterday.

If they remain in the race, they will run independently of the designated States Rights ticket, according to a spokesman for the

slate.

The five are Russell G. Carter of Montgomery, Robert A. Cummings of Cordova, Mrs. Melvyn Dassinger of Coosada, Warren B. Marshall of Montgomery (who had withdrawn earlier), and I. J. (Jud) Scott of Opelika.

It may be too late in some counties to get the names of those withdrawing off the ballots, because the lists have gone to the printers in some counties.

But in counties where voting machines are used, their names can be covered with strips of paper.

List Brings Protest

A hassle broke out among the States Righters after the meeting a month ago. Immediately after the meeting, someone released a list of 12 names to the press, calling it a "preferred list" of candidates.

Several other candidates, not on the "preferred list," objected.

Mr. Sweet charged that the "preferred list" was in reality a list drawn up by former Gov. Dixon, and that it was a "breach of faith" to release it.

Dixon denied the charge.

Sweet suggested dropping the names of all 26 of the States Righters into a hat and pulling out 11 for the slate.

Mr. Scott took a verbal swing at Mr. Newsome after Newsome recommended a slate.

"His gall knows no bounds," said Scott, "he is going to recommend 10 running mates."

Some of the States Righters had intimated that they might vote for "a Democrat of national stature" or for the Republican nominee—if the Democratic nominees are "hostile."

Some of them figure if all the Southern states withhold their electoral votes from the Democratic nominees, the election of the president might be thrown into the U. S. House of Representatives.

In this case, the theory goes, the Southerners could get concessions from the Democrats in return for their votes.

ALABAMA'S ELECTORAL DESTINY LEFT UP TO MAY 31 RUNOFF

By GROVER C. HALL JR.

Editor, The Montgomery Advertiser
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 7—Tuesday's election in Alabama failed to establish the destiny of the state's 11 electoral votes in the November presidential election. Apparently no candidate for elector won a majority and the two rival slates will now toe it out in the May 31 runoff.

What was not determined Tuesday but which must certainly be determined May 31 is whether Alabama's electoral vote will be racked up for the Democratic nominee or be withheld and cast for one other than the Democratic or Republican nominee.

The official count has not been made, but the unofficial returns show the slates of independent elector candidates and the

ALABAMA

loyalists running very close together. What was accomplished was the elimination of a third, somewhat faceless slate of candidates.

The loyalists, who covenant to cast their electoral vote for the Democratic nominee even though it be Mrs. Roosevelt, were saved by support in the north Alabama country of hill and valley where TVA is virtually a cult.

Some difficulty in reducing their slate to 11 and the late evidence that no Confederate State bolt against the Democratic Party was in the works handicapped the independents.

Whatever the May 31 result, the close division in Alabama over Democratic rebellion will influence the course of affairs in South Carolina and Mississippi, where rebellion in the electoral college has appeared most likely.

U.S. Sen. John Sparkman couldn't have been much more generously reelected had he been without opposition. John Crommelin, the retired Navy admiral who is the harsh prophet of a fancied "Jewish-Communist conspiracy," got only a scattering of votes. He has run many times with uniform results.

The veteran congressmen, George Grant of Troy and Frank Boykin, who started as a railroad waterboy in Mobile and became one of the richest men in Congress, won by overriding majorities.

A run-off contest for the presidency of the Alabama Public Service Commission between the incumbent, Jack Owen, and Ed Pepper, a crony of former Gov. "Big Jim" Folsom, was indicated.

Birmingham's police commissioner, Eugene (Bull) Connor, ejected Charles McKay, Sylacauga lawyer, as Democratic national committeeman. Connor is a far-right Dixiecrat and walkout delegate to the Democrats' 1948 convention.

The chaos in the election of delegates to the Democratic convention in Los Angeles survived in high style. Few of the candidates indicated their leanings in the presidential race.

The Week in Alabama

Heirston Foster, candidate for **county judge** in Montgomery, wound up his campaign election night with **a heart attack. . . . Some 300 postal officials** of the Alabama chapter of National Assn. of Postmasters **met in Montgomery. . . . Rep. Charles Diggs Jr.** (D-Mich) made a speech in **Mobile** urging his fellow **Negroes to register to vote** and to raise their status by **self-improvement.**

Conflict of Interest

The Rev. Uriah Fields ran for the Montgomery County School Board, getting 310 votes out of 17,700. Explained Fields: "The reason I did not win was because of a vision I had last Friday that revealed God had another task for me that would conflict . . ."

2 Incumbents Win In Macon

TUSKEGEE (Special)—Incumbents had their day in Macon County Tuesday, with tax collector J. H. Reynolds and Board of Revenue member John Dyson winning renomination.

In official returns, Reynolds defeated Challenger Arthur Cooper by a 300-vote margin. The incumbent polled 1,254 ballots and Cooper 979. Reynolds also led in the first balloting.

Dyson coasted to an easy win to retain his vosition on the county governing body. He got 1,418 votes to 831 for Madison Davis.

'Smear Sheet' Findings Forwarded To Solicitor

State Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion said Wednesday a staff member of his office has conducted a preliminary investigation into the widespread distribution of "smear sheet" political circulars in Montgomery.

The investigator's findings have been turned over to Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford who may call for a grand jury investigation into the matter.

Thetford indicated an interest in the distribution of the unsigned political circulars but declined to say if he will call for a formal investigation.

If an investigation is ordered, it would probably be made before the next grand jury in July.

The "smear sheets" were widely circulated in all sections of the city in the closing days of campaigning in the county and state Democratic run-off primaries.

They may have been in violation of the Corrupt Practices Act.

The act states, among other things, that all political advertising must list the name of the person paying for the ad. No names were listed on the sheets distributed before the election.

Neither did the sheets bear the name of whoever did the printing.

The most vicious of the sheets were aimed at Billy Lyerly, who won the local race for Montgomery County tax collector. Others purported to list candidates who were supported by Negroes.

34a(2) 1960 ALABAMA

Negro Qualifies In Montgomery

The Talladega Daily Home Talladega, Ala.

MONTGOMERY (AP) — A Negro, Rev. Uriah J. Fields, qualified today as a candidate for the Montgomery city-county Board of Education.

He filed with the county Democratic Executive Committee to run in the party primary election May 3.

Fields, who has frequently taken issue with the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., is president of the Montgomery Amelioration and Restoration Assn., a group which advocates better relations between Negroes and whites.

At one time he was secretary of King's Montgomery Improvement Assn., but dropped out.

Elector List Muddled; States Rights Bloc Out Front

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Thurs. 5-5-60

Gallion Sets Pace In Delegates Polling

Atty Gen. MacDonald Gallion of Montgomery held on to his lead in the crowded race for state - at - large delegate to the Democratic National Convention but the key to the outcome was still held by the uncounted returns Wednesday.

Vote tabulators were toiling away statewide, but it was evident that it would be hours before any clear picture of the state at large race would be ascertained.

A field of 52 candidates were in the race for the 20 seats, making for an enoromous vote-counting task.

While Gallion was holding on grimly to the lead, he was continuing to be hotly pursued by former Lt. Gov. W. Guy Hardwick of Dothan. These two men had been running neck and neck from the very start of the tabulating.

NEAR TOP

Others well near the top included Probate Judge T. C. Almon of Decatur, Mrs. Dorothy Carmichael of Tuscumbia, J. C. Henderson of Alexander City, Fred Davis of Brent, Secretary of State Bettye Frink of Montgomery, Jim Simpson of Birmingham, James C. Inzer Jr. of Gadsden, Joe Elliott of Decatur, Frank E. Dixon of Gadsden, Robert H. King of Gadsden, H. Coleman Long of Uniontown and Public Service Commissioner Ralph Smith of Guntersville.

Smith's rather unimpressive showing was one of the surprises of the race.

MAJORITY RACE

If the voting trend continued as the remaining boxes are tabulated it was a very real possibility that no more than two candidates — Gallion and Hardwick —would poll a majority.

This would mean a runoff May 31 of the 36 top vote getters for the 18 other convention seats.

The election of district delegates was also in doubt in some areas, with many boxes yet uncounted.

The Montgomery Advertiser

With 2,228 of 3,319 boxes reporting:

(Continued From Page 1)

Adderhold 32,732
Almon 82,472
Batchelor 39,412
Batson 33,614
Belew 51,250
Beasley 49,217
Benson 34,511
Britton 74,390
Bufford 44,058
Burke 47,589
Burns 43,158
Carmichael 77,933
Cook 34,223
Davis 73,804
Devan 35,980
Dixon 73,066
Elliott 63,801
Estes 47,027
Ferrell 46,040
Fowler 45,305
Frink 67,838
Gallion 97,072
Hardwick 95,107
Henderson 79,00
Hickman 29,519
Hornsby 54,622
Ingram 32,859
Inzer 65,018
Johnston 34,857
Jones 28,031
King 61,784
Kelly 54,460
Long 59,276
Metcalf 54,288
Nichols 30,740
O'Neal 47,935
Pruitt 37,860
Price 33,967
Schwenn 35,966
Simpson 61,645
Smith 59,781
Rains 42,309
Reynolds 35,841
Rigsby 25,334
Rivers 35,624
Russell 46,178
Thomas 52,160
Walls 36,516
Walker 38,285
Weeks 56,007
Williams 42,787
Wilson 43,901

The returns in the contested district races for delegate and alternate (top 4 in delegate races will belected; 2 in alternate races will bee lected):

First District Delegate, 399 of 437 boxes: J. Thomas Hines 10,790; Jameal (Jim) Kahalley 12,545; Ernest M. Meggison 18,483; Sam C. Nettles Jr. 18,013; Willard Oswald 12,679; Pierre Pelham 19,928; Ernest L. Toenes 9,323; Julian A. Watters III 16,273.

Second District Delegate, 468 of 468 boxes: L. W. Brannon Jr. 20,815; J. E. (Dog) Brantley 14,943; William E. Cleghorn 9,009; C. T. Donaldson 14,178; Henry Heller 9,997; Pitty Tyson Maner 17,073; Albert Roemer 10,094; W. Payne Russell 11,689; Alton L. Turner 16,718; A. R. Woodham 11,391.

Second District Alternate—Blue Barber 12,262; James A. Brice 13,672; C. E. Garrett 18,678; John T. Weaver 15,592.

Third District Delegates, 184 of 294 boxes: Bobby J. Blalock 5,682; James G. Clark Jr. 6,715; Tom Codey 5,738; Mrs. Winston (Elizabeth) Edwards 6,807; Winston Huddleston 5,720; J. B. (Mac) McKinney 5,674; Spurgeon L. Morgan 6,496; Albert J. (Jack) Winfield 6,208; David L. Yarbrough 6,850.

Fifth District Delegate, 357 of 409 boxes: George E. Cox 16,404; W. D. Fite 10,379; Charles A. Formby 14,404; W. D. Graes Jr. 15,118; Aaron E. Green 7,708; Wiley Hickman 11,938; H. A. (Doc) Houze 7,007; Roy Davis McCord 18,015.

Sixth District Delegate, 163 of 222 boxes: James W. (Dick) Harris 5,166; Paul Kuykendall 5,491; Jack H. McGuire 8,876; Dr. L. A. Moseley 6,432; A. B. Stutts 4,042; N. H. Waters Jr. 5,816; W. F. Wilson 7,381.

Seventh District Delegate, 221 of 383 boxes: James W. Ayres 4,852; Murray A. Battler 6,766; Sherwood (woody) Brown 7,183; W. C. Davis 7,481; M. L. Mathews 7,157; Reuben L. Newton 9,953; Guy Tatum 1,455; Malcolm Clyde Teas 1,565; Nelson Vinson 2,591.

Eighth District Delegate, 215 of 340 boxes: Charlie Carmichael Jr. 14,358; Joseph T. Conwell 5,197; Charles Cummings Jr. 14,252; Louise G. Foster 10,259; George C. Johnson 16,117; Charles G. Long 10,013; Ed Mauldin 14,212; Joe Money 12,390.

Loyalists Tag States Righters Bloc GOP Puppets

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. 5-30-60

Down-to-the-wire political statements came Sunday from presidential elector candidates of both factions within the state Democratic Party.

A statement bearing names of the 10 Loyalist candidates said States Righters admit that the main issues of the campaign are:

"Whether or not they are puppets of the Republican Party, and whether or not the voters of Alabama shall have an opportunity to vote for president in November."

STATEMENT ABSURD

A States Rights candidate called the statement absurd.

Former Gov. Frank M. Dixon, saying he was speaking in behalf of free elector candidates, said the people of the state know the issues.

"They know that election of the Loyalists would leave us helpless against the attack of our enemies," said Dixon, "and would hasten integration by putting into the White House a president subservient to the demands of the corrupt political machines of the Northern cities."

The Loyalist statement said the States Rights candidates "were leaders of the 1948 walkout which deprived Alabamians of an opportunity to vote for president; they supported the Republican nominee in 1952 and 1956; and they are now again . . . trying to lead Alabama down another 1948 deadend street."

ALABAMA REVOLT

Dixon was one of the architects of the 1948 Alabama revolt against the National Democratic Party.

The Montgomery Advertiser

He said the claim that "free electors voted for the Republican nominees in 1952 and 1956 is simply not true, nor are the rest of the charges against us."

The 10 Loyalist candidates face 10 States Rights candidates in a runoff primary Tuesday for the 10 undecided elector seats.

Bruce Henderson of Prairie, a States Righter, was the only elector winning a seat in the May 3 primary.

Mont. 5-30-60

Righter Backed Nixon In '52, Official Says

BIRMINGHAM — Vice Chairman George Lewis Bailes Jr., of the state Democratic Executive Committee charged Sunday a States Rights candidate for presidential elector actively supported the Republican Party in 1952.

He said Mobile attorney Sam

VOTERS SPLIT IN ALABAMA ELECTORS BID

State Rights, Loyalists Parties Vie at Polls

Montgomery, Ala., May 2 (AP)—Alabama's electoral votes may hang in the balance between party loyalty and a repeat of the 1948 revolt as citizens vote for Presidential electors Tuesday.

In the aftermath of racial strife, the state-wide Democratic primary has focused sharp attention on the fierce struggle for control of Alabama's 11 electoral votes for President and Vice President.

Swing the Pendulum

The vote will swing the pendulum in favor of either so-called Loyalist electors sworn to support the national party, independents threatening another 1948 rebellion, or a group of unslated candidates.

Rival slates of Loyalist and State Rights candidates for Presidential elector have pinned their hopes for nomination along battle lines clearly centering on racial and civil rights issues.

Loyalist hopefuls have pledged their electoral votes to the Democratic Presidential nominee and his running mate, regardless of their records or views on the segregation problem.

May Withhold Votes

The independent State Righters, reminiscent of the 1948 bolt, have vowed to withhold their votes from the national party ticket if the nominee is hostile to southern racial traditions.

Interest in the heated race reached new heights Saturday night when a rally of several hundred hooded Ku Klux Klansmen indorsed the State Rights slate.

Sample ballots passed by the Klansmen also supported 19 contenders for convention delegate and Eugene Connor, Birmingham police commissioner, in his race for Democratic national committeeman against the incumbent, Charles W. McKay Jr. of Sylacauga.

Make No Comment

There was no immediate comment from State Righters or Loyalist leaders on the klan indorsement.

Altho shoved somewhat out of the limelight by the furious pace of the elector contest, a number of other important posts also will be decided.

Democratic nominees will be chosen for one Senate seat and nine in the House; for president of the Public Service commission, and for a maze of district and county offices.

Altho Democratic nomination in Alabama is tantamount to election, some winners will go against Republican opponents in the November general election. G. O. P. candidates will be picked at a June convention rather than in a primary election.

M. Johnston made a statewide radio speech Nov. 1, 1952, endorsing Republican nominees, including Dick Nixon.

Bailes said he derived his information from Birmingham daily papers appearing on that date.

This proves that the States Righters are actually "Nixon crats;" and that they will vote Republican if elected, he asserted.

Johnston's statewide speech shows he "will help the Republicans," Bailes added, "and you know birds of a feather flock together."

Loyalists Said Making South Alabama Gains

BIRMINGHAM — House Speaker Charles C. Adams said Sunday Loyalist candidates for presidential elector are gaining strong support in the States Rights bastion of south Alabama.

Adams, of Alexander City, said the Conecuh County Democratic Executive Committee has already pledged its support to the Loyalist slate in Tuesday's second Democratic primary.

He said Conecuh Vice Chairman J. H. Witherington told him early Sunday the committee gave its endorsement by a 28 to 0 vote. Only one member abstained, he said.

The Conecuh County committee's action proves, Adams contended, that south Alabama voters want to prevent the "so-called independents, or back-door Republicans, from robbing them of an opportunity to help elect a Democratic president in November."

PSC POST ALSO AT STAKE

Crucial Elector Test Before Voters Today

Alabama's Democratic voters go to the polls Tuesday to climax a bitter runoff campaign which will determine this state's role in the election of a President in November.

Ten of Alabama's 11 electoral college votes ride on the outcome of Tuesday's balloting.

In addition to the elector scrap, which in political significance far outweighs all else on the ballot, the voters will also nominate a president of the Alabama Public Service Commission, 17 delegates to the Democratic National Convention and a variety of local offices.

The PSC race between incumbent C. C. (Jack) Owen and Ed Pepper of Ashland generated considerable heat in the final days of the runoff.

LED IN PRIMARY

Owen led in the primary by less than 2,500 votes, but since that date has waged a stepped-up camapign.

Pepper, running with the full support of former Gov. James E. Folsom, never let up his vigorous campaign. He hurled countless charges at Owen relating to high utility rates; Owen fired back with a charge of his own that Pepper was the choice of the Negro voters.

But the elector fight between States Rights slate and the Loyalist slate has dominated the runoff campaign as it did the campaign leading up to the May 3 primary.

WITHHOLD VOTE

States Righters are pledged to withhold their electoral vote from the nominee of the Democratic Party should he be unacceptable to the South. Running on this pledge the States Righters led May 3, but only one of their number—J. Bruce Henderson—was nominated.

The Loyalist slate, backed by all of the state's major officeholders, are pledged to remain loyal to the Democratic Party and to support the presidential nominee of the party.

This group has had the active support of U.S. Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman, former Gov. Folsom, six members of Congress from Alabama, plus the behind the scenes efforts of Gov. John Patterson and his administration.

Conventon delegates to be elected include 10 from the state at large and seven from the various districts—three from the Fourth, two from the Second and one from the Ninth.

Most of these delegate candidates are uncommitted to any particular presidential aspirant, but nine have admitted they prefer Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas of the leading aspirants; eight others prefer Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia.

Negro to run for alderman in Fairfield Demo primary

BY WALTON LOWRY
News staff writer

One Negro and 38 white candidates are seeking election to 20 posts in the Fairfield Democratic primary June 7.

The lone Negro candidate, Vernard F. Thomas, is opposing Otto Y. Kemp and E. C. Brock for Position No. 2 in the Ward Four aldermanic race.

LOWRY

Only one alderman, W. C. Odom, who holds Position No. 1 in Ward Five, is assured of election. The May 7 qualifying deadline found him without opposition and his name will not appear on the ballot.

Mayor Claude Smithson, Council Chairman James T. McRae, and Lawrence G. Sides, chairman of the Fairfield Democratic Executive Committee, face opposition.

Joe H. Fendley is attempting to unseat Smithson for the $6000-a-year top city post.

Alderman T. S. Smith and Pelham Crowder are seeking to oust McRae and Hugh Pritchett is opposing Sides for the top Demo post there.

Lawrence Sides, father of Lawrence G. Sides, also qualified to oppose Alderman Jimmy Gardner for Position No. 2 in Ward Five.

VOTING JUNE 7 will be in the six wards instead of all at city hall. Polls will open at 8 a.m. and close at 7 p.m.

The voting places, by wards are: Ward One, J. L. Williams Insurance Co., 4420 Gary-av; Ward Two, Duncan's, 4217 Gary-av; Ward Three, city hall, 4701 Gary-av; Ward Four, Elwell's, 305 Valley-rd; Ward Five, Crown Cleaners, 5115 Valley-rd, and Stone's Supermarket, 6742 Grasselli-rd.

Candidates seeking aldermen's posts are:

Ward One, Position No. 1, Henry Kelso, incumbent, and C. L. Adcock; Position No. 2, Theron C. DeLoach and A. O'Neal Tucker.

Ward Two, Position No. 1, H. B. Phillips, incumbent, and Louis Chastain; Position No. 2, W. O. Johnson, incumbent, and J. Frank Williams.

WARD THREE, Position No. 1, George M. Pharr Jr., incumbent, and O. E. Camper; Position No. 2, O. A. Strickland, incumbent, and John Wright Jr.

Ward Four, Position No. 1, Mrs. Helen M. Jenkins and David Mitchell Jr.; Position No. 2, Otto Y. Kemp, E. C. Brock and Vernard F. Thomas.

Ward Five, Position No. 1, Horace Craig, incumbent; W. K. De Viese and Murry Bird; Position No. 2, Henry Hoglund, incumbent; Charles Guercio and Maxwell M Cain.

No one qualified for the Fairfield Democratic Executive Committee from Ward One. Candidates from the other wards are: Ward Two, R. J. Phillips and William N. Henderson; Ward Three, J. M. McClesky; Ward Four, James E. Walkley; Ward Five, J. E. Gilmore, and Ward Six, Eugene H. Ford Jr.

VOTE FOR

URIAH J. FIELDS

PLACE NO. 1

BOARD OF EDUCATION

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

SAVE OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The only candidate who can prevent school integration suits.

Negroes constitute 44 per cent of Montgomery's population.

Montgomery's Negroes do not want to attend White schools. Negroes want and should have representation on the Seven-member County School Board.

It is only reasonable that a Negro be on the Board of Education.

If elected I will respect majority opinion. The majority of Negroes and white people want peace, harmony and good will. I will support and defend local government. I will oppose agitation.

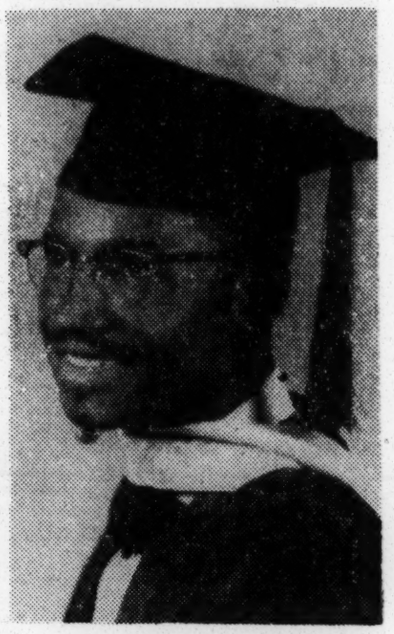
With a Negro on the Board of Education we of Montgomery can better prepare for the future.

MAKE A GOOD DEAL

VOTE FOR FIELDS

Save Public Education!

Pd. Pol. Adv. by Uriah J. Fields, Montgomery, Alabama



URIAH J. FIELDS

- Native Alabamian.
- Education: B.S. degree in Secondary Education, M.E. degree in General Education, B.D. "Cum Laude" in Theology. Attended Troop Information and Education School in United States Army.
- Served 4 Years In The United States Army.
- Author of "The Montgomery Story": "The Unhappy Effects of the Montgomery Bus Boycott".
- President of The Montgomery Restoration and Amelioration Association.
- Minister for 6 Years of the Bell Street Baptist Church.

Negro Declares He Proved It's Safe To Run For Office

MONTGOMERY, May 4 (AP)—Although conceding that he didn't expect to win, a Montgomery minister says he proved that a Negro can run for public office in Alabama "without being lynched."

The Rev. Uriah J. Fields, who campaigned on a platform of racial harmony, said he considers his candidacy was a success, although he finished last in a field of four for a place on the county school board.

"The fact that my name was on the ballot showed those outside the South that a Negro's right to seek public office in Montgomery is protected, since I was not lynched or killed," he said.

Fields added that he was "not subjected to duress or intimidation and his candidacy was not belittled."

He said a whispering campaign was conducted with his blessings urging voters not to vote for him.

"I didn't even vote for myself," Fields explained.

Fields picked up only 310 votes out of a total of more than 17,700 cast. There are an estimated 3000 Negro voters in Montgomery County.

A Montgomery businessman, Fred Bear, apparently was elected to the school board. His 12,236 unofficial votes were more than double the combined total of his three opponents.

Inzer Paces 20-Man Field Of Delegates

James C. Inzer Jr. of Gadsden, the son of a former lieutenant governor, was well on the way Tuesday night toward leading the 20-man field in the state-at-large delegate race in the Democratic Party Primary.

Ten seats at the Democratic National Convention were at stake in Tuesday's runoff, and young Inzer seemed certain to land one of them.

Although more than one-half the boxes were still to be counted Inzer held a lead which he had grabbed at the outset.

FOLLOWING BEHIND

Following behind, in order, were Public Service Commissioner Ralph Smith, James Simpson of Birmingham, Robert King of Gadsden, Ed Beasley of Montgomery, William O'Neal of Montevallo, H. Coleman Long of Uniontown, Sonny Hornsby of Tallassee, Raymond Weeks of Birmingham and former State Sen Neil Metcalf of Geneva.

Returns from the three contested district races were still incomplete, but in the Second Sen Alton Turner of Luverne and C T. Donaldson of Montgomery held slim leads over J. E. Brantley and Payne Russell.

The delegate race was a confusing one from the start. The number to be elected—56—was itself sufficient to cause considerable voter perplexity.

And making it more confusing were the candidates themselves. But few of them were willing to declare themselves for anything or anybody other than a presidential nominee "acceptable to the South."

The State Democratic Executive Committee by a wide margin had deemed it best to send the king-size 56-member delegation, with each member having one-half vote. A minority of the committee had favored 28 full

vote delegates.

The committee also called for the election of 20 from the state-at-large and four from each of the nine congressional districts.

A whopping field of 52 persons ran for the 20 state-at-large seats. Of this number 10 were elected May 3, 20 others qualified for the runoff while the remaining 22 were eliminated.

DISTRICT CONTESTS

The district races also attracted large fields but in a surprising number of instances candidates were able to poll a majority on May 3.

Of the 36 seats to be filled, 29 were filled on May 3 leaving but seven up for grabs Tuesday—two in the Second, three in the Fourth, one in the Seventh and one in the Ninth.

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion led the way on May 3 in the statewide delegate race, and has since been boomed as an odds on choice to be named chairman of the convention delegation.

Close behind Gallion in vote-getting was former Lt. Gov. Guy Hardwick, J. C. Henderson of Alexander City and Probate Judge Cliff Almon of Decatur.

Others elected statewide May 3 were John Britton, Montgomery; Dorothy S. Carmichael, Tuscumbia; Fred H. Davis, Centreville; Secretary of State Bettye Frink; Frank E. Dixon of Gadsden and Joe Elliott of Decatur.

Rights Slate Out Front,

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Owen Retains PSC Post

Incumbent Holds Edge From Start

C. C. (Jack) Owen was renominated as president of the Alabama Public Service Commission in Tuesday's Democratic Party runoff, beating down stern challenge from Ed Pepper of Ashland.

Owen took the lead at the very outset and continued to pour it on as returns came in from throughout the state. Only a complete reversal of a clearly established trend could deprive Owen of victory.

With 2,383 of the state's some 3,000 boxes tabulated, Owen had polled 156,142 to Pepper's 126,191.

PULLED STEADILY AWAY

Most significant perhaps was the manner in which Owen continued to pull steadily away. With approximately 10 per cent of the votes counted Owen led by 2,000; at the 20 per cent mark he had climbed to a 6,000 vote lead; and at the halfway mark he was leading by 25,000.

Each new tabulation gave Owen a larger margin.

Owen's victory, after his extremely close call on May 3 when he led by less than 2,500 votes, could be attributed almost entirely to his use of the race issue.

The incumbent's major issue in the runoff was the fact that the Negro bloc vote May 3 was cast for Pepper. Owen pounded this point home during the four-week runoff, while Pepper fired back with a myriad of charges relative to Owen's PSC record.

NOT IN RECORD

It appeared that the voters were more concerned about Pepper's Negro vote than with Owen's record.

What effect Pepper's setback would have on former Gov. Jim Folsom's future political ambitions was a debatable issue. Folsom had gone all out in his backing of Pepper.

Owen ran extremely well in Montgomery County, beating Pepper by a good 2-to-1 margin. And in several other South Alabama counties Owen managed to win where Pepper had won on May 3.

HEAD-KNOCKER

The runoff campaign between Pepper and Owen was a head-knocking fray from start to finish, totally unlike the campaign leading up to the May 3 first primary.

In the first campaign Owen scarcely opened his mouth, apparently confident of victory. Pepper took advantage of Owen's almost non-existent campaign. He worked long and hard and came within 2,500 votes of leading.

The final count was 183,099 for Owen, 180,949 for Pepper. A distant third was Roy T. King of Montgomery, who polled 36,167.

A fourth candidate in the race, Col. Robert E. Lee Snyder of Montgomery, polled 11,166.

King, rather surprisingly, endorsed Pepper in the runoff. He had been the recipient of a strong vote from the more ardent segregationist and it had been assumed, but erroneously, that King would throw his support to Owen in the light of the Negro vote for Pepper.

IMPRESSIVE RACE

Pepper made his first race for public office an impressive one. When he qualified for the race he was given scant chance of victory.

Throughout the campaign he fired salvo after salvo at Owen's record on the commission, with particular emphasis on the rate increases granted utilities since Owen has been on the PSC.

Owen, a veteran campaigner, was elected to the commission in the 1946 election, not long after he returned from combat service in the Pacific as a Marine dive bomber pilot.

Running with the slogan "Jack's Back, Back Jack," Owen was elected in '46 reelected in 1950. Later he was appointed president of the PSC, and successfully held that post in a 1952 race against Ed Howard and a 1956 race against Billy Tucker.

In 1954 and again in 1958 Owen ran for governor but fared badly in both occasions.

Council Denies Any Tie-In With Dallas Political Cards

The Montgomery Advertiser

SELMA (AP)—More mystery cards urging support for a bloc of candidates in Tuesday's Democratic primary turned up Monday in Selma.

The card, bearing a Dallas County Citizens Council return address, urged support of Loyalist elector candidates.

The cards, white with green ink and about 2-by-4 inches, were addressed to box holders at the Selma post office.

Jim Risher of Tyler, chairman of the Dallas County Citizens Council, denied any knowledge of the cards and said the Citizens Council was not backing any candidates in the primary.

He called the distribution of the cards with a Citizens Council return address a "serious fraud."

Earlier, cards bearing the symbol of the Ku Klux Klan were distributed here and in other cities, urging support of States Rights candidates. A spokesman for the KKK denied any connection with the distribution of the cards and said the Klan was not openly backing any candidates in the primary.

Loyalists and States Righters are battling over control of Alabama's 11 Democratic elector votes in the November general election.

The Loyalists have promised to support the nominee and platform of the national party.

States Righters, on the other hand, have threatened to withhold their votes from the national party if the convention selects a presidential candidate or platform considered unacceptable to the South. The States Righters said they may vote instead for some other Democrat.

One elector, a States Righter, was nominated in a primary last May 3. The other 10 positions will be decided in Tuesday's voting.

Two Qualify For Macon Tax Collector

TUSKEGEE (Special) — Macon County tax collector J. H. Reynolds drew two opponents in his bid for re-election Tuesday during the second day of qualifying for the May primary.

Arthur Cooper, Tusegee insurance agent, and John T. (Tip) Morgan, Tuskegee farmer, Tuesday qualified with officials for the tax collector's race. Reynolds qualified Monday.

Virgil Guthrie, member of the board of revenue and control from District 4, qualified for another term Tuesday, and drew opposition from Herman D. Daughtry. J. Hoyt Sheppard, Macon farmer, entered the race Monday.

Tax assessor Harold Henden is still without opposition.

Negro Cleric Enters Race Against Bear

The Rev. Uriah J. Fields, Negro minister whose church was bombed here in 1957 but who broke with integration leader Martin Luther King, is running for the Montgomery County school board.

Fields qualified here Monday as a candidate for Place No. 1. Fred Bear, local businessman, had already qualified for the same place on the city - county board.

Fields is president of the Montgomery Amelrioration and Restoration Assn., a Negro group which has as its stated purpose the improvement of relations between the races.

MIA SECRETARY

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He is the author of a recent book, "The Montgomery Story," in which he gives his own account and interpretation of the local bus boycott and its aftermath.

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Place No. 1 on the board of education is now held by Mrs. Dorothy Altheimer, who is not seeking reelection.

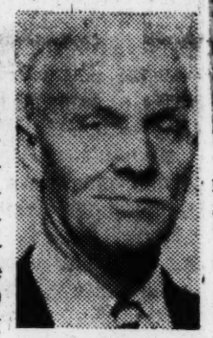
Deadline Packs Candidate List

By BOB INGRAM

A flood of candidates qualified for a variety of offices in the May Democratic Primary Tuesday night, entering the campaign only hours before the midnight qualifying deadline.

The last-minute rush of qualifiers saw U. S. Sen. John Sparkman attract another opponent. Congressman Frank Boykin of Mobile draw opposition unexpectedly, and a leader of the Ku Klux Klan enter the race for elector.

Zeke Calhoun of Fort Mitchell in Russell County qualified to run for the U.S. Senate seat against Sparkman. The 52 - year - old Calhoun, manager of a service station in Phenix City, accused Sparkman of "selling out to the AFL - CIO left wing group."



CALHOUN

He also spoke out strongly in opposition to foreign aid and federal intervention into the rights of states in operating schools and registering voters.

Calhoun was the second candidate to challenge Sparkman for his seat in the Senate. Earlier, retired Navy Adm. John G. Crommelin of Montgomery entered the race.

Qualifying to run against Boykin was Charles Kilborn of Mobile. Kilborn is a brother of former State Sen. Vince Kilborn of Mobile. Boykin became the second member of Alabama's delegation in the U.S. House to draw opposition. Rep. George Grant of the Second District has two challengers.

The KKK leader entering the primary was T. Clint Mills of Prattville. He said if he was elected he would try to "elect a President the people want."

Mills confirmed that he was an offficer in the U.S. Klans of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan Inc., but declined to say what office he holds. However, a booklet distributed by the KKK identifies Mills as the Imperial Kladd of Fountain City Lodge No. 25.

Mills, who qualified at the same time when Negro students were demonstrating across the street at the Capitol, issued a statement saying he is convinced "the white people are kind of fed up with being sold out so many times by the so-called representatives who are supposed to be representing them."

The hot presidential elector race attracted several other candidates Tuesday. They included Warren K. Cleghorn, Montgomery; Raymond M. Sharpe, Evergreen; Thomas H. Maxwell, Tuscaloosa; Bill Jones, Jasper and Mrs. Melvin Dassinger, Coosada.

Mrs. Dassinger was active in a move which led to the creation of a Parent-Teacher Organization (P-TO) at Robinson Spring Schoool last year, a move prompted by racial stands taken by the national Parents-Teachers Assn. (P-TA).

Qualifying for convention delegate seats were:

State At Large—O. S. (Tigger) Burke, Tuscaloosa; Edwin H. Estes, Gadsden; Lewis H. Fowler, Gadsden; Stephen Radford Batson, Birmingham.

State At Large, Alternate — DeWalt Russell, Jasper.

First District, Alternate—Robert B. Wilkins, Mobile.

Second District — C. T. Donaldson, Montgomery, who withdrew as candidate for elector; George J. Rivers, Montgomery; J. E. (Dog) Brantley, Banks.

Second District, Alternate — Blue Barber, Troy; James A. Brice, Foley.

Fifth District—Dr. W. D. Fite, Gadsden.

Sixth District—J. R. Stallworth, Tuscaloosa.

Sixth District, Alternate—Mrs. Jack (Ruth) McGuire, Tuscaloosa.

Seventh District — Former State Sen. Reuben Newton, Jasper; James W. Ayres, Haleyville.

Seventh District, Alternate — Circuit Judge Roy Mayhall, Jasper; Reba Brown, Jasper.

Ninth District — Robert W. (Bob) Gwin, Birmingham; Howard Holt, Birmingham.

Ninth District, Alternate—Robert A. (Bobby) Strozier, Birmingham.

Qualifying for judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, Place No. 2, was state Sen. W. C. (Bill) Hines of Lafayette.

Easy Victory, Runoff Mark Macon Races

TUSKEGEE (Special) — Tuesday's Democratic Primary in Macon County resulted in a landslide in the tax assessor race and a runoff in the tax collector battle.

H. E. Hendon, drawing his first opposition since the 1940s, easily defeated Tuskegee businessman L. G. Elkins by a 2,311 to 208 vote.

Incumbent J. H. Reynolds led a field of four in the tax collector race with 1,157 votes. He faces a runoff with insurance agent Arthur L. Cooper who received 640 votes. Insurance man Robert L. Segrest polled 503 votes and cattleman John T. Morgan Jr. 276.

POWELL WINS

Richard H. Powell III, a Tuskegee attorney, defeated James M. Rea, 1,499 to 1,035 for the nomination as judge of the inferior court.

In the Dist. 2 Board of Revenue race, incumbent John T. Dyson faces a May 31 runoff with Fort Davis cattleman and farmer Madison Davis. Davis led with 1,161 votes. Dyson had 1,048. A third candidate, W. R. Godfrey Jr., polled 314 votes.

Incumbent Virgil M. Guthrie took a comfortable lead in the Dist. 4 Board of Revenue race but faces a possible runoff with truck stop operator H. D. Daughtry. Guthrie had 1,309 votes and Daughtry 603. Other candidates and their votes were J. Hoyt Sheppard 398, E. P. Livingston 164 and J. C. Callins 98.

VOTE FOR

URIAH J. FIELDS

PLACE NO. 1

BOARD OF EDUCATION
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

SAVE OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

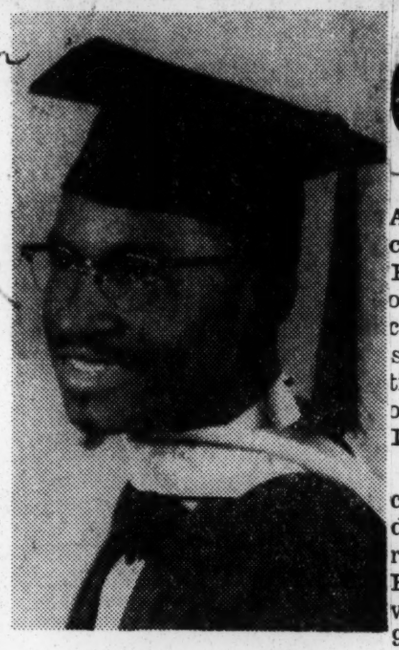
The only candidate who can prevent school integration suits.
Negroes constitute 44 per cent of Montgomery's population.
Montgomery's Negroes do not want to attend White schools. Negroes want to attend good schools. Negroes want and should have representation on the Seven-member County School Board.
It is only reasonable that a Negro be on the Board of Education.
If elected I will respect majority opinion. The majority of Negroes and white people want peace, harmony and good will. I will support and defend local government. I will oppose agitation.
With a Negro on the Board of Education we of Montgomery can better prepare for the future.

MAKE A GOOD DEAL

VOTE FOR FIELDS

Save Public Education!

Pd. Pol. Adv. by Uriah J. Fields, Montgomery, Alabama



URIAH J. FIELDS

- Native Alabamian.
- Education: B.S. degree in Secondary Education, M.E. degree in General Education, B.D. "Cum Laude" in Theology. Attended Troop Information and Education School in United States Army.
- Served 4 Years In The United States Army.
- Author of "The Montgomery Story": "The Unhappy Effects of the Montgomery Bus Boycott".
- President of The Montgomery Restoration and Amelioration Association.
- Minister for 6 Years of the Bell Street Baptist Church.

Tom Young And Dan Boyd Are Run-Off Contenders For 5th Circuit Judgeship

Circuit Solicitor Tom Young, of Alexander City, and former solicitor and state senator, Dan Boyd, of Roanoke, will be run-off contenders for the 5th Circuit judgeship, Place 2, as a result of Tuesday's primary election. Mr. Young is the husband of the former Barbara Hare, of Tuskegee.

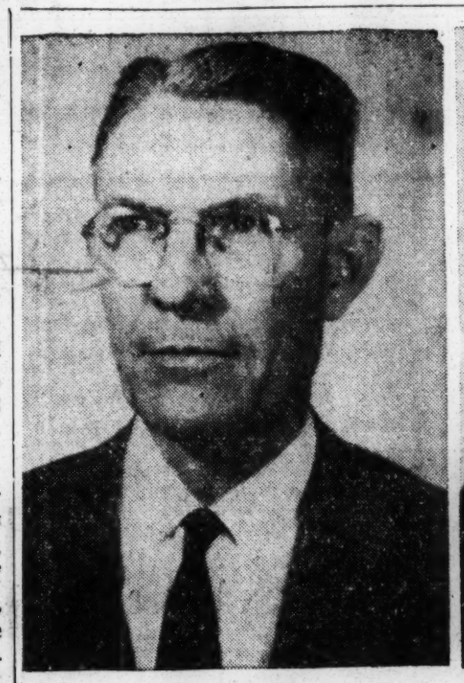
With returns official from Macon, Tallapoosa, Lee and Randolph, and complete, unofficial returns from Chambers county, Boyd led the ticket with 8,552 votes. Young was second with 6-937 votes.

Judge Hubert L. Benson, Lanett, appointed to the office by Gov. John Patterson to fill a vacancy caused by the death of veteran jurist, Will O. Walton, was third with 6,677 votes. State Senator W. C. Hines, of LaFayettee, received 5,441 votes.

States Rights candidates for presidential elector had a safe margin of victory in Macon County in the election Tuesday. J. Bruce Henderson, of Miller's Ferry, leading the ticket .Henderson, with Edmund Blair, newspaper editor of Pell City, and former Gov. Frank Dixon, of Birmingham, seemed headed for a majority over the state Thursday without a run-off.

In Macon, Ed Pepper received a slight margin over C. C. (Jack) Owens for president of the Alabama Public Service Commission. State-wide, a run-off battle between these two seemed eminent Thursday. Macon also approved John Sparkman, who was renominated to the U. S. Senate by a large margin.

In this county, approval was given to the winning national committeewoman, Mrs. Ruth Johnson Owens, of Birmingham over Mrs. Glayds Burns, of Gadsden. However, Charlie McKay, of Sylacauga, was favored in Macon over the winner, Eugene Connor, Birmingham city commissioner, who won in an impressive fashion over the incumbent in the state.



DAN BOYD

TOM F. YOUNG

34a(2) 1960

ALABAMA

LUNCH COUNTER-SIT DOWN
(REPERCUSSION)

WHITE MAN SLUGS NEGRO WOMAN — Unidentified white man draws back to strike Negro woman, Christine Stovall, about 22, during a tense afternoon in Montgomery, Ala. She said she brushed against a white man who knocked her down. When she got up she shoved him, and one of group of 25 men carrying small baseball bats struck her on the head from behind. No arrests were made. (AP Wirephoto).

White Alabama Hood Who Beat Woman With Ball Bat Rejected

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP) — Sonny Kyle Livingston, who was identified by newspapermen as the white man who beat a Negro woman over the head with a baseball bat during a recent demonstration against jim crow lunch counters, was rejected as a candidate for constable.

Election officials said he was ineligible to run for public office because he was not a registered voter.

34a(2) 1960 ALABALA REV.URIAH J. FIELDS

Negro Cleric Enters Race Against Bear

The Rev. Uriah J. Fields, Negro minister whose church was bombed here in 1957 but who broke with integration leader Martin Luther King, is running for the Montgomery County school board.

Fields qualified here Monday as a candidate for Place No. 1. Fred Bear, local businessman, had already qualified for the same place on the city-county board.

Fields is president of the Montgomery Amelrioration and Restoration Assn., a Negro group which has as its stated purpose the improvement of relations between the races.

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He was formerly one of the leaders of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., along with the Revs. Martin Luther King and Ralph Abernathy, and served as its secretary.

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Place No. 1 on the board of education is now held by Mrs. Dorothy Altheimer, who is not seeking reelection.

King Dissenter Files Bid For School Post

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(ANP)— A dissenter from Martin Luther King's integration movement, whose church was bombed twice in 1957 is a candidate for the Montgomery county school board.

He is Rev. Uriah J. Fields who qualified here as a candidate for Place No. 1 in the May Democratic Primary. Fread Bear, local businessman, had already qualified for the same place on the city-county board.

Fields is president of the Montgomery Amelioration and Restoration Association, a Negro group which has as its stated purpose the improvement of relations between the races.

34a(2) 1960 ALABAMA

NEW MAYOR- TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA
MR. HOWARD RUTHERFORD

Veteran Tuskegee Mayor Loses To Political Novice

Montgomery, Ala,

TUSKEGEE — A new mayor and at least two new members of the City Council came out of Monday's city election here which saw upsets, close victories and one resounding vote of confidence for an incumbent councilman. P. 6 C

Veteran Mayor Phil M. Lightfoot was defeated by Howard Rutherford, a newcomer to Tuskegee politics. Rutherford polled 324 votes to 280 for Lightfoot. Incumbent councilman L. D. Gregory was defeated by only four votes.

The Montgomery Advertiser

Lightfoot has served as mayor for seven years and was on the council for nine years before that. He succeeded the late Frank Carr as mayor in 1953, and served three years of his term. He was elected to a full term of his own in 1956. 9-21-60

Runoffs will be needed to decide two council posts. For place No. 1, H. A. Vaughn Jr., the incumbent, trails L. M. Cregg 236 to 228. Vaughn is completing his first term on the council. H. Marshall Segrets polled 97 votes in this race.

For place No. 4, William Varner Jr. lead a field of five candidates for the post held by G. B. Edwards Jr., who did not seek re-election. But he faces a runoff with James L. Braswell Jr. The vote in this race: Varner 230, Braswell 180, H. G. Taylor 96, Mrs. Clara G. Boles 66, and William M. Stringfellow 37.

In place No. 2, L. D. Gregory, a two-term veteran of council, was defeated by only four votes for another term. John L. Sides was the victor, 306 to 302.

William Foy Thomspson, winding up his second council term, defeated three opponents without a runoff. The vote: Thompson 426, Nathan J. Steinberg 97, Mrs. Naomi D. Jenkins, 48, and Edgar Whatley, 44.

In the race for post No. 3, Roy E. Corbitt was re-elected without opposition. Corbitt was appointed by council to fill a vacancy created last January when Frank A. Oslin moved out of the city.

The new mayor was elected in his first bid for public office. Rutherford, in his 40's, is in the sawmill business. Mayor Lightfoot retired from business about three years ago, but had been in the gin, fertilizer and livestock business.

Report Ark. Negroes Helped Boost Faubus

NEW YORK — Several influential members of Little Rock's Negro community supported Orval Faubus in his last try for governor of Arkansas.

This is reported by Louis E. Lomax, himself a Negro, writing in the March issue of Harper's Magazine.

According to Lomax, some Negro school teachers in Little Rock kept significantly silent about the integration flare-up at Central High School in their city.

Also, he says, a number of Negro clergymen were able to get their wives jobs as public school teachers because these clergymen had either covertly supported Faubus or publicly counseled patience and long suffering on the race issue.

In Little Rock, Lomax reports, the lower-middle class Negroes insist on integration, while the upper-middle - class Negroes keep silent.

"The Little Rock clergymen and teachers have simply refused to enter the fray," he writes.

"Relations among Little Rock's Negro population are so strained that I was able to verify a report that several Negro women are actually keeping count of the new dresses worn by Mrs. Daisy Bates, the NAACP leader in hopes that she is living beyond her means and is thus mis-appropriating funds sent to the Little Rock Nine by well - wishers from across the nation and world."

In his article, Lomax says that Orval Faubus may run for the Senate in 1960, opposing Sen. John McClellan or may run for an unprecedented fourth term as governor, hoping to challenge Sen. Fulbright in 1962.

Faubus Club Doing Poorly

Post-Herald Capital Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29—The National Faubus for President Club is doing poorly, according to a financial statement filed here with the clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives.

Chairman William P. Gale, of Los Angeles, said the club, which is backing Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus, had only $513.91 on hand as of May 31.

This is hardly sufficient to launch a presidential campaign. The Kennedy for President Committee, backing Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) has said it spent $92,000 in the West Virginia primary alone.

Most of the expenses, $1500, went for printed matter.

Another $854 was used to purchase buttons, apparently those which read "Faubus for President."

Faubus Facing Sternest Test In Tuesday Vote

Governor Must Win In First Primary Or Encounter Grave Runoff Risk

By RICHARD ALLIN

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, July 23.—Arkansas voters Tuesday will decide whether to return Gov. Orval E. Faubus for an unprecedented fourth straight term or put him into a politically-perilous second primary runoff race.

In polling from 8 a.m. until 6:30 p.m. Tuesday, Arkansas will show what importance they attach to the charges of the Governor's opponents and to his blanket charges that they are all pro-integrationists. Officials estimated 360,000 will vote.

Four hard-fighting opponents have battled through the primary campaign in hopes primarily of landing in a runoff with the front-running Governor in order to reap all the anti-Faubus votes in a second primary.

Tradition Is Cited

If Faubus fails to gather more than half the vote—necessary to forestall a runoff — the odds switch to favor the challenger, because No Arkansas Governor ever has survived a runoff.

His opponents are Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett of El Dorado, farmer-civic leader Joe Hardin of Grady, educator-minister H. E. Williams of Walnut Ridge and oil-stockman Hal Millsap Jr. of Siloam Springs. All have campaigned vigorously and each says he expects a runoff berth.

Shadowed by the whirlwind gubernatorial campaigning, other important offices also go up for the voters' choice Tuesday.

Lt. Gov. Nathan Gordon of Morrilton is opposed by Leroy Hickman of Little Rock, real estate man and former state representative. Mr. Gordon has held his job since 1946.

For the attorney general's spot vacated by Mr. Bennett, Pulaski County Pros. Atty. Frank Holt opposes Amis Guthridge of Little Rock, lawyer and segregationist leader. Both have stumped actively.

Paul Hanshaw of Jonesboro has campaigned statewide for the land commissioner's office held since 1956 by Sam Jones, who seeks to keep it.

Alford Has Opposition

Representative Dale Alford of Little Rock, who was sent to Washington on a wave of write-in votes which defeated Brooks Hays two years ago, is opposed by state Senator Robert Hays Williams of Russellville.

In the Third District, Representative James W. Trimble (D., Ark.) of Berryville has had a campaign fight for his job from former state Senator Donald Poe.

Only two state chancery circuits have contested races. In the 12th Chancery Circuit, Pros. Atty. Terry Shell of Jonesboro is opposing incumbent Chancellor Lee Ward, also of Jonesboro.

The other race is for the first division of the Fourth Chancery District. Contenders are Joseph Morrison of Stuttgart, John E. Hooker and state Senator Sam M. Levine, both of Pine Bluff.

Drawing interest in Eastern Arkansas is the prosecuting attorney's race in the Second Judicial District. Running are A. S. 'Todd' Harrison of Blytheville, W. Slater Hollis of West Memphis and Gus R. Camp of Piggott.

GOV. ORVAL FAUBUS
. . . Makes it four

Faubus bests four foes, wins his fourth term

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 27—(AP)—Gov. Orval E. Faubus, an unprecedented fourth term in his pocket, rested today after a smashing victory over four opponents in yesterday's Democratic primary.

"The governor probably will sleep till noon," a mansion employe told newsmen.

FAUBUS, CENTRAL figure in the Little Rock integration crisis of 1957-58, faces Republican opposition in the November general election, but Arkansas has not elected a GOP governor since Reconstruction Days.

Faubus was visibly tired and his voice grew hoarse in the closing days of the campaign.

Returns from 2242 of the state's 2353 precincts showed: Faubus 226,748; Joh C. Hardin of Grady 63,609; Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett 55,444; H. E. Williams of Walnut Ridge 29,051, and Hal Millsap Jr., of Siloam Springs 11,520.

Faubus' total was about 60 per cent of the vote. He polled 70 per cent when he won a third term against two opponents in 1958.

Faubus led in all but one of Arkansas' 75 counties this year. The exception was Bennett's home county of Union, where Bennett led Faubus 5424 to 4561 when its complete returns were in.

REPS. DALE ALFORD of Little Rock and Jim Trimble of Berryville easily won renomination in the state's two contested congressional races.

Reports from 225 of 228 precincts in the Fifth District gave Alford 43,441 votes to 31,051 for State Sen. Robert Hays Williams.

Trimble had 47,138 votes and Donald Poe of Waldron 16,823 with 475 of 503 precincts reported in the Third District.

This was Alford's first campaign in a Democratic primary. He won his first term as a write-in candidate against party nominee Brooks Hays in the 1959 general election.

ARKANSAS' FOUR other congressmen and Sen. John L. McClellan had no opposition. Their names were not on the primary ballot. They are automatically certified to the general election as Democratic nominees.

Faubus campaigned on his six-year-record and segregation was a minor issue, compared to 1958 when Faubus talked of little else.

This year the governor touched the issue only lightly, although he belittled his foes as "tools of integrationists."

The governor polled about 60 per cent of the total vote. He got almost 70 per cent in 1958, when his third-term effort drew 264,346 of a record 383,904 votes.

Faubus carried all 75 Arkansas counties this year.

Faubus stepped into the international spotlight Sept. 3, 1957, when he used National Guard Troops to prevent integration of Central High School here. President Eisenhower federalized the Arkansas guard and enforced integration with federal soldiers during the 1957-58 term.

The governor's opponents said he had created an atmosphere for violence in the state and blamed him for integration-linked bombings in Little Rock.

Klan Pushes For Arkansas' Faubus For Presidency

OLDSMAR, Fla. — (UPI) — The various branches of the Ku Klux Klan are considering supporting Arkansas Gov. Orville Faubus for President and retired Adm. John Crommelin for vice president, it was reported July 19.

The head of the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Bill Hendrix, said, however, that it had not been decided whether the KKK should seek to form a third party or campaign for the two as write-in candidates.

Crommelin, a resident of Wetumpka, Ala., has been unsuccessful in several political campaigns in Alabama, always campaigning as a strong segregationist.

Hendrix, twice unsuccessful in the Florida governor's race, said that "the national Ku Klux Klan, made up of the top leaders of the old groups of the Klan, met in Orlando Sunday."

It was decided then, he said, to observe a "national Ku Klux Klan Day" each year. He said the national organizations would hold a meeting for the first observance the Saturday before Labor Day, Sept. 3, at Stone Mountain, Ga.

Whites Blasting Faubus in Ark.

TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—As the deadline approaches for the Arkansas Democratic primary, Tuesday of this week (July 26), Gov. Orval E. Faubus, seeking an unprecedented fourth term as governor, was under bitter attack from three others seeking his job—among them his long-time "buddy," Bruce Bennett, Arkansas attorney general.

In a speech, at Mena, Ark., Dr. H. E. Williams, a Walnut Ridge minister, called Faubus an "experienced, trained agitator," and said that even "Khrushchev has not done as much to advance the Communist cause among colored people as Orval Faubus has." Dr Williams is president of Southern Baptist College.

JOE HARDIN, former Arkansas revenue commissioner, blasted Faubus in a speech at Russellville, and cited the prospects of financial destruction of the state if Faubus were allowed to stay in office too long.

Hardest blows at Faubus were struck at Calico Rock, Ark., by a member of Faubus' own administration, Atty.-Gen. Bruce Bennett, who helped Faubus fashion much of the segregation legislation which has created so much trouble for the state economically. "This Faubus administration has been the biggest failure we have ever seen during our lifetime," Mr. Bennett charged, even though he has been a part of it.

In characteristic fashion, Mr. Bennett assailed the NAACP, also; integration (and his favorite target), Mrs. Daisy Bates. He was reared in the same county with Mrs. Bates, and must have been frustrated by his failures

Faubus Rests Following His Victory

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Gov. Orval E. Faubus went into seclusion Wednesday to rest from an arduous campaign which won him an unprecedented fourth-term nomination in Tuesday's Democratic primary.

Faubus polled 58 per cent of a record 388,465 votes. Four opponents divided the rest.

The governor still must face a Republican opponent, Henry Britt, of Hot Springs, in the November general election, but Arkansas has not elected a GOP chief of state since Reconstruction days.

Returns from 2,245 of 2,353 precincts showed: Faubus 228,352; Joe C. Hardin of Grady 63,219; Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett 56,070; H.E. Williams of Walnut Ridge 29,115, and Hal Millsap Jr., of Siloam Springs 11,709.

Faubus' victory margin was down from 1958 when he won his third term campaigning as a champion of states rights and segregation in the wake of the Little Rock integration crisis. He got 68 per cent of 383,000 votes in that election.

Faubus ran this year on his six-year record and appeared content to leave segregation as a campaign undertone. He presented himself more as a progressive chief executive and less as an ardent states righter.

Faubus became a segregationist champion in 1957 when he used National Guard troops to block integration at Central High School here. He closed all high schools against integration. After a federal court struck down his school-closing law, a plan of token integration was initiated by an anti-Faubus school board.

In other primary results, Reps. Dale Alford in the 5th District and Jim Trimble in the 3rd District won renomination easily.

Four other Arkansas congressmen and Sen. John L. McClellan were unopposed. They will be certified automatically as party nominees in the general election.

Faubus wins fourth term

LITTLE ROCK — Arkansas' Gov. Orval E. Faubus, campaigning on a platform which stressed economic and industrial progress made by the state during his tenure of office, steamrollered to an unprecedented fourth term in Tuesday's Democratic Primary, which is tantamount to election.

Running a poor third behind Faubus was Bruce Bennett, former state attorney general and staunch segregationist, who based his campaign on the segregation issue and charges that Faubus had "sold out" to Mrs. Daisy Bates, the NAACP, and an "integrationist clique" with headquarters at Little Rock.

Returns from 2,328 of 2,356 precincts showed: Faubus 323,046; Joe C. Hardin, 64,905; Bennett, 56,970; H. E. Williams, 32,339, and Hall Millsap Jr., 9,563.

Early canvasses indicated that a large percentage of the colored vote had gone to Faubus as the least objectionable of the candidates running, despite his championship of states rights and school segregation during the 1957 school integration crisis here.

For November ballot—

Faubus, Crommelin slate of electors are announced

A slate of electors pledged to support Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus for president and Adm. John Crommelin for vice president will be offered Alabama voters in the November election, their spokesmen said here yesterday.

Representatives of a group designated as the National States Rights Party said the party's official slate of electors would be filed with Secretary of State Betty Frink today.

The party's certification that the 11 electors were chosen in open convention and petition to have them placed on the November ballot was mailed from the party's headquarters here, representatives said.

The document was signed by Lee J. Crowder, secretary, and John Douglas Knowles, state chairman, both of Opelika. The party gave its headquarters address as P. O. Box 783, Birmingham.

IT STATES THAT:

"This is to certify that members of the National States Rights Party in Alabama assembled in open convention in Opelika, Lee County, May 3, 1960, as required by law, and nominated candidates for presidential electors. . . ."

The elector candidates listed are these:

Ernest Wilson, Jack Andrew Tomlinson, Mrs. Lila Evans, Lodwick H. Bartee, Annette M. Bartee, George E. Allen, John Douglas Knowles, Therman De Lee, Willie Bazzell Garrett, Lee J. Crowder and Sanford D. Rudd.

Edward Fields of 1216 Woodland-dr. Birmingham, information chairman of the NSRP in Alabama, said the group also expects to place Faubus-Crommelin pledged elector candidates on the Tennessee ballot, and that it is petitioning to have the Arkanssa governor's name entered on the Florida ballot.

States Rights Party Files Faubus-Crommelin Slate

A slate of presidential elector candidates pledged to support Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas for President and retired Adm. John G. Crommelin of Montgomery for vice president will be on the general election ballot this November in Alabama.

The electors, running under the banner of the National States Rights Party, were officially filed in the office of Secretary of State Bettye Frink Thursday.

This increases to five the number of elector slates which will be on the ballot in this state. Previously qualified were presidential elector slates representing the Democratic, Republican, Prohibition and Afro-American parties.

The Faubus-Crommelin electors were selected at a convention in Opelika on May 3, the date of the first Democratic primary. That procedure is necessary under Alabama law to get independent or new party candidates on the general election ballot.

The party emblem is a red thunderbolt in a red circle. The motto is "Honor-Pride-Fight! Save The White!"

John Douglas Knowles of Opelika was listed as party chairman and Lee J. Crowder, also of Opelika, as secretary. The qualifying papers were received from Dr. Edward R. Fields of Birmingham, who identified himself as the information director for the national party.

The party platform is strongly pro-segregation.

34a(2) 1960 ARKANSAS

State Righters Want Faubus

Members Filed A List Of 11 Elector Nominees Pledged To Support Governor

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 19. — Members of the National States' Rights Party in Arkansas and Alabama are itching to get the name of Gov. Oryal Faubus on the November General Election Ballot.

The Governor said Friday Alabama members of the National States' Rights Party have filed a list of 11 elector nominees pledged to support Faubus for president and retired Admiral John Crommelin for vice president.

Admiral Crommelin is of Wetumpka, Ala.

States' Rights have also been at work in Arkansas and have filed a list of nominees with the Secretary of State here.

Governor Faubus declared, however, that he has never authorized his nomination by the National States' Rights Party.

He also said he has given no encouragement to the party in Arkansas.

"A friend of mine went to them and advised them he didn't think they should be doing it without my permission and they told him the response was so wonderful they were going ahead anyway," the Governor said.

The Governor said he may have to insist that the National States' Rights Party drop his name as a possible presidential candidate.

Governor Faubus left Friday morning for a grape festival celebration in Tontitown in Washington County. He will attend a church homecoming in Madison County Saturday. He will return to his office Monday.

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GOV. ORVAL E. FAUBUS (ARKANSAS)

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE
STATES RIGHTS PARTY

Faubus Quitting Race In Florida

Wants Name Off Ballot As Candidate Of States Rights Party

By The Associated Press

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Oct. 6.—Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas asked Thursday that his name be removed from Florida's general election ballot as a presidential candidate.

Secretary of State R. A. Gray said his request would be granted.

Governor Faubus' name had been certified to the counties to be placed on the ballot after the National States Rights Party filed a sufficient number of petitions to qualify him.

Up To Counties

Mr. Gray said he would ask the county commissions over the state to strike Governor Faubus' name and he felt certain that most, if not all, counties could do so. Some counties are beginning to have their ballots printed.

Florida law permits a candidate to withdraw his name by making a personal request to do so.

In a wire to Mr. Gray, Governor Faubus said, "I have taken no interest in the matter and I am not a candidate for president on any ticket. This telegram will be your authority to withdraw my name from the ballot."

There had been debate as to what effect the presence of Governor Faubus' name would have had on the Florida election.

Sponsors of the move to list him said they believed it would hurt the Democrats because Governor Faubus would draw votes primarily from North Florida, which is traditionally Democratic.

Cannot Withdraw

Tennessee state elections coordinator Jerry McDonald said no such word had come from Governor Faubus to Tennessee officials.

The state division of the National States Rights Party is in the process of qualifying the Faubus-Adm. John Crommelin (USN, ret.) ticket.

Mr. McDonald said he did not think Tennessee law makes any provision for removal of a candidate's name unless the group which puts him up wishes it.

In other words, apparently Governor Faubus cannot withdraw himself as a nominee in Tennessee without action from local states rights officials, Mr. McDonald said.

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CALIFORNIA

Negro Candidate For San Jose City Council

Jackson Advocate
Jackson, Miss.
34a(2)
Jan. 16-60

San Jose, Calif., Jan. 11.—The first Negro candidate for the City Council here is Wester Sweet, who has filed to run in the April primary.

Sweet is a native of Florida, educated in California, and is a graduate of the University of California's Hastings College of Law.

Kennedy Assures Liberals He Seeks No Help in South

The New York Times
N.Y. N.Y. Tel
Wed. 6/29/60

By LEO EGAN

Senator John F. Kennedy told the Liberal party yesterday that he hoped to win the Democratic nomination for President without a single Southern vote in the convention. He also told them he regarded the civil rights issue as a moral question. Moral persuasion by the President, he said, can be more effective than force in ending discrimination against Negroes.

Immediately after his statement, the Massachusetts Senator was assured of a Liberal endorsement if he won the Democratic nomination. Such an endorsement could be vital to his chances of carrying New York in the election.

At his meeting with the Liberal party policy committee in the Astor Hotel and later in two press conferences, the Senator hinted that he might be nearing an understanding with Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota.

Although the Minnesota Democrat withdrew from the race for the Presidential nomination after his defeat by Senator Kennedy in the West Virginia primary, he still has sixty-three and a half votes pledged to him in the convention.

If these were swung to Senator Kennedy, they would put him in what baseball writers call "a scoring position." They would bring the Kennedy total close to the 761 he needs for the nomination.

Included in the Humphrey total are thirty-one votes in Minnesota, eleven in South Dakota, ten and a half in Wisconsin and nine in the District of Columbia.

At his press conferences, Mr. Kennedy disclosed that Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr.'s recent apology to Senator Humphrey for a speech he had made during the West Virginia primary campaign had been written at his suggestion. The apology was made yesterday. The speech involved had been delivered May 6.

In the speech Mr. Roosevelt had charged that Senator Humphrey had requested several deferments from military service during World War II, once, in 1945, to manage a political campaign.

The speech had been bitterly resented by Senator Humphrey, and Senator Kennedy had dissociated himself from it at the time. Mr. Roosevelt's apology now could remove an obstacle to Senator Humphrey's endorsement of Senator Kennedy.

'On Very Friendly Terms'

Asked yesterday about his relations with the Minnesota Senator, Senator Kennedy replied, "We have been on very friendly terms for several weeks." Asked if he thought Senator Humphrey would make a good candidate for Vice President, Senator Kennedy said he had not given the subject any thought yet.

Senator Kennedy's views on civil rights and other issues were given to the Liberal party committee behind closed doors at a luncheon in the Astor Hotel.

First, the Senator read a formal statement in which he dealt with the need for modernizing the social welfare programs started under former Presidents Frtnklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman, civil rights and America's position in world affairs.

Later, he explained his views on these subjects and others in response to questions from members of the committee. It was in answer to questions that he said he did not expect to have the support of a single Southern convention delegate.

Murray Baron, the New York County Liberal chairman, left the session obviously impressed. "Many Southern political leaders will be very dissatisfied with his nomination," Mr. Baron commented.

In his formal, written statement, Senator Kennedy had told the committee:

"The next Democratic Administration must offer a new liberalism for the Sixties — a liberalism which reaches beyond the era of the New and Fair Deals to the problems of a new age.

"The Liberal party of New York—with its searching questions, its creative proposals, its new ideas—is playing an important part in the birth of this new liberalism. The Liberal party helps to keep the oldest party in the world—the Democratic party—young, vigorous, creative and liberal. And that is the kind of Democratic party which the nation needs.

"We must extend and modernize the great social welfare programs of Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman. We must raise the minimum wage, expand unemployment compensation, provide our older citizens with a decent system of medical care, feed our hungry and care for our sick. We must make a living reality of the vision of Franklin Roosevelt—the vision of a decent lift with dignity for all men.

'A Moral Question'

"We must carry on with new vigor and effectiveness the fight for equal opportnnity for all men—regardless of race, creed or color. During the primary campaigns, Hubert Humphrey said that if the price of political success was a betrayal of the cause of human rights, then the people could look elsewhere for a candidate. And I say that if anyone expects the next Democratic Administration to betray that same cause, they can look elsewhere for leadership. Above all, this is a moral question.

"We must formulate and carry forward a coherent, consistent, convincing American program for peace—and effective programs for arms control and disarmament. And while we work toward peace, we must also remember the hard lessons of recent weeks—the lesson that peace requires more than friendly words and good-will trips, and that true security requires more than bellicose words.

"Only a strong America can hope to be a peace-making America. And this means we must begin to rebuild our strength on all fronts. The image of America as a progressive and vital society must be recaptured, for only in this way can we attract, as we did in the days of F. D. R., the true respect of a watching world."

Commenting on the Senator's appearance before the committee, Paul R. Hays, Liberal state chairman, said:

"Senator eKnnedy has made a strongly favorable impression with a forthright statement of his views. On the whole these are the views of the Liberal party. We always had a high regard for him and his performance today served to corroborate our opinion.

"If Senator Kennedy is nominated by the Democratic party, I feel sure the Liberal party will support him in the election."

Senator Kennedy said he would welcome Liberal support because he regards it as "very important."

In talking to reporters, the Senator smilingly commented that he did not think the convention "will be long drawn out," but he declined to predict on which ballot he would be nominated.

After his session with the Liberals, Senator Kennedy flew back to Washington. Next week, he will visit Montana and Wyoming. These trips will be his last before the convention.

Asked about a possible trip into the South, the Senator shook his head and remarked, "I understand they favor another candidate."

Kennedy Wants South's Support

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
June 28-60

Ribicoff Tries To Soothe Dixie Governors At Montana Parley

By United Press International

GLACIER PARK, Mont., June 27.—Senator John Kennedy (D., Mass.) Monday moved to smother Southern antagonism to his Democratic presidential bid by assuring all Dixie delegates he would be "delighted" to have their support.

Announcement of the front-running New Englander's maneuver was made at the 52nd annual Governor's Conference by Gov. Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut.

Ribicoff, seeking to soothe Southern governors aroused by a news headline which indicated Kennedy did not need or want Southern support, told newsmen Kennedy mailed an explanatory letter to all Southern Democratic delegates.

Ribicoff said the letter reiterates the Massachusetts senator's "desire to receive support of delegates from all parts of the country wthout exception."

Three Satisfied

Ribicoff said three Southern governors to whom he explained the candidate's position "were satisfied."

The Kennedy move came as California Gov. Edmund 'Pat' Brown indicated he sees little to stop Kennedy from winning the nomination. But Brown carefully refrained from forecasting the actual event.

Ribicoff said he expects Kennedy to have between 650 and 700 votes on the first convention ballot. A majority of 761 is needed to win. He said any "stop Kennedy" movement at this late date is "doomed to fail."

Ribicoff reported he talked to Kennedy in Helena, Mont., by telephone Monday explaining that several Southern governors were upset about the headline indicating the senator wished to get nominated without Southern help.

"Nothing could be further from the truth," Ribicoff said. He said Kennedy had expected almost all Southern delegates to be pledged to Senate Democratic leader Lyndon Johnson. He said that despite this fact Kennedy "hoped and expected that he would win the nomination."

Speech To Liberals

The speech on which the headline was based was made at a Liberal Party luncheon in New York City.

The first official day of the Governors' Conference was taken up with news conferences, a business session on education and a formal state dinner.

Earlier, New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, primed with proposals on major 1960 issues, said he'd rather see Congress wait another year than enact a faulty medical plan for the aged now.

And there were reports Rockefeller will unload a strong restatement of his call for increased defense when he reports to a panel on civil defense Tuesday.

Kennedy Draws Ire Of South

The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
June 6-26-60

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Some Southern members of Congress reacted sharply Saturday to a statement attributed to Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts that he hoped to win the Democratic presidential nomination without a single Southern vote.

A few, however, declined comment. They said they did so on the ground that they were not familiar with Kennedy's remark which The New York Times quoted his as having made to leaders of New York's Liberal Party Thursday.

A spokesman for Kennedy issued a summation of the Massachusetts senator's remarks which did not include such a statement.

Another remark of Kennedy drew comment from Southern congressmen. He had urged new vigor in achieving civil rights.

Rep. Robert T. Ashmore (D., S.C.) responding to a reporter's request for comment on the remark about Southern votes credited to Kennedy, said: "I thought all along he was too immature to be the President of the United States.

"Any such narrow minded prejudiced attitude, as he has shown in this statement, convinces me he has no business being President of the United States."

Rep. John L. McMillan (D., S.C.), who served six years on the same House committee with Kennedy, said he thought that Kennedy "had better judgment than to make the statement he's credited with making.

"If he did make it," McMillan said, "he's not big enough to be President. He should remember that Al Smith only carried two states outside the South in 1928."

On that score, Rep. Thomas G. Abernethy (D., Miss.) said Kennedy, after conferring with leaders of the Liberal Party, called for a "new liberalism" and new vigor in achieving civil rights.

On the tactic of running against the ing (former President Harry S.) Truman

Results questioned—

Kennedy trying to soothe South

BY JAMES FREE, News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28—Sen. John Kennedy was trying today to cool off Southern tempers that have flared since he told the New York Liberal Party last week that he expected to win the Democratic nomination for president without support from a single delegate from the South.

But the senator's explanations and a letter to every delegate from Dixie appealing for support are offset—among Southern members of Congress at least—by several factors.

FREE

One is the growing rumor here that Kennedy prefers Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota as his running mate. Humphrey is the favorite of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People. And Southern party leaders feel that a Kennedy-Humphrey ticket would have a tough time carrying many normally Democratic states in the South.

KENNEDY

HUMPHRIES

Another factor is that Kennedy's explanations of his I-can-win-without-the-South statement have put further stress on his labor, liberal, pro-civil rights majority strength.

He has made it plain he doesn't want to risk losing this strength by making any concessions to the South.

KENNEDY'S LETTER to Dixie delegates, in fact, was sent out about the same time the senator was advocating the strong civil rights program in New York and saying he hoped to win without Southern support.

Moreover, Kennedy's "hard sell" on civil rights to the Liberal Party was the third time in the past two weeks he had sought Northern delegates on this basis.

On June 17, he talked very much the same way to labor union representatives in New York. And he took this same approach in talking with Gov. G. Mennan Williams and a delegation of Michigan Negro leaders.

THE BASIC FACT seems to be that Kennedy is putting on extra pressure to get enough non-Southern votes to win a nomination on the first ballot—or at least, on switches before the first ballot is officially closed.

What Kennedy now says he has been telling pro-civil rights forces is that, since he expects to win on the first ballot and will have few if any Southern votes on that ballot, he is, therefore, hoping to be able to win without a single Dixie delegate.

This is by way of assuring Northern delegates that he is safe on civil rights, that he is under no obligation to the South.

TO KENNEDY'S CREDIT it must be said that from the time of Gov. John Patterson's first public endorsement of Kennedy last Fall, the senator has made it clear that he has no intention of backing away from a strong civil rights program.

In recent months, he has tried to emphasize other issues. But civil rights advocates lately have insisted—with success—that he once again proclaim his strong stand in favor of civil rights.

It is easy to understand Kennedy's difficult position, and also why many Southerners have misgivings about it.

SALISBURY ARTICLES

Confident Patterson Sees Landslide For Kennedy

Gov. John Patterson Friday confidently forecast a landslide victory for John Kennedy in November's presidential election.

He suggested the race might be as one-sided as the 1936 campaign when Franklin D. Roosevelt carried 46 of the then 48 states.

"People keep saying it's a close race," Patterson declared. "I don't see it that way. I look for a tremendous Democratic victory."

As to the outcome of the election in Alabama, the governor was equally as confident. He said he did not think Richard Nixon would run as strong in Alabama as President Eisenhower did in 1956 when he polled 41 per cent of the total vote.

NOT SURPRISED

Patterson said he was not surprised at the endorsement given the Republican ticket last Sunday by The Montgomery Advertiser-Journal.

"It is not unusual for the big city dailies to endorse a loser," Patterson said. "They are entitled to endorse anyone they please. I just hope they will keep the editorials on the editorial page and play the news fair on the front page."

Commenting on the television debate Monday between Kennedy und Nixon, the governor said he felt Kennedy "came off best by far."

Patterson said he thought Nixon "looked a little weary."

"But trying to defend the Eisenhower Administration on television is enough to make a man look weary," Patterson added.

Patterson hit a variety of other subjects in his hour-long press conference. They included:

ROGERS 'INSINCERE'

Civil Rights — Commenting on the latest move by the Justice Department to revive an injunction suit against the Macon Board of Registrars, Patterson termed the move "politics." "Don't think for a minute that Atty. Gen. Rogers is interested in the Negroes of Macon County," Patterson said. "He is not sincere. He is down here trying to get votes for Nixon."

School Revenue — Patterson said it appeared the fiscal year would end with education having its appropriation cut by about eight per cent rather than 10 per cent. He urged school officials to adopt "realistic" budgets for the 1960-61 fiscal year which begins Saturay. In the same vein, Patterson also observed that he felt the office of state school superintendent should be a cabinet position filled by the appointment of the governor.

Investment of funds — Patterson said he was still looking into the proposed investment of state funds in short-term government notes. The state has some $65 million now lying idle, drawing no interest. The money is a part of the $100 million school bond issue. He also announced that a bill had been prepared for introduction in the next session of the Legislature which would permit other state surplus funds to be deposited in interest-bearing accounts.

Reapportionment — Patterson reaffirmed an earlier vow to use "every legal weapon and legal maneuver at my command" to bring about legislative reapportionment. At the same time, Patterson said he intended to stay clear of any fight which might erupt if it becomes necessary for Alabama to reduce its number of congressmen.

ALABAMA

JUL 1960

Lyndon Johnson Backed By Texas For Presidency

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson won a near sweep of Texas Democratic precinct conventions for the presidential nomination Saturday. The three top state candidates and the six congressmen who had opposition were nominated in the Democrat primary.

A majority of the precinct conventions adopted resolutions assuring that the senator would control the June 13 Texas Democratic Convention and the state delegation to the national convention.

First Chance.

The precinct conventions were Johnson's first opportunity to demonstrate his grass-roots support in his home state. His backing in rural areas as almost unanimous.

His strength "in a state that includes many diverse political views proves Lyndon Johnson has the vote-pulling capacity to become president," said Larry Blackmon, executive director of the senator's Texas forces.

Republicans held routine precinct conventions, many of which endorse Vice President Richard M. Nixon for the presidential nomination.

Gov. Price Daniel, Atty. Gen. Will Wilson and Lt. Gov. Ben Ramsey won renomination, Daniel and Wilson for third terms and Ramsey for his 11th.

The Democratic nomination usually is the equivalent of election in Texas.

Sprints Ahead.

U. S. Rep. John Dowdy, a militant states' righter, trailed in early returns and then sprinted ahead of a youthful former Baptist pastor, Rev. William H. (Bill) Crook.

The incumbents who won handily were U. S. Reps. Olin E. Teague, John Young, Joe Kilgore, Omar Burleson and Walter Rogers.

Fifteen other incumbents and a newcomer, former State Rep. Joe Pool, coasted in without opposition in the primary. Pool will meet Texas' lone Republican representative, Bruce Alger of Dallas in the November general election.

Sen. Johnson Holds Edge Of Delegates

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Thirty-nine of Alabama's 56 delegates to the Democratic National Convention have been elected, but it's still too soon to say which presidential candidate they will support.

Of those who have indicated a preference, five delegates said they are leaning to Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas for the presidential nomination, three favor Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri and three others are for Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia.

Johnson also has the edge among the 34 delegate candidates in the May 31 runoff. They will battle it out for the 17 remaining seats in the Alabama delegation.

Nine of those in the runoff said Johnson is their No. 1 choice; seven voted for Russell, one for Symington and one for Adlai Stevenson.

17 MORE

Tuesday's official canvass of returns from the May 3 Primary showed 10 delegates elected from the state-at-large and 29 from the congressional districts.

Ten more delegates at large and seven district delegates will be chosen in the second primary.

Only two of the elected delegates at large indicated a presidential preference in a pre-election Associated Press poll. Former Lt. Gov. Guy Hardwick of Dothan said he leans to Symington; Frank E. Dixon of Gadsden named Russell as his favorite.

Among the district delegates, Johnson is the choice of David L. Yarbrough in the Fourth District; George E. Dix, Charles A. Formby and Wiley Hickman in the fifth, and M. W. (Mike) Bagwell in the ninth.

Indicating a preference for Symington were state Rep. L. W. Brannan Jr. in the second and I. J. (Jud) Scott in the Third District.

The pro-Russell delegates are state Rep. Charles H. Adams in the Third and Roy Davis in the Fifth District.

Delegates at large elected without a runoff, and their votes were:

7 FACE RUNOFF

T. C. Almon, 115,718 votes; John Britton, 106,644; Mrs. Dorothy Carmichael, 114,591; Fred H. Davkis, 108,248; Dixon, 107,747; Joe Elliott, 97,976; Secretary of State Bettye Frink, 106,631; Atty. en. MacDonald Gallion, 142, 762; Hardwick, 136,424, and J. C. Henderson, 113,271.

Runoff candidates at large are: Charles F. Belew, 72,094; Ed Beasley, 75,365; O. S. (Tigger) Burke, 67,211, Gary F. Burns, 66,314; Edwin H. Estes, 66,190; F. L. (Hollo) Ferrell, 66,623; Lewis Fowler, 68,592; Ernest C. Hornsby, 79,005; J. C. Inzer Jr., 93,722; Robert H. King, 91,761; J. H. Kelly, 84,237; H. Coleman Long, 83,770; Neil Metcalf, 80,654; William J. O'Neal, 70,282; James E. Simpson, 91,179; Ralph Smith, 92,489; S. T. Russell, 65,439; State Rep. Sim Thomas, 75,994; Raymond Weeks, 83,746, and Benjamin Grady Wilson, 69,764.

Here's the way the district delegate races came out:

First District—Ernest M. Megginson, state Rep. Sam Nettles, Pierre Pelham and Julian A. Watters III elected.

Second—Brannan Jr. and Pitt Tyson Maner elected. J. E. Brantley, C. T. Donaldson, W. Payne Russell and state Sen. Alton Turner in runoff for other two places.

Third—Adams, Bowen Brassell, Scott and Lewey Stephens Jr., elected.

Fourth — Yarbrough elected. Sheriff Jim Clark, Tom Cooley, Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards, J. B. McKinney, Bobby Blalock and Albert J. Winfield in runoff for other three places.

Fifth—Cox, Formby, Hickman and McCord elected.

Sixth—Jack H. McGuire, Dr. L. A. Moseley, N. H. Waters Jr., and state Sen. W. F. Wilson elected.

Seventh—Murray A. Battles, W. C. Davis and Reuben L. Newton elected. M. L. Mathews and Nelson Vinson in runoff for fourth place.

Eighth — Charlie Carmichael Jr., Charles Cummings Jr., George C. Johnson and Ed Mauldin elected.

Ninth—Bagwell, Malcolm Bethea and Robert W. Gwin elected. W. B. Houseal Jr., and Frank M. Lynch in runoff for fourth place.

Here's how the candidates in the runoff indicated their presidential preference:

Johnson—Burns, Ferrell, Fowler, Inzer, King, Kelly, Benjamin Grady Wilson, Mrs. Edwards and Mathews.

Russell—Belew, Beasley, Simpson, Thomas, Weeks, Burner and Blalock.

Symington—Estes.

Stevenson—Brantley.

Only two contests have to be decided for alternate delegate to the convention. C. E. Grrett and John T. Weaver were elected in the Second District and Mrs. Bobert W. Gwin and Mason L. Moore in the ninth.

Elsewhere, the alternates were automatically elected because the number of candidates was the same as those to be elected.

Lyndon Johnson Is Put Into Race By Rayburn

Speaker Predicts 500 Votes On First Ballot; Oscar Chapman, Mrs. Edwards Head Drive

By ROBERT L. RIGGS
The Courier-Journal Bureau

Washington, June 2.—Lyndon Johnson, who has been campaigning vigorously without admitting he is a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, was put into the race by proxy Thursday.

The Senate leader's close personal friend, political mentor, and fellow Texan, Speaker Sam Rayburn, kicked off the Johnson drive at a press conference.

Rayburn announced that, with neither the approval nor disapproval of Johnson, the majority leader's friends were opening a national headquarters as a rallying point for all who want to see him nominated.

So strong is the demand for Johnson, Rayburn said, that on the first ballot at Los Angeles he will have "a minimum of 500 votes." It takes 761 to win.

As cochairmen of the Johnson national movement, which bears the title, "Citizens for Johnson," Rayburn presented two veterans of the Roosevelt New Deal and the Truman Fair Deal—Oscar Chapman and Mrs. India Edwards.

Chapman was Interior Secretary under Harry S. Truman and was one of the Missourian's principal lieutenants in his 1948 upset election victory. Mrs. Edwards is a former vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Both Chapman and Mrs. Edwards followed Truman in his unsuccessful attempt to get the 1956 nomination for Averell Harriman in place of Adlai E. Stevenson.

Speaking to reporters jammed into Speaker Rayburn's office just off the House floor, Chapman endeavored to establish Johnson's claim to the support of all New Dealers.

"When Lyndon Johnson was in the House, he was one of the most ardent supporters the New Deal had," Chapman said, revealing the nervousness felt by some of Johnson's supporters over the acclaim he has been receiving in conservative political circles.

One example of conservative support is the announcement this week that the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain, which can be relied on to back Vice-President Nixon in the fall, is calling for Johnson's nomination by the Democrats.

Another is the announcement Thursday that the extreme right-wing Republican paper, The Union-Leader of Manchester, N. H., called for Johnson's nomination.

Stays Away From Issues

Rayburn stayed away from the issue of political philosophy, stressing the abilities of his fellow Texan.

"We will present to the country," Rayburn said, "a demonstrated leader in the prime of life. He has been a Congressional secretary, a head of the National Youth Administration in Texas, a member of the House and of the Senate.

"I have watched Congressional leaders for 47 years. Without aspersions on any other of the great leaders the Senate has had, I can say Lyndon Johnson is the greatest of them all. He has knowledge both of national and international affairs."

Without waiting for anyone to raise the question, Rayburn said:

"I know you will want to ask me if this is the kickoff for the Johnson campaign. I think it has been kicked off for some time.

"You will want to ask me if this is his announcement. He has said on many occasions that his name will be presented to the convention. He has not approved our action, but he has not disapproved it."

Hopes Clements Helps

Pressed to say whether he had discussed with the Senate leader the launching of "Citizens for Johnson," Rayburn said: "I told him what we were going to do. If he said anything, I forget what it was."

Johnson is expected to go through the rest of the Congressional session — perhaps even to the day the convention opens in Los Angeles July 11—contending that he is too busy attending to the affairs of the Senate to give thought to the presidential nomination. This is despite the fact he has just returned from a six-state western search for delegates.

In charge of the Citizens-for-Johnson headquarters in Washington's Ambassador Hotel will be John B. Connally, Fort Worth attorney who has served as administrative assistant to Johnson in the Senate. His title will be executive director.

Chapman said other members of the organization would be announced later. Asked if Kentucky's Earle C. Clements would be active in the organization, Chapman said: "I hope he will work with us, but I haven't talked to him about it."

Speaking of his claim that Johnson will have 500 votes on the first ballot, Rayburn said: "A man who has that many votes has a great chance to be nominated."

Asked how many votes Senator John F. Kennedy would have on the first ballot, Rayburn said: "I haven't been adding his up." The Kennedy camp also is predicting "at least" 500 for their man when the voting starts.

Negroes Fighting Johnson Despite CR Performances

By LYLE C. WILSON

WASHINGTON (UPI) — It is difficult to believe that Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) can be nominated for President if northern Negroes and labor leaders—as advertised—do actually hold a veto power over a Democratic national convention.

Johnson's strategists tend to minimize the opposition of Negroes and of labor leaders to their candidate. There is considerable evidence, however, that the opposition is there. Or, anyway, that some of the significant spokesmen for these two powerful pressure groups oppose Johnson.

Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) finds Johnson unsuitable. This is, indeed, very strange. The left wing or new deal-fair deal element of the Democratic Party also finds Johnson unsuitable. This, also, is strange.

The left wingers are polarized in Americans for Democratic Action (ADA). ADA deplores Johnson's Senate leadership although his performance has been widely applauded, so much so that there is substance for the claim that Johnson is the most able man in the Democratic Party.

OPPOSITION STRANGE ARGUMENT

Stranger than the opposition of ADA, however, is the opposition of the Negroes. There are few, if any, dissenters from the belief that Senate Democratic Leader Johnson was more responsible than any other man for recent congressional enactment of two civil rights acts, the first in 80 years. You might expect that record would have made some powerful friends for Johnson among Negro leaders. Perhaps it did. The most noise, however, is being made by Negro spokesmen such as Wilkins.

ADA awarded Johnson no merit badge for his civil rights performance. It holds the efforts of a Johnson-led Congress to assure civil rights to Negroes to be too little and, maybe, too late.

Johnson's personal civil rights commitment is to guarantee that Negroes may vote. The senator argues that it is difficult, perhaps impossible, to legislate a race to a higher level of citizenship but that if members of that race are guaranteed the right to vote, they can vote themselves onward and upward.

ADA apparently did not think that argument made much sense. So, anyway, the Negroes and the Democratic left wing must be counted against Johnson until it is proven otherwise.

The score of organized labor against Johnson is that he is publicly committed to "strong effective regulatory legislation to protect Americans against improper labor practices." Johnson voted for the Taft-Hartley Act and for other regulatory legislation previous to that. He voted for the Labor Reform Act of 1959, as did all of the senatorial aspirants to the Democratic presidential nomination. The Senate vote was 95-to-2.

It has been the Democratic habit to demand in its recent platforms the repeal of the Taft-Harley Act. The record is clear by now that a majority of American voters do not want repeal. On the contrary, the majority apparently decided in 1959 that Taft-Harley was not strong enough.

If organized labor intends to keep the Taft-Hartley repeal plank in the Democratic platform, the labor politicians will have to prevent Johnson's nomination. He could not run on a platform containing such a plank.

34a(2) 1960 DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE SENATOR LYNDON JOHNSON

POLITICS 1960

Prejudices Not His Own Hurting Johnson Chances

Though based on current events, this commentary is a personal interpretation out of the writer's broad experience rather than a factual news account.

By JAMES RESTON

© New York Times News Service

Washington, June 21.—There is an increasingly aggressive and even bitter note in Senator Lyndon Johnson's campaign for the presidency.

The Texan is doing what he rarely if ever does: He is attacking his Democratic opponents personally. In particular, he is trying to stop Senator John Kennedy by arguing that the New Englander is too young for presidential responsibility—an argument that is beginning to replace religion as Kennedy's major handicap.

At the same time, he is saying that Adlai E. Stevenson is just not the type to carry the politicians with him in the election and that Stevenson cannot carry Texas and some of the other Southern states.

African Situation Called Factor

This is not typical of Johnson but it is understandable, for he is being rejected for the Democratic nomination because of prejudices he does not share and because of things he can do nothing about: his Texas origins, his tough-guy appearance, and oddly, because of the recent rise of black Africa as a major factor in world politics.

The African situation is secondary but it illustrates how events beyond our frontiers increasingly influence domestic political decisions.

In the past four years, Africa has been very much in the news, with one predominantly Negro nation after another gaining independence.

This has had some effect on the thinking of Negro leaders and students in the United States. They have seen these new African nations take on new importance in the United Nations. They have observed the leaders of these nations welcoming world leaders in their capitals and visiting the capitals of the West.

Inevitably, this has been a source of considerable pride to Negroes in this country and of resentment against everything and everybody who has seemed to stand in the way of equality for the Negro in this country.

Accordingly, the nomination of a Southerner, even one who has put through the Senate the only civil-rights legislation since the Civil War, is repulsive to many Negro leaders in the large cities of the North.

And, whether it is admitted or not, the fact is that Negro leaders, like labor-union leaders, have great influence in the choice of any Democratic presidential nominee.

This is hurting Johnson personally and handicapping his campaign. Even those professional politicians in the North who admire his political skill, absolve him of prejudice against the Negro, and even think he would be the best president of the lot are saying candidly that they are not prepared to risk losing Negro and labor-union votes with Johnson at the head of the ticket.

It is true, of course, that many Democrats reject him because he has had a heart attack, because of what they regard as his emotional temperament, and because they think he is too conservative on economic questions.

Nevertheless, despite all these considerations, many of those who reject him for one or all of these points concede that the Democratic National Convention would undoubtedly nominate him if he were from the North or from a Border State.

Thus, while he has argued against religious prejudice when that seemed to be hurting Kennedy early in the campaign, he is himself the victim of regional prejudice. And, ironically, this is coming from the North, which is always complaining about the regional prejudice of the South.

What makes this all the more galling to Johnson is that religious considerations are now helping Kennedy defeat him. A comment by Representative Charles A. Buckley, the Democratic leader in the Bronx, illustrates the point.

Is Decisive Point For Kennedy

Buckley said Sunday that he would urge the New York delegates to the Democratic State convention to support Kennedy this Thursday. He did not argue that Kennedy would be the best president, though presumably he considered that point, but merely emphasized that "Kennedy is the only candidate who can help us elect our local ticket."

This is the decisive point for Kennedy and against Johnson in the large urban areas of the North. The New Englander, partly because he is a Catholic, will bring out a large Democratic vote in the areas that are strongly Catholic, while the Texan will lose votes among those who assume that any Southerner, even if he does not share the segregationist sentiments of the Deep South, is a handicap on the Democratic ticket.

Gallion Leads State Drive For Johnson

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion Tuesday was named chairman of the Johnson for President forces in Alabama.

His appointment was announced from Washington by the Citizens for Johnson Committee.

Gallion, who will attend the Democratic National Convention as a state-at-large delegate, announced Saturday his intentions to support U.S. Sen. Lyndon P. Johnson of Texas for the nomination.

The attorney general had campaigned as an unpledged delegate, leading the field in the statewide race.

However, in declaring his support for Johnson the state official said he had become convinced that the Texas senator was the South's best choice.

The committee in Washington quoted Gallion as predicting that Johnson would have almost unanimous support of the Alabama delegation.

Kennedy Appeals to South For Support at Convention

N.Y. Times N.Y., N.Y.
June, 27 1960
By W. H. LAWRENCE
Special to The New York Times.
p.1

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, Mont., June 27—Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts appealed directly today to every Southern Democratic convention delegate to support his nomination for President. His appeal, made by letter, was announced at the Governors' Conference here by Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut, who is Senator Kennedy's principal spokesman among state executives.

34a(2)

Governor Ribicoff found Southern Governors here angry over newspaper reports that Senator Kennedy had told the New York Liberal party that he would win the Democratic nomination without support from a single Southern delegate.

He conferred by telephone today with Senator Kennedy who was in Helena, Mont., for a state Democratic convention and the Kennedy letter followed.

The Southern Governors were angered by the Kennedy speech to the Liberal party, which was headlined in The New York Times as "Kennedy Assures Liberals He Seeks No Help in South."

Governor Ribicoff said he had shown Senator Kennedy's explanation of this "misleading headline" to three Southern Governors and they were "quite satisfied" with it. He said The Times story had correctly reflected Senator Kennedy's "factual" analysis that he expected to be nominated without a single Southern vote.

Anti-Kennedy forces had circulated among Southern Governors here photocopies of The Times article and its headline declaration that Senator Kennedy had sought no Southern delegate support.

'Leans' to Kennedy

Meanwhile, Gov. Edmund G. Brown of California, "leaning" toward the support of Senator Kennedy, said today that his final choice lay between the senator and Stevenson, the party's nominee in 1952 and 1956.

But at the same time he gave Mr. Stevenson little or no chance. He said a Stevenson draft would have to come from a deadlocked convention and he did not expect that the Los Angeles convention would be deadlocked. He also reported there was no widespread delegate support for Mr. Stevenson anywhere outside of California. The convention will open July 11.

Governor Brown was one of five Democratic Governors holding news in conjunction with the fifty-second annual Governors Conferecen. The others were Governors Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey, Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut, LeRoy Collins of Florida, and Herschel Loveless of Iowa.

N.Y. Times 7/28/60 p.19

Highlights of Sessions

These weer the other high lights:

¶Governor Meyner, who is seeking actively to slow any bandwagon movement for Senator Kennedy, initiated a breakfast meeting tomorrow with three other favorite-son Presidential candidates. Governors Brown, Loveless and George Docking of Kansas. Bu tthere seemed no possibility these four states with 169 convention votes would form a united front or agree on convention strategy.

¶Governor Collins, who will be permanent chairman of the Democratic National Convention, indicated that his gavel might be employed to prevent a first-ballot nomination for Senator Kennedy. He said he would employ, as permanent chairman, a "rule of reason" on permitting voting changes after the first roll-call. However, he said that if there were "wholesale" demands for changing votes it would be wiser to terminate the first ballot and proceed to a second ballot.

¶Governor Collins also made it clear that he would preside with impartiality between all rivals for the Presidential nomination. His idea was that if there were somany delegates clamoring for recognition to shift their first recorded votes it would not affect the eventual outcome if a second ballot were ordered.

¶Raising anew the question of whether Senator Lyndon B. Johnson has used his Congressional powers to advance his own nomination, Governor Brown, in response to questions, said that California Congressmen had reported to him that criticism of Senator Johnson by Democratic leaders in California had affected adversely legislation in which California had a great interest.

Meyner Resists Pressure

Governor Meyner, who has resisted the pressure to jump on a Kennedy bandwagon, spoke at length to newsmen on the need for great deliberation in choosing a Democratic nominee. He spoke bitterly of steamroller movements, and said the Democratic party and its nominee would be the stronger if the candidate were chosen deliberately and not in any great rush.

One hope of the pro-Johnson forces is to encourage the favorite-sons to remain in contention for more than one ballot, thus withholding from Senator Kennedy more than ninety votes he already seems certain to collect once the favorite sons have quit the race.

Governor Meyner did not rule out an attempt to hold New Jersey beyond the first ballot, but Governors Brown, Loveless and Docking all indicated they would not remain in contention beyond the first ballot.

Kennedy Says He'll Welcome Dixie Support

Miami Herald
Miami Fla

GLACIER PARK, Mont. (UPI) — Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) moved Monday to smother Southern antagonism to his Democratic presidential bid by assuring all Dixie delegated he would be "delighted" to have their support.

Announcement of the front-running New Englander's maneuver was made at the 52nd annual governor's conference by Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut.

Ribicoff, seeking to soothe Southern governors aroused by a news headline which appeared to indicate Kennedy did not need or want Southern support, told newsmen Kennedy mailed an explanatory letter to all Southern Democratic delegates.

Kennedy
...'delighted'

Ribicoff said the letter reiterates the Massachusetts senator's "desire to receive support of delegates from all parts of the country without exception."

Ribicoff said three Southern governors to whom he explained the candidate's position "were satisfied with it."

The Kennedy move came as California Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown gave signs he sees little to stop Kennedy from winning the nomination at the Los Angeles convention. But Brown carefully refrained from forecasting the actual event.

Ribicoff told a news conference he expects Kennedy to have between 650 and 700 votes on the first convention ballot. A majority of 761 is needed to win.

At the same time he said any "stop Kennedy" movement at this late date is "doomed to fail."

Ribicoff said he does not think a breakfast meeting today of Brown and three other "favorite son" presidential candidates attending the Glacier Park conference is a "stop Kennedy" move. Asked if it is a "help Kennedy" affair, he replied:

"I do not think it's set up as a "help Kennedy" movement in all frankness."

The three others who will meet with Brown are Govs. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey, George Docking of Kansas and Herschel C. Loveless of Iowa.

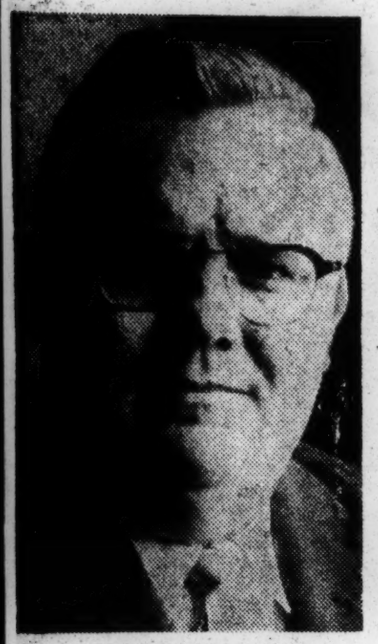
Gov. LeRoy Collins of Florida, who will be chairman of the Democratic national convention, told a news conference that he would not indicate his choice for the presidential nomination because it would be incompatible with his job.

He said he was taking a "hands-off" approach toward the Florida delegation, which has a first ballot pledge to Sen. George Smathers as a favorite son. After the delegation is released, Collins said, he expected most of the delegates to support Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson but that Kennedy and Sen. Stuart Symington of Missiouri would have some support.

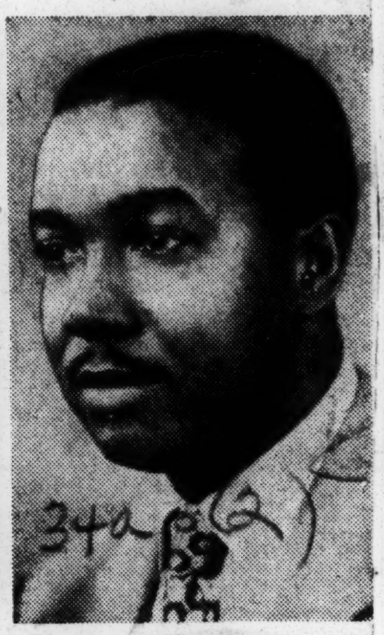
Collins promised to handle the chairmanship as "correctly and fairly" as possible and to engage in no high-handed tactics.

Earlier, Gov. Meyner urged fellow Democrats to choose their presidential nominee after "utmost deliberation" at the national convention and not to scramble aboard a pre-convention bandwagon.

Reeves Leading Turner in Primary



J. C. TURNER



FRANK D. REEVES

. . . in close race for national committeeman

Democratic Results In Primary Voting

Here are unofficial returns in the Democratic District primary. (H) denotes Humphrey slate. (M) denotes Morse slate. (S) denotes Stevenson slate.

National Committeeman
139 of 143 Boxes

Frank D. Reeves (H)	8632
J. C. Turner (M & S)	8432

Alternate Committeeman

Tilford E. Dudley (H)	7152
Everett A. Hewlett (S)	6043

National Committeewoman

Katie Loucheim (S & H)	12,499

Alternate Committeewoman

Sarah H. Newman (S)	4555
Polly Shackleton (H)	5276
Margaret Just Butcher (M)	6072

131 of 143 Boxes

Questions

1. Should the delegates at the National Convention advocate provisions in the party platform favoring home rule-local self-government-for the District of Columbia?
Yes—13,783
No—1009

2. Shall the delegates to the National Convention be bound by the unit rule?
Yes—12,901
No—1212

3. Shall the delegates to the National Convention be bound to vote on the first ballot and all ballots thereafter for the presidential candidate preferred by the greatest number of voters in this election until released by such candidate?
Yes—10,418
No—3200

If so, shall they be bound to vote for

Hubert Humphrey	6307
Wayne Morse	4527

16 Convention Delegates

Tilford E. Dudley (H)	6599
E. Franklin Jackson (H)	7172
Mrs. Todd Duncan (H)	6976
Walter N. Tobriner (H)	6403
George J. Boden (H)	5676
Leroy Coad (H)	5506
F. Joseph Donohue (H)	6889
Robert R. Nathan (H)	5951
Theodore S. Ledletter (H)	6102
Harriet Cipriani (H)	5648
George Weaver (H)	6137
Gerhard A. Gesell (H)	5470
Dorothy W. Atkinson (H)	5913
Frank D. Reeves (H)	7018
Joseph L. Rauh Jr. (H)	5364
W. John Kenney (H)	5544
A. L. Wheeler (M)	5148
Margaret Just Butcher (M)	5346
Herbert P. Leeman (M)	4113
Robert Mars (M)	3999
Edward C. Mazique (M)	4867
Smallwood Williams (M)	5165
Herbert J. Jacobi (M)	5027
Joseph A. Beavers (M)	4027
Theodore Prahinski (M)	3861
John Larry Monaghan (M)	3865
Oliver Palmer (M)	3861
Mrs. Bernice Bess (M)	4131
Edward Thomas (M)	3433
Robert L. Wearring (M)	3879
Edward Williams (M)	4454
Charles F. Wilson (M)	4054
Albert F. Adams (S)	4139
Minnie L. Banks (S)	4179
Norman Bernstein (S)	4447
Joseph Borkin (S)	4122
Huver I. Brown (S)	4070
David Reed Bundy (S)	4320
George Bunn (S)	3989
Clinton W. Chapman (S)	4220
Seymour M. Chase (S)	4340
Everett A. Hewlett (S)	5071
Isabella Stuart Kelly (S)	4161
Louise B. Meekins (S)	4214
Sarah H. Newman (S)	4403
Elizabeth Odom (S)	4307
Byron N. Scott (S)	4157
J. Leon Williams (S)	4504

8 Alternate Delegates
Humphrey slate elected

James Francis Reilly (H)	5711
Natalie Davis Spingarn (H)	5802
Laurence A. Knapp (H)	5363
Jerry M. Cortez (H)	5435
Michael B. Deane (H)	5341
Betty B. Ross (H)	5620
Ganson Purcell (H)	5053
John H. Satterwhite (H)	5746
Helen Boyle (M)	3990
Bernard Chapman (M)	3817
Myron G. Ehrlich (M)	3944
Charles H. Hamilton (M)	3860
John R. Holden (M)	3651
R. D. Jackson (M)	3858
David E. Sloan (M)	3696
Irving Adler (S)	4008
Gertrude Aein (S)	3947
Abraham Dobkin (S)	4015
Bernard L. Frishman (S)	4074
Stanford J. Harris (S)	4452
Samuel Herman (S)	3890
Mark P. Schlefer (S)	3892
James A. Washington Jr. (S)	4482

130 of 143 boxes

26 on Central Committee
Humphrey slate elected

Tilford E. Dudley (H)	6415
E. Franklin Jackson (H)	6753
Mrs. Todd Duncan (H)	6747
Walter N. Tobriner (H)	6798
George J. Boden (H)	5763
Leroy Coad (H)	5504
F. Joseph Donohue (H)	6723
Robert R. Nathan (H)	6037
Polly Shackleton (H)	6026
David C. Acheson (H)	5831
Elizabeth A. Hawes (H)	5711
Doris G. Foster (H)	5565
Mrs. Milton Dunn (H)	5607
Pearl Sher (H)	5484
Charles T. Duncan (H)	6205
Arnold Sternberg (H)	5528
Betty Randall (H)	5525
Laurence A. Knapp (H)	5420
W. C. Cole (H)	5962
Mrs. Ernest K. Lindley (H)	5456
Theodore S. Ledbetter (H)	5976
Harriet Cipriani (H)	5457
George Weaver (H)	5824
Dorothy W. Atkinson (H)	5718
Joseph L. Rauh Jr. (H)	5453
A. L. Wheeler (M)	3054
De Long Harris (M)	3993
Woolsey W. Hall (M)	4197
Helen Boyle (M)	3921
Margaret Just Butcher (M)	5048
Culver B. Chamberlain (M)	3673
Myron G. Ehrlich (M)	4011
John R. Holden (M)	3738
J. Clinton Hoggard (M)	3684
Mrs. Aaron Kimche (M)	3637
George J. Klein (M)	3695
Belford Lawson (M)	4355
Herbert P. Leeman (M)	3915
Robert Mars (M)	3803
C. Herbert Marshall (M)	5134
Edward C. Mazique (M)	4738
John Larry Monoghan (M)	3696
Oliver Palmer (M)	3736
Theodore Prahinski (M)	3678
Betty Hodges Roberts (M)	3590
Mrs. Bernice Ross (M)	3888
Robert L. Wearring (M)	3676
Edward Williams (M)	3676
Smallwood Williams (M)	4437
Charles F. Wilson (M)	3747
Joseph Borkin (S)	4005
Huver I. Brown (S)	3968
David Reed Bundy (S)	4130
George Bunn (S)	3966
Clinton W. Chapman (S)	4127
Seymour M. Chase (S)	4254
Helen Conn (S)	3962
June Creel (S)	3868
Emery Fast (S)	3819
Louis P. Haffer (S)	3830
Samuel Herman (S)	4005
Everett A. Hewlett (S)	4702
David Kayson (S)	3871
Isabella Stuart Kelly (S)	4041
Wallace H. McGregor (S)	4057
Louise B. Meekins (S)	4278
Eugene F. Mullin Jr. (S)	3949
Sarah H. Newman (S)	4406
Lola Oberman (S)	3868
Elizabeth Odom (S)	4071
Mark P. Schlefer (S)	3909
Beniamin P. Spiro (S)	3990
James A. Washington Jr. (S)	4294
J. Leon Williams (S)	4177
Margaret B. Woodson	4681

Reeves Gets Small Lead On Turner

Humphrey Slate Sweeps Primary But Rauh Trails

The contest for District Democratic National Committeeman continued to be a see-saw battle last night with votes counted from nearly all the 143 Democratic election boxes.

Returns from 140 of the boxes gave J. C. Turner 8,170 votes and Frank D. Reeves 8,278 votes.

Turner was backed by supporters of Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and by a committee that sought to draft Adlai E. Stevenson for the Democratic presidential nomination. Turner is president of the Washington Central Labor Council.

Reeves, a Negro lawyer for the Legal and Defense Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was backed by the supporters of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) who won the District primary.

With four ballot boxes remaining to be counted, Margaret Just Butcher, a Morse supporter, pulled ahead of Joseph L. Rauh, one of the organizers of the Humphrey campaign in the District, in the race for the 16th and last half-vote position on the convention delegate slate.

As the counting of ballots continued throughout the day in the National Guard Armory, jubilant Humphrey supporters prepared to take over the District Democratic Central Committee.

W. John Kenney, a former undersecretary of the Navy who was chairman of the District Committee for Humphrey, is expected to succeed A. L. Wheeler as chairman of the Central Committee.

Humphrey's 3-to-2 victory over Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) in the guiding preferential vote on Tuesday assured him of all nine of the District's votes in the Democratic convention and apparently swept into office all of the Humphrey supporters who were running for the 26 seats on the Central Committee.

Unofficial returns from 131 out of the 143 Democratic election boxes gave Humphrey 6307 votes; Morse, 4527.

In Charleston, W. Va., where he is campaigning in the West Virginia primary, Humphrey claimed he had won a "sweeping victory" in the District.

Humphrey said there had been a "gang up" against him in the District, "with representatives of my West Virginia opponent actively involved in trying to defeat me."

"It didn't work—the people spoke for themselves," Humphrey said, "as I feel they will in West Virginia."

Primary on Tuesday

Humphrey is running against Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) in the West Virginia primary, which is on Tuesday. The District primary is the first that Humphrey has won. He was defeated by Kennedy in Wisconsin.

In another close contest in the District primary, Margaret Just Butcher, a Morse supporter, was leading in the race for Alternate National Committeewoman.

With returns reported from 139 out of 143 election boxes Mrs. Butcher had 6072 votes; Polly Shackelton, a Humphrey supporter, 5276; and Sarah H. Newman, a Stevenson backer, 4555.

The lead in the alternate Committeewoman contest changed hands several times through Tuesday night and Wednesday as returns were counted.

By electing Humphrey candidates to the eCntral Committee, Democratic voters ended the 12-year committee chairmanship of A. L. Wheeler, wha was president of the District Morse for President Club.

The fight for control of the Committee was a principal issue in the campaign which often overshadowed the presidential contest.

Most of the candidates backed by the District Stevenson for President Draft Committee ran a surprisingly strong second to the Humphrey candidates. Adlai E. Stevenson repudiated the draft efforts on his behalf. His name did not appear on the ballot.

Vote Compared

Eleven of the Stevenson candidates for the District delegation to the Democrat convention ran better than all but five of the Morse delegates. Six Stevenson alternate delegate candidates outran Morse delegates. There are 16 delegates and 8 alternates.

In the Central Committee contests, 20 of the Stevenson candidates ran better than the Morse candidates for the 26 Committee positions.

The total vote has not yet been determined, but it is not expected to exceed 25,000. Election officials suspended the counting of Republican

Democratic primary results. Page A16.

Triumph of home-rule in primary may spur House action. Page A17.

ballots, after the outcome of the GOP election became clear, so that they could concentrate on the Democratic contests.

The vote was light because of a general lack of interest in the Democratic presidential contest as well as in the fight for control of the Central Committe.

Neither Morse nor Humphrey is given any chance of winning the Democratic presidential nomination. In 1956, when 45,000 persons voted in the first District election in 8½ years, there was a spirited contest between Stevenson and Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), the front-runners for the Democratic nomination four years ago.

Interest Lacking

The Central Committee contest failed to interest most voters, although it was the principal concern of many of the workers in all three factions of the party.

There were only three contests on the Republican ballot. Two of them were furnished by George P. Lamb, who was defeated for convention delegate and for membership on the District Republican Committee.

Four years ago Lamb conducted a vigorous but unsuccessful campaign for Republican National Committeeman. This year he did very little campaigning.

All of the Republican candidates were pledged to support Vice President Nixon for the Republican presidential nomination.

There was some evidence of a racial pattern to much of the voting this year. Reeves, a Negro lawyer, generally ran well in Negro areas, while Turner, the president of the Washington Central Labor Council, led Reeves in many white neighborhoods.

Negroes were the leading vote-getters among all three groups of candidates. The leading Negroes among the Humphrey supporters were the Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, president of the District branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Mrs. Todd Duncan, wife of the Negro baritone.

34a(2) 1960 D.C.

Negro Woman Lawyer Eyed For High Post

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government sources said Wednesday Miss Cora M. Brown, Negro lawyer now in the Post Office Department, is being considered for appointment as executive director of the President's committee on Government contracts.

Jacob Seidenberg resigned the post last week. The committee, whose chairman is Vice President Nixon, considers complaints of race discrimination in employment by firms doing work for the government.

Officials said no decision has been reached regarding a new executive director, but that Miss Brown's name had been recommended along with others. She is a former member of the Michigan State Senate and is now special associate general counsel in the Post Office Department.

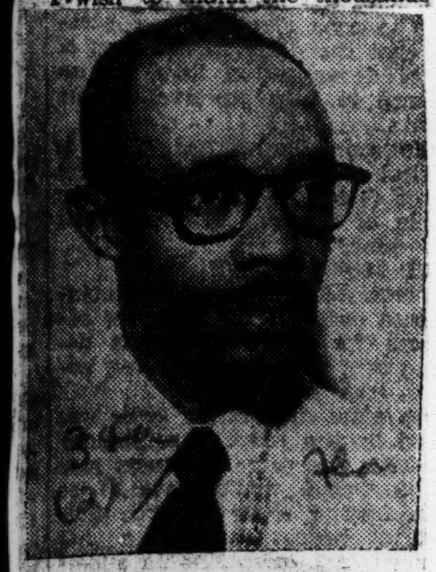
FLORIDA EDITOR GETS BIG VOTE IN PRIMARY

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 5-11-60

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Eric O. Simpson, editor of the Florida Star and candidate for the Civil Service Board, Dist. 2, in the May primaries, failed to get in the run-off but piled up an amazingly high vote of 15,141 which is the highest number of votes a Negro has ever received in the history of Florida.

Simpson issued a statement saying:

"I wish to thank the thousands



ERIC O. SIMPSON

of citizens who placed faith and confidence in my ability and integrity to cast their vote for me in an attempt to elect me to such an important office.. and I, particularly wish to express my deepest appreciation to the various individuals, organizations and groups that worked in my campaign and assisted me in numerous ways."

On the basis of the confidence that Negro citizens have placed in him, Simpson said that he will lend his support only to these candidates who will give him the assurance that they will give the Negro people fair, just and equal treatment and assist in providing them with equal rights and job opportunities.

Simpson said, "although I have lost the election, it is a victory for us, in that it shows we are on our way to becoming a united people in the struggle for equal rights and first class citizenship. "And", he added, "now is the time for us to act.. with more than 15,000 of us united in one idea—equal rights—can us our voting strength to help elect only those candidates who give us the assurance that they will assist us to attain these goals."

The militant editor announced plans for the formation of a voters organization in Jacksonville and indicated that a meeting of precinct leaders will be held sometime soon.

Simpson said he felt he could have pulled more votes if he had been able to devote more time to campaigning. He added, however, that he will begin laying plans in the near future for his bid for office.

Wauchula Solon Hits Foe on Union Claims

Jacksonville, Fla.
Sat. 5-14-60

TAMPA, May 10 (AP)—Doyle E. Carlton Jr. bore down on the race issue in a statewide television speech tonight in which he charged that Farris Bryant is using "half-truths and deliberate falsehoods" in an effort to paint him as an integrationist.

"I have always worked to preserve segregation in a lawful manner and I shall continue to work in a lawful manner," he declared in a talk filmed for use over an 11-station TV network.

The 37-year-old state senator from Wauchula said Bryant, his opponent in the runoff campaign for governor, advocates "a lawless approach" to the race problem which he said would lead Florida to "massive integration, school closings and a chaos."

Charges 1956 Action

Again, he charged Bryant tried to push through an interposition resolution in the 1956 Legislature. He said if Bryant had succeeded then he might have destroyed Florida's pupil assignment law.

"Bryant in 1956 proposed a defiant and lawless approach which he knew was a fake and a phony," Carlton said. He added that Bryant tried to defend his resolution as being only a protest but he said the resolution stated, "We the people of Florida will not recognize federal court orders which we considered null and void."

Carlton said the pupil assignment law is the only effective legal barrier against mass integration and that the interposition resolution gave the people false hopes.

"I will never try to deceive the people," he said. "There is a great danger in Florida if we do not have stable leadership we can follow the course of Little Rock and Virginia.

Earlier, Carlton claimed Bryant was "crying" because a joint television appearance in Miami went against him. He said if Bryant can't face up to the issue "in a manly way" he ought to get out of the race.

His statement was prompted by a new challenge hurled by the Ocala candidate to meet him in televised debate with a moderator in which the issues would be discussed and in which the public could participate.

The Wauchula rancher said he considered the Miami meeting Sunday night a debate and that seven other such meetings have been booked by television stations before the May 24 runoff primary.

"What hurt Mr. Bryant about that last show is that I made him face up to the truth—and he found the truth bitter to his taste," Carlton said during a campaign stop here.

Debate Format

"I know it was a shock to this suave Harvard lawyer skilled in the formalities of debate, to find himself fumbling for words. What he wanted was an opportunity to deceive and mislead the audience with his glib tongue. He wants a debate format in which his statements won't have to stand the challenge of the truth."

At the Miami TV show there was a moderator and two newsmen panelists. The two candidates were mixing it up so furiously that the panelists got in only one question and the moderator had difficulty breaking in.

Bryant has challenged Carlton to a series of televised debates under sponsorship of the Florida Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Carlton said he has a piece of political advice for his runoff opponent: "If you can't stand the heat—get out of the kitchen."

Witness Declares Bryant Didn't Eat At Negro Dinner

The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
Tue. 5-17-60

Mrs. Irene Baggs, a Negro widow who runs a boarding house in Jacksonville, said Monday night Farris Bryant spoke at a Negro dinner in Jacksonville in January but did not sit down or eat.

"He just came in with Mr. Ray Green," she said, "and said a few words. I don't recall what he said . . . it was so long ago and it didn't register."

Bryant was accused by his opponent for nomination as Democratic candidate for governor, Doyle E. Carlton Jr., of eating in Buster Ford's restaurant.

Bryant denied it.

Carlton produced an affidavit he said was signed by Mrs. Baggs saying Bryant did attend the meeting.

The affidavit said ". . . Farris Bryant spoke of his background and experience and solicited their vote for active support in his race for governor."

Mrs. Baggs told United Press International by phone from Jacksonville "Now I want to get that straight. I saw him there, yes, but I don't remember what he said. I don't want no bombs going off around my house."

"There were a lot of people there and it was so long ago and what he said didn't register," she said.

Anyway," she added, "I voted for Carlton and I will vote for him in the run-off."

Isadore Singleton, Negro member of the Duval County Democratic Executive Committee, said it was he who solicited the statement from Mrs. Baggs.

He said he was not a campaign worker but an "ardent supporter" of Carlton.

Singleton said, "the tragedy of the thing is that people are trying to use the racial issue in the campaign."

He said it was a matter of record that Bryant did solicit Negro support in Duval County.

He said there was nothing wrong with candidates seeking Negro votes but that it had become a campaign issue because Bryant denied it.

Bryant Says Racial Woe Is Top Issue

The Florida Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.

Ocala Attorney Lays Inconsistency to Opponent

Sat. 5-14-60
P. 1.

MIAMI, May 13 (AP)—Farris Bryant today singled out Florida's racial problem as the dominant issue in the Democratic runoff primary for governor.

"Let's face it," he told a Daytona Beach luncheon audience, "it (the racial problem) has become the principal issue of the campaign."

Followers of the race between the 45-year-old Ocala attorney and his opponent, Doyle E. Carlton Jr., said it was the first time this issue has been tagged the top one.

Bryant earlier accused Carlton of inconsistency on the racial issue and he told the luncheon group:

"This young fellow who is running for governor told you on television (at Jacksonville) last night what a strong stand he has taken on segregation but in his platform there is not one word about states' rights or segregation."

To Confront Carlton

Bryant told newsmen he plans to confront Carlton with evidence the Bryant camp has collected on what he called Negro bloc voting for the Wauchula state senator in the first primary.

The Negro bloc vote Carlton received "requires an explanation," said Bryant. He also challenged Carlton's stand on price controlled.

Bryant raised the Negro voting question in a long distance telephone talk Wednesday night from Jacksonville to supporters in St. Petersburg.

In the Duval County precincts heavily populated by Negro voters, Carlton's first primary margin was 8 to 1 over Bryant, the Ocala attorney said. He added that Carlton got three times as many votes as Haydon Burns in the precincts Burns always carried in city elections.

Bryant said he is going to raise the question before Carlton at the first opportunity. Asked why he didn't confront his opponent with the issue during their television appearance last night, Bryant said the type of program did not permit it.

Requires Rebuttal

He went ahead to say the "type of material we are talking about requires rebuttal and you can't handle it in two minutes." No rebuttals were permitted last night and the time allowed each candidate was closely controlled.

Both candidates said in Jacksonville they would make every legal effort to maintain segregation.

"I am glad Sen. Carlton took the stand he did," Bryant said of the Jacksonville appearance, "but I think he ought to state it in Miami and before all groups."

Bryant said he was surprised to read in the newspapers yesterday that Carlton opposed any form of price controls. The former House speaker said that in 1953 Carlton supported a Senate bill which Bryant said would have guaranteed a profit to wholesalers and retailers of cigarettes.

Named as Stockholder

Bryant went ahead to say that Carlton's father-in-law, D. Hoyt Woodbery of Tampa, is a principal stockholder in the Eli Witt Co., a large wholesaler and retailer of cigarettes.

The proposal passed the Senate and died in the House.

"Perhaps he can explain why this price fixing is good while

he is generally opposed to price fixing, if that is the case," Bryant said.

The 45-year-old candidate described the bill as price fixing in its "most vicious form."

"It violates the system of free enterprise and selects a certain business and supports it at public cost," he declared.

The Bryant party came today from Jacksonville, with stops at St. Augustine and Daytona Beach. A large group of supporters met him at Daytona Beach and took him on a motorcade of the Volusia County city. He also was greeted by supporters in St. Augustine and rode in a motorcade through the down town area.

After making a television appearance at Miami, Bryant's schedule calls for him to drive to Tampa, where he will campaign in Hillsborough County tomorrow.

Bryant Sees Push Afoot; Carlton Rides Race Issue

Ocala Attorney Appears on TV Here

By The Associated Press

Farris Bryant said here yesterday that "there is a remarkable concert of action" on behalf of his opponent, Doyle E. Carlton Jr., in some Collins administration circles.

In answer to a question at a news conference, the Ocala attorney said he was not accusing Gov. LeRoy Collins of taking part in the Democratic runoff primary and added he was just making an "observation of a factual situation."

Bryant said: "All the Little Cabinet (appointive department heads) as far as I know are in his (Carlton's) camp and all the Road Board members but one are for Carlton."

Replying to a question on contemplated action by Negro groups to integrate public swimming pools and beaches, Bryant said if elected he would look to local law enforcement officers to preserve law and order and prevent such action where it is forbidden by local laws.

Vows to Expose Agitators

"If, as governor, I find out-of-state agitators in the NAACP or out of it are encouraging inflammatory actions, I shall certainly expose them and use whatever laws there are to discourage them."

Bryant was commenting on a report that the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People is encouraging its local chapters to take part in a proposed "wade-in" campaign at beaches and swimming pools.

In a local telecast, Bryant emphasized the importance of Florida road building, which he said in the next three years will average in excess of 200 million dollars annually.

—Times-Union Photo

Farris Bryant (left) at Local News Conference

He reaffirmed his pledge to bring out into the open the decision-making process on where the money will be spent.

State Sen. Fred O. Dickinson in a statewide telecast with Bryant appealed for support of the Ocala candidate in the runoff primary.

Appears with Bryant

The West Palm Beach senator, fifth high man in the first Democratic primary, appeared with Bryant on a filmed program originating in Tampa and carried by 10 TV stations.

Dickinson, who received 115,000 votes, called Bryant a man who has proven his worth to the state and said he hopes a majority of his supporters will vote for the former House speaker May 24.

Bryant also appeared on a live telecast in Jacksonville after a day of conferences and TV recording sessions.

He charged at the news conference here that Carlton is afraid to meet him in a moderate debate in which the issues are discussed and the public can participate.

The 45-year-old candidate, who is former state chairman of the Mental Health Assn., proposed mental health clinics in all large county hospitals and said he also wants to do something about helping mentally retarded children.

Fly to Fort Lauderdale

After his local telecast, Bryant and his party flew to Fort Lauderdale.

He will spend today in Broward County, regarded by both candidates as a key area in the outcome of the second primary. Ted David of Hollywood, high man in Broward and sixth-place state finisher, has joined the Carlton camp.

In his statewide filmed telecast from Tampa, Bryant told his audiences they should compare the records of the two candidates for established integrity, their records in public office, their service in civic fields and their proven leadership ability.

"Regardless of the field in which you are interested, you will find Farris Bryant has been fighting and fighting efficiently to do the job you need to have done," he said.

Leadership Cited

Dickinson said Bryant's leadership in the long 1955 session for reapportionment "convinced me you are fair in government." He told Bryant in their TV talk that he is convinced the reapportionment problem "will be over when you are governor of this state."

Bryant said: "Unless we make some progress in the field of reapportionment, we are going to shake the faith of the people of Florida in their state government."

In challenging Carlton again "to meet me in some moderated forum," Bryant declared the type of face-to-face meeting such as that in Miami Sunday night does not educate the public on how each candidate feels and "I think the public is entitled to better than that."

He said he wants the type of joint appearance proposed by the Florida Junior Chamber of Commerce and rejected by the Carlton camp because it could not be worked into the Wauchula senator's campaign plans.

These proposed hour-long debates would have given each candidate a chance to state the issues as he sees them, permit each to respond and then both would submit to questions from the audience.

Bryant said he would appear on half-hour joint appearances already arranged with Carlton because "I want to meet him under any conditions."

The schedule calls for joint programs at Jacksonville tomorrow night; tentatively at Tampa Saturday night; and at Tallahassee Sunday night.

STATES RIGHTIST WINS IN FLORIDA

Pledged to Keep Segregation —Defeats Collins' Choice in Race for Governor

By United Press International.

MIAMI, May 24—Farris Bryant, a lawyer, pledged to maintain segregation and to champion states' rights, won Florida's Democratic run-off primary for Governor tonight.

The 45-year-old Ocala legislator defeated Doyle E. Carlton Jr., 37, of Wauchula. Mr. Carlton, son of a former Governor, was making his first bid for the state's highest post. It was Mr. Bryant's second try for the governorship.

With 1,910 of 1,971 precincts reported, the vote was Mr. Bryant 488,416 and Mr. Carlton 406,090.

Victory in the primary is the equivalent of election in the heavily Democratic state.

Mr. Bryant will oppose George Petersen of Fort Lauderdale, the Republican nominee, in November.

Mr. Bryant not only beat a strong rival, but he also overcame editorial opposition of some of the state's strongest newspapers and the election-eve endorsement of Mr. Carlton by outgoing Gov. LeRoy Collins.

The Collins endorsement helped Mr. Carlton to win south Florida and the big population centers of Miami and Fort Lauderdale.

The principal issue of the campaign was Florida's handling of racial problems. Both Mr. Bryant and Mr. Carlton pledged to keep Florida's schools open in the face of Federal courts. But Mr. Bryant, backed by former Gov. Millard Caldwell, states' rights advocate, took a firm stand that he could stave off integration of the schools during his four-year term.

Mr. Carlton took a soft-voiced approach advocated by Governor Collins, which has kept Florida's schools segregated except for one school in Miami, where seven white students are attending with 400 Negroes.

Mr. Bryant and Mr. Carlton topped a ten-man field in the first Florida primary May 3. Between them, the candidates spent more than $1,250,000 on the two races, the most expensive election in Florida history.

Slates pledged to favorite-son Senator George A. Smathers on the Democratic side and Vice President Nixon on the Republican side were not opposed.

The Democrats are uncommitted after the first token ballot for Senator Smathers, who is not a serious candidate.

A majority appear to lean toward Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, but Senators Stuart Symington of Missouri and John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts also have support.

The Democrats elected forty-two delegates who will have 29 votes at the July 11 convention in Los Angeles.

Johnson and Cooper Win

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 24 (AP)—Former Gov. Keen Johnson won today the Democratic nomination for Senator from Kentucky and will oppose Senator John Sherman Cooper, Republican in the Nov. 8 general election.

Mr. Johnson, backed by the state administration, led John Y. Brown by 28,000 votes with 70 per cent of the primary ballots counted.

Results from 2,737 of the 3,721 precincts gave Mr. Johnson, 88,770; Mr. Brown, 60,717.

Senator Cooper, ending a four-year unexpired term, won renomination over Thurman J. Hamlin.

With 2,710 precincts tallied, the vote was Senator Cooper 31,233; Mr. Hamlin 1,366.

Mr. Johnson claimed victory, but Mr. Brown declined to concede. He said he wanted to wait for more returns from rural areas.

In the Congressional races, Representatives Brent Spence and Carl Perkins won renomination to Congress over their Democratic rivals.

gressman, facing opposition, Representative Eugene Siler, a Republican, held a comfortable margin over his closest pursuer,

Associated Press wirephoto

VICTORY MESSAGES—C. Farris Bryant, Florida's Democratic nominee for Governor, reading congratulatory telegrams with his wife, Julia, and daughter, Cecelia, thirteen, after defeating Doyle Carleton in the primary.

New York Herald Tribune
New York
Thurs. 5-26-66
p. 8

Bryant, Foe of Integration, Wins Handily in Florida

MIAMI, May 25 (AP).—Farris Bryant, who urged a firm hand in dealing with integration problems, today became almost automatically Florida's Governor-elect. The Harvard-trained attorney, victor over State Sen. Doyle E. Carleton jr. in yesterday's run-off primary, captured fifty-five of the state's sixty-seven counties. Sen. Carleton had pledged to continue the moderate course of retiring Gov. LeRoy Collins on integration.

Almost complete returns gave Mr. Bryant 491,172 and Sen. Carlton 406,630 votes.

Mr. Bryant has to face Republican nominee George Petersen in November, but Democratic nomination has been tantamount to election in Florida.

Would Slash Spending

Selection of Mr. Bryant means the state is headed toward a more conservative form of government during the next four years. Mr. Bryant pledged no new taxes and trimming of $25,000,000 a year from the state's spending program.

Mr. Bryant, a militant advocate of states' rights, declared Gov. Collins was out of step with Floridians on the racial issue. He said Florida needed a Governor who had training, experience and the mind to combat efforts to integrate schools, lunch counters and beaches.

The Governor Fight

Candidates Clash Over Race Issue

Bryant

By DAVID KRASLOW
Herald Staff Writer

JACKSONVILLE — Farris Bryant tried to tie the Negro vote around Doyle Carlton's neck Thursday.

It was obvious that he had a noose in mind.

"He has the Negro people to thank for his success to date," Bryant said at a press conference.

"The only reason he is in the second primary is because of their vote."

Bryant cited the fact that Carlton beat him about eight to one in the first primary in 15 Negro precincts in Duval (Jacksonville) County. Assuming that this pattern was the same throughout the state, Bryant said, Carlton would have finished fourth instead of second had he not received the Negro vote.

BRYANT

"I think it's curious," Bryant said.

This was a followup to a similar attack Bryant had launched in a telephoned speech from Jacksonville to a meeting of supporters in St. Petersburg.

He told them Floridians ought to ask themselves "what there was in his (Carlton's) platform that led Negroes to vote for him in a bloc.

"What is there in this man's background that would cause this?"

At his press conference Thursday, Bryant — under questioning by a reporter — said he didn't make any charge in the St. Petersburg speech.

"I was just asking a question," he said.

In virtually the same breath, Bryant accused Carlton of "continually inflaming the racial issue."

He said Carlton has called him a race-baiter and demagogue but hasn't proven his charges. "The only bait they (the Negroes) took was his" Bryant said.

A reporter asked Bryant if he would accept Negro support.

"I have made a complete all-Florida campaign," Bryant said. "I do not seek either bloc or sectional support."

Again the reporter asked the question.

"Negroes have voted for me. I have accepted their votes." He said a candidate has no control over who votes for him.

Bryant also introduced the subject of congressional reapportionment, pointing out that Florida probably will gain four or five seats in Congress as a result of this year's national census.

"This is an issue of first importance," he said. He promised to work with the legislature, whose job it will be to create the new congressional districts, to "secure equal representation."

He said it was obvious that Dade County will have to be split into at least two districts.

(The Fourth District, comprised of Dade and Monroe counties, is believed to be the most populous congressional district in the country. Rep. Dante Fascell has estimated he has a million constituents with the national average being 345,000.)

Carlton

By JOHN L. BOYLES
Herald Staff Writer

JACKSONVILLE — Gubernatorial candidate Doyle E. Carlton asserted Thursday that the bitter racial issue in the runoff campaign "clouds out some of the major issues that are pertinent to the progress and development of this state."

Carlton told reporters that his opponent, Farris Bryant, has injected the issue in the campaign to arouse the emotions of the people."

He accused Bryant of demagoguing the race issue "just as he did four years ago" and said he had evidence Bryant's organization was using "smear literature" on the race issue against him.

CARLTON

The Wauchula senator said "the seriousness of this issue is the danger of school closing. I have avowed there will be no school closing. He has not."

Carlton said Bryant's emphasis on what Bryant called Negro block voting for Carlton in Jacksonville's Negro district "is evidence of his race-baiting tactics."

He declared that if one school is closed "we will not be able to sell a school bond, our industrial development will cease and our tourist economy will suffer irreparable harm."

He said "the main issue is that of stable leadership that would prevent such a catastrophe."

Other than that factor, he said, the racial issue is being given too much emphasis in the campaign.

He said he could not understand Bryant's tactics in hitting at Carlton's heavy Negro support because "if I'm elected governor I'm going to represent all the people of Florida. I won't be a class governor."

Carlton said he had solicited support of people "of all races, of various faiths and all sections of Florida on one program, one platform and have never deviated."

Told that Bryant had said he was being forced to take off the kid gloves to battle Carlton, the senator said "he would fare better under the Marquis of Queensbury rules than in a bare knuckle fight. That is my observation of him."

Asserting that Florida must keep its lines of communication open between the races, Carlton said he would continue bi-racial committees. Bryant has announced that Cody Fowler, Tampa lawyer who is chairman of Gov. LeRoy Collins' state bi-racial committee is supporting him.

Carlton said he knew that Fowler and Bryant had been long-time friends. However, Carlton said Fowler's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Stan Campbell, were backing him.

Carlton announced that he had picked up the support of William Starke, Jacksonville insurance man, who is a brother-in-law to John McCarty one of the defeated candidates in the first primary.

ISSUE OF RIGHTS

South's Moderates Deplore Defeat in Florida Race

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, June 4 — The South's racial moderates, stung by an unexpected set-back in Florida's gubernatorial primary, now face a bitter campaign for the North Carolina governorship.

An ardent advocate of states' rights and segregation, former State House Speaker Farris Bryant won the Democratic nomination in Florida. He is virtually assured of election since Democrats usually outnumber Republicans 7 to 1 in balloting for state offices.

The loser was State Senator Doyle E. Carlton Jr., son of a former Governor who is a member of the Federal Civil Rights Commission. He had the public blessing of Gov. LeRoy Collins, one of the South's leading proponents of compromise on racial issues.

The moderates sought solace in the contention that Mr. Carlton has shown little fire on the stump, made an indifferent television impression, ignored his political advisers and adopted a defeatist attitude in the campaign's closing rounds.

A Shrewd Campaigner

Mr. Bryant, a Harvard graduate with a polished speaking manner, was conceded to have run a shrewd campaign. He vowed to keep the schools open —and segregated. But he said he would shut them if necessary to prevent trouble.

Mr. Carlton termed this approach "an open invitation to violence."

"This is telling the mob that all they have to do is form and our schools will be closed," he said.

Some persons thought the primary result threatened Florida with new racial tension. Negro leaders see in Mr. Collins an official with whom fruitful negotiation is possible. But with the accession of Mr. Bryant to office, they are expected to take a more militant stance.

One of the candidates for the North Carolina governorship is even more distasteful to the moderates than Mr. Bryant. He is I. Beverly Lake, a symbol of bitter-end resistance to school desegregation. He has vowed to create an atmosphere so hostile that it would reverse the trend toward widespread token compliance with the rulings of the Federal courts.

A Raleigh newspaper, The News and Observer, noted it had been said that while the climate of opinion in the state was ripe for progress it could be made ripe for tragedy by open race hatred. "And that, sadly enough, is what Mr. Lake proposes to do," it concluded.

However, in the first primary, Mr. Lake ran far behind the leading candidate, Terry Sanford, who is a supporter of the limited desegregation policy instituted during the regime of Gov. Luther H. Hodges. Mr. Sanford was forced into the run-off with Mr. Lake because he failed to receive a majority.

There has been no clear indication of voter sentiment in the new campaign. Local observers point out that Mr. Lake was the only segregationist in the four-man field in the first race. He tended to polarize that group's support while moderate forces were split. Because of this and other factors, Mr. Stanford is called the favorite.

Tricks Used to Keep Him From Office, Lawyer Says

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa
Fax 6-4-60

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Atty. Ernest D. Jackson Sr. is charging that some local powers-that-be have used about every trick in the book, for the second time, to keep him from winning a justice of the peace position, now held by a white woman.

Interviewed by The Courier, Attorney Jackson, the first and only Negro to seek a Justice of the Peace position in the South, told of the "tricks" used against him.

ONE WAS in the form of telephone threats.

"I don't want to give anyone the impression that I'm scared," the disabled World War II veteran began.

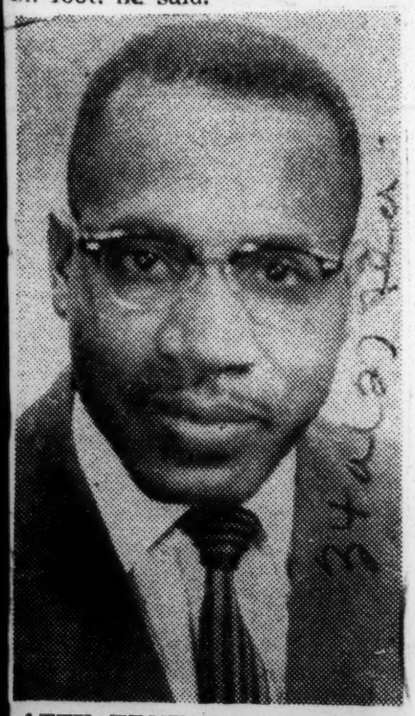
"But it has been rather wearing on my family and staff.

"The phone had been ringing all night at 15-minute intervals with talk of dynamite if we leave it off the hook."

Among the obstacles which were placed in front of Jackson he said, was situating polling places in hard-to-reach spots.

Jackson reported that in mixed population precincts, the polling places had been set up as far away as possible from Negroes and away from all bus lines.

In another precinct, the poll had been tucked across a viaduct where it could hardly be reached on foot, he said.



ATTY. ERNEST D. JACKSON

IN 1956, JACKSON ran against the same opponent, Sarah Bryan, and won the nomination in the first primary.

He said that the courts were petitioned at that time to declare unconstitutional the law under which the primary was held, despite the fact that Bryan had already held office under it for eight years.

Subsequently, District 11 was gerrymandered so that instead of 1,000 more Negro than white votes, there were 2,000 more white votes.

CARLTON, BRYANT TOP FIRST VOTE

The Atlanta Constitution

Runoff Hinges on Race Issue

Miami News
Sun 5-8-60

By CHARLES HESSER
Staff Writer, The Miami News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MIAMI, Fla., May 7—The racial problem is expected to be the main issue in Florida's runoff primary for governor.

First primary winners over a field of 10 Democratic candidates were Farris Bryant, a strong segregationist, and Doyle E. Carlton Jr., a moderate.

The runoff will be held May 24.

Prime objective of Carlton and Bryant during the two weeks remaining of the campaign will be the prize of 500,000 votes which went to their opponents in the first primary. Most of the defeated candidates ran on segregation platforms.

Carlton is expected to pick up a bulk of the support of moderates and liberals among the half-million while Bryant probably will appeal to most of the segregationists.

The Atlanta Constitution
FLORIDA

Bryant held only a lead of about 5,000 votes in the first primary's final count.

Florida has gained national attention as a "middle-of-the-road" state on the racial problem due to the influence of Gov. LeRoy Collins, who won re-election in 1956 running on a platform of moderation.

Carlton has been viewed as largely adhering to Collins' philosophy in racial matters although he didn't back the governor 100 per cent on lunch-counter sitdowns.

Collins made the demonstrations a campaign issue when he said it was morally wrong to deny service to Negroes at lunch counters when they opened other facilities of their stores to Negro patronage.

Carlton led the fight at the 1959 session of the Legislature against measures that could have resulted in the closing of Florida's public schools.

Bryant, on the other hand, was trying to ram an interposition resolution through a special session of the 1956 Legislature when Collins abruptly adjourned the lawmakers.

Both Bryant and Carlton ran comparatively quiet first primary campaigns, refusing to get in personality scraps with each other or their opponents.

But conditions will change during the runoff. It probably will be one of the most slam-bang campaigns in Florida history, with the racial problem being in the forefront.

Carlton, 37-year-old state senator from Wauchula, comes from a small county but he supported big-county causes in the Legislature. He is son of a former Florida governor and is a well-to-do rancher and cattleman.

Bryant, Harvard-educated Ocala attorney, is a former speaker of the House, who broke with Collins at the windup of the 1955 legislative session over reapportionment and other issues. Prior to that time, he had largely supported the Collins administration. Bryant is 45.

The Week in Florida

The most ambitious field trial in the history of American medicine—**the sipping of oral vaccine by 400,000 residents of Dade County** (Miami)—has been **successfully completed.** Doctors estimate **polio** has been struck a **severe blow in this area. . . . Gov. Collins** found reporters more interested in **his political future** than in the **state** on his **tour of the North** in an effort to induce **new industry** to come to Florida. While he said he **wasn't seeking the vice presidential nomination,** he said he **wouldn't decline** it. . . . **Gross income** for the **Florida turnpike** was **the highest in history** during **March.** Income was **$544,102** for March compared to **$531,997** the same month **last year. . . . The National Assn. for the Advancement Of Colored People** has called a **90-day truce** in **sitdown** demonstrations at **Tampa.** NAACP officials announced the demonstrations were halted to give **bi-racial committees** a chance to **work out the problem. . . . Railroads serving Miami** report from **20 to 30 per cent increases** in travel during **March** compared to a **drop of 16 per cent** by major **airlines.** It is believed that **air crashes early this year** contributed to the rail **increase. . . .** Another **pre-planned city** will be erected on **U.S. I** between **Cocoa and Titusville.** The **2,700-acre tract** will embrace **5,000 homesites.** Also to be constructed are schools, parks, shopping centers and recreational facilities. . . . A **Florida research institute predicts** that the **1960 census** will show that **Miami** is the **country's fastest growing major metropolitan area.** A total of **1,222,000 permanent residents is expected by 1965.** The area now has about **850,000.**

Adviser

Dade County (Miami) deputy Joe Colson said it was bad enough when he had to drive a tipsy man all the way to town to put him in jail, but it was worse having to listen to him.

"The guy kept trying to tell me how to drive." Colson said.

PRESIDENT-ELECT JOHN F. KENNEDY
AFRO poll correctly forecast his election

ELECTION ROUNDUP

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

4 congressmen, 30 state legislators

Sat. 11-19-60

Four colored Congressmen won re-election, a young lawyer was elected to a top state office in Michigan and 30 colored state legislators were chosen during the Nov. 8 elections.

Otis M. Smith, Democrat, elected auditor general of Michigan, is believed to the first of his race to win a top state office since Reconstruction Days. A former Air Force sergeant, Smith is a graduate of Syracuse University and the Catholic University Law School.

* * *

ILLINOIS

In Democratic Cooke County, William Dawson was returned to his seat in Congress. In addition, 10 legislators, seven Democrats and three Republicans, were elected to the State Legislature.

The Democrats are Corneal A. Davis, James Y. Carter, Cecil A. Partee, Kenneth E. Wilson, Charles F. Armstrong and Lycurgus J. Connor.

William H. Robinson, J. Horace Gardner and Elwood Graham are the Republican legislators.

James A. Parson was elected judge in Superior Court and Sidney A. Jones, judge in Municipal Court. Both are Democrats.

* * *

MASSACHUSETTS

Edward W. Brooks, Boston attorney, lost his bid for Secretary of state. He received 262,000 votes, more than any of the six losing Republicans.

In Roxbury, Ward 12, Royal Bolling took the number one seat in the State House of Representatives. It was his first try for the office.

Alfred S. Brothers, a Republican, won the second seat by a scant 60 votes over veteran legislator George G. A. Bolling, Democrat. A recount has been scheduled.

Both Bolling and Brothers are real estate men.

In Boston's Ward 9, Representative Lincoln Pope Jr. was re-elected to his third term. He defeated Lawrence Banks, colored, a former city councilor and state representative.

In Ward 8, Boston, Cleo Wooten, Republican, was defeated by an overwhelming majority in his bid for state representative from the Democratic stronghold.

Alfred Bellamy, Democrat, lost in Ward 4, a Republican district.

Mrs. Lillian Smith, Republican, was elected from Ward 10.

* * *

MICHIGAN

Among the ten colored Democrats retained in office were Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr., 37, 13th. District. Diggs will begin his fourth term Jan. 1st. 1961. He defeated his Republican opponent Robert Blackwell, 39, Diggs (D) 76,703; Blackwell (R) 30,330. Blackwell is a graduate of Howard University.

Diggs said the new administration during the next four years will make more progress than all of the preceding administrations.

As a result of the defeat of Alvin M. Bently (R.-Mich.) for the United States Senate, Diggs will represent Michigan in foreign affairs. Congressman Diggs has recovered from an illness diagnosed as malaria.

Other colored candidates (all Democrats) who were re-elected include: Auditor General, Otis M. Smith, 38-year-old Flint lawyer, who is the first colored person to win state-wide election to a top administrative office.

Basil W. Brown, 33, won his third term as State Senator by defeating Republican William Hands, 54, Brown (D) 77,734; Hands (R) 24,307.

Re-elected as State Representatives are: Edgar Currie, 67, of Pasadena; Mrs. Maxine Young, 53, of 2038 Delaware; Fredrick Yates, 46, of 8634 LaSalle Blvd., James Bradley, 46, of 3750 Concord; O. Roosevelt Diggs, 34, of 3908 McDougall; George H. Edwards, 49, of 8700 Woodland; and David S. Holmes Jr., 46, of 9556 Cardoni.

* * *

MISSOURI

Theodore D. McNeal, 54, was elected to the state Senate. McNeil, international vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, received 33,000 more votes than his Republican opponent, James Wilson, 42, an attorney.

Hugh J. White, Democrat, 16th District, was re-elected State Representative.

* * *

NEW YORK

In the 16th New York District, Rep. Adam C. Powell, Democrat, defeated two candidates, Joseph A. Bailey, Republican, and Arthur O. Boyer, Liberal.

SEN. JAMES L. WATSON running for re-election to the New York State Senate on both the Democratic and Liberal tickets, defeated Eugene McIntosh, Republican.

Mr. Watson received a total vote of 61,940 — 51,316 on the Democratic ticket and 10,624 on the Liberal party ticket. Mr. McIntosh had 19,257 votes.

Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, Democrat with Liberal endorsement, defeated Mrs. Emma L. Bowen, Republican. Mrs. Buchanan polled a total of 31,725 votes—26,859 on the Democratic ticket and 4,866 on the Liberal ticket. Mrs. Bowen received 8,261 votes. Mrs. Buchanan represents the 12th Assembly district.

In the 13th Assembly district, Orest Maresca, Democrat, with Liberal Party endorsement, defeated Mrs. Ruth Washington, Republican. Mr. Maresca polled 18,339 Democratic votes and 3,948 Liberal votes, a total of 22,344, to 7,895 votes for Mrs. Washington, a former lawyer in the Labor Department in Washington, D.C.

Ivan Warner was elected State Senator from the Bronx.

Judge Amos Bowman was elected to Municipal Court.

In the Sixth District in Kings County, Bertram Baker, Democrat, was re-elected over John Crawford, Republican. Mr. Baker received a total of 14,339 votes—12,599 Democratic and 1,740 Liberal to 5,560 votes for Mr. Crawford.

* * *

NEW JERSEY

In Essex County, Assemblywoman Madline A. Williams was elected to a five - year tern as county register by a large plurality.

Four Democratic candidates won councilmanic seats in North Jersey communities.

George G. Woody, reelected in Roselle's Third Ward.

William S. Hart, Fourth Ward of East Orange, reelcted.

Dr. Adam T. McDaniel, Fourth Ward, Rahway, re-elected.

Eugene Campbell, Fourth Ward, Plainfield, re-elected.

The Rev. J. Vance McIver, pastor of Orange's Union Baptist Church and former Assemblyman, was defeated in his bid for Essex County freeholder.

Also defeated were Dr. Thomas Brown, a Republican, Irvin Neal, seeking a Fourth Ward councilmanic seat; Mitchell Dentley, who ran in Elizabeth's First Ward as a Republican and George Logan, seeking a councilman-at-large seat in Elizabeth, all were defeated.

* * *

PENNSYLVANIA

Congressman Nix, Democratic, incumbent, retained his seat in the fourth congressional district by better than three to one victory over Republican aspirant Rev. Clarence Smith which was the ratio of Democratic victory maintained in nearly all categories under contest.

The total vote Nix, 81,516, Smith 22,151. This partisan pattern transcended racial lines where the Democrats in the fourth councilmanic district gave George S. Swartz a 58,837 victory over the Rev. Leonard Carr (Republican pastor of the Vine Memorial Baptist Church) who polled only 19,021 in a heavily populated colored district.

Swartz and Carr were contesting for the vacancy left by the death of Councilman Samuel Rose who died last January. The seats of the Rev. Marshall Sheppherd and Walter McIntosh were not in dispute at this election. Republicans also took a bad trouncing in the state assembly races where seven colored were elected with the following results:

Fourth District — William Gray (D) 16,540, Oswald Wilbanks (R) 3,118

Fifth District Frances Jones (D) 20,878, R. Blanchard (R) 10,418

Tenth District—Herbert Arlene (D) 16,1975 Junious Bonds (R) 3,507.

Eleventh District — Susie Monroe (D) 12,426, Willie Smith, (R) 3.507

* * *

WISCONSIN

For the third time, Isac N. Coggs, Tuesday, swamped his Republican rival, Robert Taylor by a margin of 3,661 votes. In 1956, his assemblyman from the Sixth and won a fifth term as margin of victory was 3,818 District. In 1958. It was 3.266.

Coggs, a 40 - year - old restaurant and tavern owner, defeated Taylor by a margin

Rep. Dawson

Rep. Powell

Rep. Diggs

Rep. Nix

Election Box Score

CONGRESSMAN

Rep. Adam C. Powell, Dem., re-elected, 16th District, New York.

Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr., Dem., re-elected, 13th District, Michigan.

Rep. William Dawson, Democrat, re-elected, Chicago.

Rep. Robert Nix, Democrat, relected, Fourth Dist., Philadelphia.

STATE LEGISLATORS

ILLINOIS — Corneal A. Davis, James Y. Carter, Cecil A. Partee, Kenneth E. Wilson, Charles F. Armstrong, Lycurgus J. Connor, Democrats. William H. Robinson, J. Horace Gardner and Elwood Graham, Republicans.

MASSACHUSETTS—Royal Bolling, Alfred S. Brothers, Lincoln Pope Jr., Mrs. Lillian Smith.

MICHIGAN—Basil W. Brown, Edgar Currie, Mrs. Maxine Young, Frederick Yates, James Bradley, Roosevelt Diggs George H. Edwards, David S. Holmes Jr.

MISSOURI — Theodore D. McNeal, state senator; Hugh J. White, state representative.

NEW YORK — James L. Watson, Ivan Warner, Senators; Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, Orest Maresca, Bertram Baker, Lloyd E. Baker, representatives.

WISCONSIN—Isaac N. Coggs.

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GENERAL

CIVIL RIGHTS SPLITS VOTERS IN ALABAMA

Birmingham, Ala., May 4 (UPI)—Alabama Democrats split sharply over the tough decision whether to remain loyal to the national party or make a defiant stand on civil rights mounting primary returns showed Wednesday.

Eleven recalled Loyalist candidates for Presidential elector, picking up strength from north Alabama, almost deadlocked their State rights faction rival in the south's first test of loyalty since the controversial civil rights bill was passed.

Forecosts a Win

Both sides forecast a win, if not in returns from Tuesday's primary, the run-off May 31.

Political observers predicted if the State Righters won a convincing victory it could pave the way for a revolt of southern states in the November general election. Alabama refused to vote for former President Harry S. Truman in 1948, casting its electroral votes for Strom Thurmond and Fielding Wright.

The State Righters campaigned on a pledge to vote only for those men they consider sympathetic with southern segregation. The Loyalists, on the other hand, are pledged to support the nominees of the national convention, whoever they might be.

Sen. John Sparkman scored a smashing renomination victory for the second consecutive time over Adm. John Crommelin, U. S. N., ret., of Montgomery. Sparkman collected 185,894 votes to Crommelin's 30,766 with 2,117 of an estimated 3,300 boxes reporting. Zeke Calhoun, night manager of a Phenix City service station, was third with 1,462 votes.

Frank Boykin, incumbent congressman of Mobile and George Grtnt of Troy also bowled over their opposition. The state's seven other representatives were nominated without opposition.

5 EASY WINNERS

Columbus, May 4 (AP)—All five Ohio incumbent Democratic congressmen who had opposition in Tuesday's primary election appeared easy winners of renomination on the basis of unofficial returns Wednesday.

Two of the five are Cleveland Congressmen—Michael A. Feighan and Charles A. Vanik, of the 20th and 21st districts, respectively.

500 Places Report

Feighan, with 500 of 629 voting places reported, had 27,973 votes to 6,946 for John P. Marhevka.

Vanik, with 400 of 559 voting places reported, led Elmer S. Dula 2,472 to 2,469.

In the 22d district, also Cleveland, where Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, Republican incumbent, was unopposed, Chat Patterson was winning the Democratic nomination. With 400 of 548 polling places accounted for, Patterson led Paul J. De Grandis Jr. 10,319 to 5,440.

Wins over Pochiro

Rep. Michael J. Kirwan of Youngstown won handily over his challenger, Ross Pochiro of Youngstown, in the 19th district.

In the 11th district Robert E. Cook Democratic incumbent, of Ravenna outdistanced his rival, J. Paul Cotton of Geneva. David Dennison of Warren won the Republican nomination in this district without opposition.

Rep. Thomas Ludlow Ashley of Waterville, the 9th district Democratic incumbent, won easily over Frank Rossler of Toledo. Howard C. Cook of Toledo appeared the winner for the Republican nomination.

HUMPHREY VICTORY

Washington, May 4 (AP) — Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minesota took the measure of Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon in Tuesday's light voting district of Columbia Presidential preference primary.

The Minnesotan's 7 to 5 edge asured him of nine more votes in the Democratic national convention. It was his first primary victory and gave him a psychological lift in his May 10 tussle with Sen. John F. Kennedy in West Virginia.

Unofficial returns from 112 of 142 boxes gave Humphrey 4,989 and Morse 3,509 in the popularity section of the for Democratic primary.

Segregationist Spent $700,000 In Florida Race

ATLANTA (AP) — The spending of up to a million dollars to nail down a short-time job paying $10,000 to $25,000 a year is fact, not fantasy, in the South.

The jobs — governorships.

Why a man and his backers would toss a million into the pot so he can sit in the executive seat for two to four years has only one answer — the political bug. When it bites, there is no holding back, no turning back. The ordinary man would never understand what some office holders have likened to a disease.

Pattern.

An Associated Press survey of political spending in 10 Southern states brought forth a crazy quilt pattern. A candidate who won in Florida reported nearly $700,000 spent on his campaign. In nearby South Carolina, a successful aspirant reported he spent only $3,820. But high-powered campaign tactics were the same in each state.

The $10,000 to $25,000 is the salary range of the Governorships. Arkansas pays the lowest, Alabama the highest. Of course, the winners get other financial benefits, such as use of the governor's mansion, maintenance allowances, provision of cars and expense accounts.

Arkansas has a two-year term, the others four. In Arkansas a man can hold office until he is defeated. Several of the others have constitutional bans on more than one consecutive term.

Some of the states have laws limiting campaign outlays. There are loopholes in most of the statutes. Others, including Georgia, have repealed such measures as being unrealistic. Repeal proponents said the laws made the candidates turn in expense statements that were farcial and fantastic.

The story in Florida, which requires candidates to report all campaign expenses and contributions, is a fantastic one. The records show Farris Bryant, an ardent segregationist, and his backers spent $690,080.08 in recent weeks to win the Democratic nomination for governor. There were five other candidates. All told, more than two million dollars was spent in behalf of the six.

No Limit.

It's legally a no limit deal in Florida. Contributions, however, are limited to $1,000 for an individual. Persons holding offices or stock in race tracks, liquor businesses and utility companies are prohibited from contributing.

In South Carolina, Ernest F. Hollings reported he spent $3,820 in 1958 to win nomination for the governorship he still holds. That state has no limit on campaign spending but does require each candidate to list what he personally spent. Observers estimated that more than $100,000 was spent for Hollings by friends. No report or record is required of that.

In Louisiana, Rep. Joe Casey of New Orleans — and oldtimer at the political game — estimated that a million dollars was spent in behalf of each of the two candidates in last January's race for governor.

It is the same story on races for the U. S. Senate, only more infrequently. Senators serve six years. Most of them in the South appear firmly entrenched. Hotly contested races are few and far between.

Why do the backers spend so lavishly? With some it is personal friendship. Others like to be in the forefront of a fight of any kind and can afford it. Others are hopeful of doing business with the state or receiving appointments if their man wins.

FACTS, FIGURES.

ATLANTA (AP) — Here are facts, figures and estimates on political campaign spending to win major office in some Southern states:

GEORGIA: No limitation on candidate or his friends. No report of spending made. The 1957 Legislature repealed an old law limiting spending to $25,000 per candidate in gubernatorial or senatorial race. Repeal backers said it made honest candiates file phony expense statements. Estimated costs of tightly contested race: $250,000 or more for each of leading candidates.

NORTH CAROLINA: No limitation on amount. Law amended few years ago to knock out the curb because of unrealistic statements filed. Report of campaign expenditures mandatory. Candidate must make preliminary report 10 days before election and final report by 20 days after balloting. Two candidates who met in runoff Saturday for governor have reported spending more than $350,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA: No limit. Candidate must list what he personally spends but no report or record of spending by backers required. Sen. Strom Thurmond reported he spent $19,308 winning renomination last week by an overwhelming margin over two opponents. Estimated cost of hot campaign for senator or governor: at least $100,000 per candidate.

TENNESSEE: Law limits each candidate for governor and senator to $25,000 for a primary campaign and $25,000 for the general election. Candidates must file reports. Senator Albert Gore and Gov. Buford Ellington reported spending $9,000 in last general election but neither was opposed. No estimate on costs of contested campaign.

VIRGINIA: No statutory limit on general election campaign spending. Primary expenditures limited to 50 cents for each vote cast for the party candidate who received the largest vote in the previous gubernatorial election. Expenditures reports required. In the last general election for governor the winner, Democrat J. Lindsay Almond Jr. declared expenses of $78,526.01. It included $10,000 of his own money. No estimate of overall expenses of a major campaign.

ROGERS WARNS ON PAMPHLETS

WASHINGTON (AP) — Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers has issued a warning against the use of anonymous political pamphlets in campaigns involving candidates for federal office.

He said violations of the law providing $1,000 fines or one-year imprisonment for circulation of material not identified as to sponsorship will be prosecuted vigorously.

"In my opinion," Rogers said in a statement, "this law is one of the most important of the federal election laws. As the country approaches the forthcoming general election it should be clearly understood that the Department of Justice will enforce this law vigorously and will recommend to the court that jail sentences be imposed in cases of persons convicted of violating it."

"The law is in no sense a censorship statute," he added. "It is a disclosure statute. It also strikes at one of the most reprehensible political tricks—the circulation of material, often scurrilous, without identification of its source.

"Of course, the law applies not only to scurrilous material, but to any political literature involving federal candidates. All such material must carry the name of the person or group which causes it to be published or distributed."

Dr. Taylor elected city councilman

OKMULGEE, Okla. (ANP) — Dr. R. B. Taylor, prominent Okmulgee dentist, was elected councilman from Ward1 without opposition last week.

He is the first colored person to become a council member in the history of the city. Several other colored citizens had run for office in 1953 but were not elected.

Dr. Taylor, who filed for the post at the last minute, said he did so at the request of a great many people from various sections of the city. In welcoming Dr. Taylor to the council, Mayor T. P. Gilmer said:

"Dr. Taylor is well respected by the citizens of Okmulgee and has certainly earned the right to offer his services on the city council to represent the people of his ward."

Nicholson makes bid for assembly spot

NEW YORK, N.Y. (ANP) — Walter Nicholson, 39, has decided to run as an insurgent for the Democratic Assembly nomination in the 11th Assembly District which includes part of South Jamaica and St. Albans.

Although the 11th District is 65 per cent colored, the district had never had a colored citizen represent it in the General Assembly.

Plant worker files for commission post

TEXAS CITY, TEXAS — L. J. Brown, a plant worker, has filed for a place on the city commission in the April 5 city election. He was the 15th candidate to file for one of the four commission seats.

Another recent candidate is William Dooley, city recreation director, and former city recreation director in Galveston.

Vote Sets Precedents

Election Roundup: Michigan Elects Negro Auditor General

By Associated Negro Press

WASHINGTON — The Negro, both as a voter and as an issue, was an important factor in the determination of the new president of the United States.

Both Richard M. Nixon, the losing Republican candidate, and John F. Kennedy, the Democratic president - elect, freely admitted the importance of the role played by Negroes.

ON THE LOCAL level, the Negro vote was just as important. For example, it swept back ino the office, the four Negro congressmen - **William L. Dawson of Chicago; A. Clayton Powell of New York; Charles C. Diggs of Detroit** and Robert N. C. Nix of Philadelphia, all Democrats.

One almost certain effect of continued control of the House of Representatives will be selection of Congressman Powell as chairman of committee on labor and education. He is expected to succeed Representative Graham B. Barden of North Carolina, who declined to run again.

The minister - politician already has assigned members of the committee to make studies on labor and education preparatory to proposing legislation.

HE SAID he would nt head a fair employment panel or present his committee an amendment to bar federal funds from school districts blocking desegregation, but might offer such proposals on the House floor.

IN MICHIGAN, the Negro vote was instrumental in establishing a precedent, the election of a Flint attorney, Otis M. Smith, as auditor general, making him the first Negro ever elected to a statewide administrative position since the end of the reconstruction period. Mr. Smith, 38, and a lawyer, is a native of Memphis who managed to graduate from Fisk University in Nashville and Catholic University law school in Washington by working on the Chevrolet production line in Flint.

He was chairman of the Michigan Public Service Commission when Governor G. Mennen Williams appointed him auditor general in 1959 to fill a vacancy.

ST. LOUIS contributed its share by electing to the State Senate its first Negro, Theodore M. McNeal, an official of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters headed by A. Philip Randolph.

Another first included election of Mrs. Lillian B. Lewis, a doctor of philosophy who teaches biology at Winston-Salem Teachers College, to the County Board of Education along with four other Democrats. She ran fifth. She is NAACP sponsor for the faculty on the campus.

ELSEWHERE scores of Negroes were elected or re-elected to seats in the State Legislatures and City Councils and to other local political posts.

Isaac N. Coggs of Milwaukee a Democrat, won a fifth term as member of the Wisconsin Assembly.

LARGE NEGRO Democratic majorities in such places as Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Los Angeles and Philadelphia helped offset the suburban and small town GOP majorities, thus saving the states for the Democrats.

Nation-wide, Negroes who deserted the Democratic party to vote for President Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956 returned to the Democratic fold either disenchanted by President Eisenhower's weakness on key civil rights issues or lured by Democratic pledges.

NOTABLE exceptions to the general Democratic trend were in Memphis, Atlanta, Little Rock and several other Southern cities where Negroes voted for Nixon as a protest against Southern Democratic resistance to civil rights programs or in support of a two-party system.

GOP national chairman Thurston Morton declared that the Negro vote had defeated Nixon. Morton said Nixon captured only 10 to 12 percent of the Negro vote, whereas Eisenhower had been able to attract 26 percent.

Lyndon B. Johnson, Texas running mate of Kennedy, proved not to be a factor in Negro voting

Popular-electoral presidential voting

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

State	Voting Units	Units Rptng.	POPULAR VOTE Nixon	Kennedy	Elec Trend Nix.	Ken.
Alabama	3,312	3,074	223,959	296,434		5
Alaska	300	189	19,663	19,301	3	
Arizona	654	579	184,295	146,143	4	
Arkansas	2,389	2,201	167,766	199,647		8
California	30,682	30,666	3,005,727	3,120,273		32
Colorado	1,914	1,897	394,472	326,097	6	
Connecticut	169	169	566,497	656,494		8
Delaware	356	356	96,141	99,159		3
Florida	1,969	1,965	761,197	732,876	10	
Georgia	1,826	1,490	239,881	392,892		12
Hawaii	240	240	92,268	92,151	3	
Idaho	886	864	153,240	140,667	4	
Illinois	10,015	9,984	2,360,029	2,365,497		27
Indiana	4,299	4,273	1,168,316	937,993	13	
Iowa	2,488	2,488	722,375	549,814	10	
Kansas	2,961	2,816	525,390	339,509	8	
Kentucky	3,533	3,208	557,987	501,125	10	
Louisiana	2,114	2,072	220,163	390,577		10
Maine	630	629	240,507	181,039	5	
Maryland	1,338	1,338	481,365	559,748		9
Massachusetts	1,984	1,859	863,806	1,362,059		16
Michigan	5,074	5,071	1,616,741	1,681,619		20
Minnesota	3,766	3,704	728,449	755,729		11
Mississippi	1,328	1,708	69,208	103,111		
Missouri	4,371	4,312	881,923	916,004		13
Montana	1,080	1,067	137,276	132,299	4	
Nebraska	2,129	2,079	350,598	219,313	6	
Nevada	451	412	44,894	47,273		3
New Hampshire	301	301	157,941	137,765	4	
New Jersey	5,291	4,291	1,352,753	1,373,456		16
New Mexico	968	962	152,371	154,004		4
New York	11,793	11,793	3,427,183	3,831,718		45
North Carolina	2,089	2,061	643,411	709,503		14
North Dakota	2,311	1,982	134,236	107,382	4	
Ohio	14,076	14,076	2,192,944	1,918,100	25	
Oklahoma	3,224	3,224	534,758	369,174	8	
Oregon	2,896	2,874	392,409	354,890	6	
Pennsylvania	9,044	9,033	2,381,981	2,513,234		32
Rhode Island	467	467	144,953	257,158		4
South Carolina	1,602	1,578	183,321	193,295		8
South Dakota	1,890	1,815	167,239	120,178	4	
Tennessee	2,687	2,649	549,062	475,989	11	
Texas	254	254	1,053,469	1,103,617		24
Utah	1,128	1,128	203,789	168,016	4	
Vermont	246	246	98,158	69,382	3	
Virginia	1,947	1,945	400,105	359,607	12	
Washington	5,200	5,111	567,350	549,348	9	
West Virginia	2,751	2,742	395,918	440,913		8
Wisconsin	3,476	3,445	881,426	827,195	12	
Wyoming	673	648	73,403	60,430	3	
	166,072	163,335	33,040,313	33,359,697	191	332

Alabama—Of the 11 leading Democratic electors, 5 are pledged to and 6 unpledged. Mississippi—8 unpledged Democratic are leading.

Bare majority—

Popular vote lead thin for Kennedy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—(AP)—Four years ago President Eisenhower captured 58 per cent of the popular vote in contrast with the bare majority won by President-elect John F. Kennedy in Tuesday's election.

The latest tabulation showed Kennedy holding 50.2 per cent of the vote, with 33,359,697 to 33,040,313 for Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Eisenhower, in his 1956 reelection victory over Adlai Stevenson, rolled up the biggest popular vote margin since Franklin D. Roosevelt's sweep of 62 per cent of the votes cast 20 years earlier.

EISENHOWER polled 35,579,190 votes to Stevenson's 26,027,983. In their first match, in 1952, Eisenhower won 33,778,963 votes, or 55 per cent of the total, to Stevenson's 27,314,992.

Kennedy's popular vote margin was the narrowest since a virtual 50-50 split in 1888 between Benjamin Harrison, the electoral vote winner, and Grover Cleveland.

Even in 1948, when Harry S. Truman surprised nearly everyone by defeating Thomas E. Dewey, Truman polled 52 per cent of the popular vote.

In 1944 Dewey had taken his first licking at the hands of Roosevelt, who piled up 25,602,504 votes, or 54 per cent of the total.

Roosevelt had broken the third term tradition in 1940 by capturing over 27 million votes, or 55 per cent of the total, in his race against Wendell Wilkie.

Vote Fraud Probe By FBI Ordered

Big Volume of Mail Asks Inquiry; GOP Plans 'Hard Look' at 8 States

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (UPI)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been ordered by the Justice Department to investigate a number of complaints of alleged voting fraud in the presidential election, it was learned Saturday.

Neither the department attorneys working on voting fraud complaints nor the FBI would comment on the cases of alleged irregularities under investigation.

But informed sources said that the department had received a tremendous volume of mail urging investigation of improper election activities and that a number of FBI inquiries were already under way.

The sources said, however, that it was still too early to determine whether mail relating to the election was heavier than normal for presidential election years.

* * *

THEY ALSO said that many of the letters and telegrams received by the department merely suggested the possibility that voting frauds had occurred without spelling out charges.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, who has been in Florida with Vice President Richard M. Nixon this week, could not be reached for comment. He warned prior to the election that the government would prosecute violations of the federal voting laws.

Rogers instructed federal district attorneys to be on the lookout for possible violations of federal voting statutes.

The Justice Department would become involved in the recount process going on in some states only if recounts turned up evidence of fraud.

* * *

ON FRIDAY, the Republican National Committee announced it is sending representatives into eight states to take a "close hard look" at the election results. The inquiry would be made in Illinois, Texas, Missouri, New Mexico, Nevada, South Carolina, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—all carried narrowly by President-Elect John F. Kennedy.

The latest tabulation showed:

Kennedy—33,996,082 or 50.1509 per cent of the vote.

Nixon—33,791,441 or 49.8490 per cent.

Others—448,412.

Republican National Committee Chairman Thruston B. Morton has asked state and county Republican officials to advise him and the Justice Department if they find any firm basis for complaints.

According to Justice Department attorneys who handle voting fraud cases, the job is made difficult by the fact that such violations are "hit and run" affairs. They indicated it will take a lengthy amount of time before they have sifted through all the correspondence which has been received by the department.

Powell Elected to Eighth Term in House

The Pittsburgh Courier p.11

Nixon Snub of Harlem, Silence On King Hurt N. Y. Republicans

Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 11-19-60

By GEORGE F. BROWN
(New York Editor)

NEW YORK—The pollsters and pundits had a field day in New York City and state when Senator John F. Kennedy swept to victory in the presidential race.

Kennedy pulled heavily in New York City and scored a clean victory in traditionally Republican upstate New York.

Significantly, the Negro vote went strongly for Kennedy, with estimates hitting 85 per cent—larger than the 83 per cent Democratic vote in 1952 and the dismal 65 per cent in 1956.

Nixon and the Republicans appeared to write off the Negro vote in New York because the Vice President did not visit Harlem, nor was a campaign of any consequence waged in the Negro areas.

■

NIXON'S SILENCE on the Rev. Martin Luther King jailing in Georgia helped sway the undecided Negro vote to Kennedy, who did offer aid to the Rev. Mr. King. In any event, Kennedy's warmth and his program struck a responsive note with Negro voters and they gave him solid support.

Predominantly Negro districts voted as follows: 11th—Kennedy, 18,865 to 5,166 for Nixon; 12th District: 35,886 for Kennedy to 11,221 for Nixon; 13th District: 24,202 for Kennedy to 8,017 for Nixon; 14th District: 16,694 for Kennedy to 3,980 for Nixon.

In the Bronx, the Fourth District, composed mostly of Negroes and Puerto Ricans, gave Kennedy 21,699 votes and Nixon only 6,087.

The GOP in New York has belatedly learned that the Negro vote is worth wooing with greater fervor because the utter closeness of the popular national vote indicates that the Negro vote put Kennedy in the White House.

■

CONGRESS: Redoubtable Adam Clayton Powell (D.), who did most of his campaigning for Kennedy on the road, still retained his tremendous popularity and won an eighth consecutive term to the U. S. House of Representatives with a vote of 59,812 in the 16th Assembly District. Two foes, one a Negro, tried to bring Powell down, but the Harlem dandy's voice was greater than those of both combined.

■

JUDGES: Incumbent Judges (10th District) Amos E. Bowman won a seat in Municipal Court with 37,028 votes and Harrison S. Jackson won a seat with 31,974 votes. Each will serve terms of 10 years at $17,000 a year. Both are Democrats.

In the race for General Sessions office, Judge Samuel Pierce lost by a heartbreaking 8,000 votes to his white opponent for the $32,000 a year post.

■

STATE ASSEMBLY: Mrs. Bessie Buchanan was elected to a fourth term of two years from the 12th District with 31,725 votes. Assemblyman Lloyd E. Dickens was re-elected with a vote of 17,283. Both are Democrats. The post pays $7,500 a year.

■

STATE SENATE: James L. Watson (21st District), re-elected with 61,940 votes. In the Bronx, Ivan Warner (27th District) was elected with 60,148 votes.

In all, 28 Negro candidates went to the post. Those elected came in on the Democratic ticket.

■

SUMMARY: The big city Negro vote is still Democratic. The suburban vote is Republican, but not strong enough to make inroads on the Democrats.

The GOP generally failed to really go after the Negro vote. After the second TV debates between Kennedy and Nixon, the young Senator from Massachusetts gained steadily. After Rev. M. L. King incident and Kennedy's response, the Negro vote jelled for Kennedy. The public could understand Kennedy's program, but the GOP plans on Matsu and Quemoy and fiscal fiddle-faddle was too far out for the rank and file voter.

Governor Nelson Rockefeller's efforts in Nixon's behalf did not appear very strong and this hurt Nixon in more than one area of voting.

Finally, the Negro proved that his vote really does count. And both parties know this more than ever. A valuable lesson should be learned by 1964.

Negro Files For Georgia County Post

HINESVILLE, Ga., April 6 (AP)—A Negro sawmill operator qualified as a candidate for commissioner today in the only Southern county where Negro voters have outnumbered white in recent years.

Race relations have been good in the southeast county of Liberty, some 25 miles southwest of Savannah, but a noticeable tensing of feeling followed the candidacy of Ralph Quarterman.

The 38-year-old native of the county and local official of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People is the first formal candidate for one of two positions recently added to the three-member county commission.

Whether he will have white opposition in a special May 25 election for the two places on the county's governing body remains to be seen. Several days remain for qualifying.

Negro qualified voters are now a minority by three in Liberty. In 1958, they had a majority of 344 over white registrants—2,472 to 2,128. Since then there has been a revision of the voting rolls and the last official count was 2,017 white, 2,014 Negro.

Liberty Post Is Sought By Negro

Sawmill Operator First To Run Since Reconstruction

HINESVILLE — (UPI) — Liberty County voters flocked to the polls in large numbers Wednesday where for the first time since Reconstruction days a Negro sought public office.

Ralph Quarterman, 38-year-old sawmill operator and vice president of the Georgia chapter of the NAACP, opposed naval stores operator J. E. Hook, a white man, for an at-large seat on the County Commission.

BULLETIN!

HINESVILLE, Ga. — (UPI) — J. E. Hook defeated Ralph Quarterman by a margin of 734 votes in the race for the Liberty County Commissioner-at-Large.

According to an unofficial tally, Hook had a total vote of 1,932, polling 1,054 in the city of Hinesville. Quarterman, polled a total of 1,198, out of which 1,000 were cast outside the city.

In the rural county of Liberty in Southeast Georgia there are only 12 more whites registered to vote than Negroes and until recently Negro voters outnumbered white. In 1958, they had a majority of 344 over white registrants -2,472 to 2,128. At present 4,432 persons are registered.

If Quarterman should gain one of the five seats on the county commission, he would become the first Negro county commissioner in Georgia in modern times.

In another county commissioner race in Liberty, Mrs. Hazel Carter, funeral home operator, W. L. Salter, real estate developer, and Corbet Porter, a retired merchant, are candidates for the Hinesville district seat at stake.

The two contested seats were created by an act of the 1960 General Assembly and approved by referendum. They would increase the number of county commissioners from three to five.

Negro Files For Election In Liberty

HINESVILLE (AP)—A Negro sawmill operator qualified as a candidate for county commissioner Wednesday in Liberty County where registered Negro voters recently outnumbered white.

Race relations have been good in Liberty County.

Ralph Quarterman, 38, Liberty native and local official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is the first formal candidate for one of two positions recently added to the three-member county commission.

Quarterman is the only candidate to qualify for the commission post so far. The election will be held May 25. Candidate qualification deadline is April 20.

Negro qualified voters are now a minority by three in Liberty. In 1958, they had a majority of 344 over white registrants—2,472 to 2,128. Since then there has been a revision of the voting rolls and the last official count was 2,017 white, 2,014 Negro.

If Quarterman should gain one of the five seats on the Liberty commission, he would become the first Negro county commissioner in Georgia in modern times.

Mitchell Needle Is Sharp, Well-Aimed

Rep. Erwin Mitchell of Georgia's Seventh Congressional District has earned a well-deserved reputation for intellectual and political honesty in his three years in the House. It gained further strength with his remarkably candid speech before the Seventh District Democratic Executive Committee last Saturday at Rome.

Rep. Mitchell, who is not a candidate for reelection because of health, delivered a scathing attack on much of the South's Democratic Party leadership and questioned, in fact, its right to be called Democratic. His reasoning and logic were so challenging that they deserve the most earnest consideration by every citizen.

In adopting the label of Democrats, Rep. Mitchell declared, politicians manifest their general approval of the political philosophy of the Democratic Party of the United States. Yet we constantly return to office as Democrats officials at the state and national level who have adopted the "practice of berating our party, its leadership and its principles." He added:

"It is absolutely astounding that we permit these men and women to bear the Democratic badge when they at every opportunity, through voice and vote, join with the opposition party. . . . These wonderful three years that I have been permitted to represent you in National Congress have taught me many things and among the foremost is that the false, self-styled Democrats from the Southland do more harm to our region than any group of Northern Democrats and Republicans could ever do."

He charged that these officials have succeeded in instilling in the minds of Georgians and other Southerners "the false belief that the remainder of the nation literally hates us." He termed them "destroyers of our future."

He called absolutely false the defeatist arguments that the nation stands aligned against the future growth and progress of the South.

Quite the contrary, the rest of the nation stands ready to join with us for our mutual benefit if we would only let them. This negative attitude of our politicians and much of the press is closing the door to this prospect.

While this leadership shouts against federal domination, it would deny the people at the local school level freedom of choice in education. This same leadership shouts "states rights" when Congress enacts legislation assuring the right to vote yet is responsible for legislation that takes away the right to vote for the Democratic nominee for president.

This voice from north Georgia may sound like a lonely one but more and more people are coming to agree with it. They will agree, too, that while we should treasure the past, we should no longer live in it. Let's find leadership that lives in the present and looks to tomorrow.

Thanks, Rep. Mitchell, for a fine swan song. It will grow in volume.

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Say Negro Attorneys Ignored In Federal Bench Appointments

CHICAGO (ANP)- A resolution seeking non- discriminatory appointment of state and federal judges was adopted Saturday by 150 Negro attorneys attending the midwest regional conference of the National Bar association in the Sherman hotel.

The resolution, which pointed out that no Negro has ever been appointed as a United States District court judge, will be sent to President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon, and Congress.

In another resolution, the lawyers approved as "legally and morally right the peaceful and dignified demonstrations against segregation and discrimination' being carried on in southern states by Negro students.

The attorneys voted to grant the students "legal financal and moral supports."

They also condemned the bombing of the home of Alexander Looby, a Nashville attorney and integrationist leader who addressed the group.

Dr. Carey Candidate For Illinois Judgeship

CHICAGO — (NNPA) — Dr. Archibald J. Carey was one of five candidates the Republican Cook County Central Committee chosen Monday for vacancies on the Superior and Circuit courts in the Superior and Circuit courts in the next election.

Dr. Carey, a former alternate delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, was picked to fill the vacancy on the Superior Court created by the death of Judge Grover C. Niemeyer, a Democrat.

ILLINOIS

DALEY HAILS 5 ASPIRANTS' ETHNIC TIES

Biggest Plaudits Go to Boyle

BY GEORGE TAGGE

Mayor Daley presided Tuesday over the Democratic judicial convention and hailed its action in nominating representatives of the Irish, Polish, Jewish, Italian, and Negro voting segments.

"Some have criticized us because we reach out into nationality, religious, and racial groups," he told the assemblage in the Morrison hotel. "It's the greatest thing we have ever done. It's been the strength of our party from the beginning."

Hails Ability of Slate

Ability, integrity, and other factors also were recognized, Daley said, in nominating the following:

John S. Boyle, Oak Park Democratic township committeeman and former state's attorney, for a five year, $25,000 a year Superior court vacancy caused by the death of Judge Edward B. Casey, Republican.

Abraham W. Brussell, a labor lawyer, for the three year, $22,500 a year Circuit court vacancy resulting from the death of Judge Wendell E. Green, Negro Democrat.

Municipal Judge Alexander J. Napoli for the four year, $22,500 vacancy in Superior court caused by the death in an airplane crash of Judge John A. Sbarbaro, Republican.

Municipal Judge Sigmund J. Stefanowicz for the $25,000 a year vacancy in Superior court resulting from the death of Judge Casimir Griglik, Democrat who was elected to a six year term last November.

James B. Parsons, Negro assistant United States district attorney held over by the Republican administration, for the $22,500 vacancy in Superior court caused by the death of Judge Grover C. Niemeyer, Democrat. This term has three years to run.

Comments on Criticism

Daley, Democratic county chairman, said such attention to ethnic background is "the essence upon which our government is built. "He said it guards against growth of any "aristocracy in Chicago."

Daley surprised some observers by noting that the courts of Cook county have been criticized this year "sometimes fairly, sometimes unfairly — sometimes justly, sometimes unjustly." Loudest critic has been State's Atty. Benjamin S. Adamowski, former Democrat but now a Republican.

After the Democratic nominees defeat their Republican opponents in the Nov. 8 election, they will be nonpartisan, Daley said.

Will Work for Ticket

Meanwhile, the new judicial nominees told the Democratic ward and township committeemen they will campaign for the party ticket from top to bottom.

The Democratic committeemen were the only delegates to the judicial convention. This is "one of your outstanding responsibilities as leaders of your communities,

Democrats Name Judicial Candidates

Mayor Daley (right) with party's choices to compete for Superior and Circuit court vacancies (left to right): John S. Boyle, James B. Parsons, Abraham W. Brussell, Sigmund I. Stefanowicz, and Alexander I. Napoli.

[TRIBUNE Photo]

"Daley said. Without a dissenting vote, they ratified the selections made a few minutes earlier by a subcommittee of the party organization.

Leslie V. Beck, 9th ward committeeman who sponsored Napoli, said, the slate makers took the best five of 45 aspirants.

"I know you'll never have to be ashamed of these men," said Beck, who is the elected Appellate court clerk.

Boyle Cheered Most

Most applause was given to Boyle, who was dumped by the party organization in 1952 for a second term as state's attorney. At that time he spurned the offer of a judgeship to make a futile fight in the primary against the organization choice, John Gutknecht. After being beaten for reëlection in 1956 by Adamowski, Gutknecht was rewarded with a Circuit judgeship.

"So far as I am concerned, the Superior and Circuit court judges are honorable and good judges," Boyle told the convention. "I don't know whether I was a good or indifferent state's attorney, but I had the best staff ever assembled there, with a 90 per cent conviction rate and 20 death penalties."

Boyle said he will miss his membership on the Cook county Democratic central committee — "the greatest club I ever belonged to."

Boyle will run against Nathan M. Cohen, G. O. P. master in chancery with the Circuit court.

Brussell, a CIO spokesman in legislative matters for years, will be running against James C. Leaton, former president of the Chicago Crime commission.

Paul C. Ross, veteran 42d ward Republican committeeman, will appear on the ballot against Napoli.

Opposes Sheehan Choice

Stefanowicz will be up against Aloysius A. Majewski, sponsored by Timothy P. Sheehan, 41st ward G. O. P. committeeman who is seeking reëlection to Congress.

Parsons' opponent is the Rev. Archibald Carey, former 3d ward alderman and former delegate to the United Nations under the Eisenhower administration. Parsons joined the United States attorney's staff nine years ago under Otto Kerner, now Democratic nominee for governor, and was kept on by United States Atty. Robert Tieken because of his ability.

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TRUSTEE J. B. MARTIN of the nine - man Sanitary District Board is among three members running for re-election in the Nov. 8 election. Martin is the only Republican running for re-election. The other two members aspiring to return to the board are Democrats Frank Chesrow, president, and John Cullerton, vice president.

Negro Joins GOP Presidential Race

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—The son of former slaves filed Tuesday in the Indiana Republican primary for president of the United States.

Frank Beckwith, 55, Indianapolis Negro lawyer, said as far as he knows he is the first Negro ever to run for president. His filing was accompanied by a petition bearing more than 3,200 signatures.

Asked if he thought he would beat Vice President Richard M. Nixon in the May 3 primary, Beckwith replied: "Well, I think I know more people in Indiana than Nixon does. I can call 7,000 people by name."

Beckwith said his presidential platform includes creating a "department of peace" in the federal government "to wage peace as diligently as we waged war."

He also favors the government hiring clergymen to preach evangelism at home and overseas, and he wants strong civil rights legislation.

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INDIANA CITY HIRES FIRST NEGRO FIREMAN

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind. — (ANP) —Because the Mayor of Michigan City insisted that a Negro fireman be hired, this lakefront city's first Negro trainee went to work three weeks ago.

At a showdown board of works meeting May 11, Mayor Francis G. Fedder, Jr., allegedly told the fire chief and city comptroller he would send Mat Jarrett, the qualified Negro candidate to the fire department and if he didn't work out, he would keep sending Negro applicants until one was hired.

MAYOR STANDS PAT

The mayor allegedly added that if every fireman wanted to quit, he would accept the resignations. None of the firemen quit.

The hiring of Jarrett, 21, ended a four year campaign to get a Negro fireman in the resort city.

Jarrett is assigned to the Central fire station, which is the largest one in the city and is located in the heart of Michigan City.

Taking credit for the employment of the Negro fireman is the Michigan City Betterment Organization.

TAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE NO FOOL

3,000 sign petition for F. R. Beckwith

Afro American, Baltimore, Md.
12/26/60

INDIANAPOLIS (ANP) — Fifty - five year old bachelor lawyer Frank R. Beckwith is no crank and no fool.

There are a few people who think so because he's campaigning for the Republican presidential nomination.

You see, Beckwith, a former public defender, is colored.

Mr. Beckwith doesn't expect to win. But, he does have a poignant message for people throughout the world.

"I want people everywhere to know that I'm a citizen of the only country in the world where a member of a minority group can run for the highest office in the land," Beckwith declares.

As testimonial to Beckwith's candidacy, his filing was supported by a petition containing 3,204 signatures.

* * *

SINCE THE age of 12, when he decided he wanted to hold a city councilman's office the son of a former slave has accomplished the near impossible — and not without considerable opposition.

He is a big man, endowed wiih piercing, yet friendly eves, huge ham - like hands which show the toil of labor and a memory that just won't stop.

"I guess I get the memory for names and dates from my father who couldn't read or write, but just kept track of everything in his head," he says.

Mr. Beckwith is a favorite among Republican Party leaders because of his political convictions, his honesty and his deep rooted devotion to fair-dealing and honesty.

For seven years he was a public defender in one of his country's criminal courts; founded a civic club which has done much to further the colored citizen's development in Indianapolis and is active in the congregation of one of the city's largest churches.

* * *

BUT WHILE Frank R. Beckwith today is accepted as one of his community's more outstanding leaders, he hasn't always had it so good. Perhaps that's why he's been such a success.

His mother was the daughter of a slave in Kentucky. When the plantation owner died, leaving his estate to a son who was studying for the ministry, the Christian man came home from his Bible studying, freed his slaves and joined the Union Army as a chaplain at the outbreak of the Civil War.

So at the age of 2, Beckwith's mother was freed from enslavement and was carried to Indianapolis where she grew up.

His father, who, if living would today be 114 years old, was a young slave on another Kentucky plantation when he escaped at the age of 15. He, too, came to Indianapolis, obtained farm work and eventually married Frank's mother.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES
DEMOCRATIC-JOHN HUGH LATHAM,(RETIRED PIPE FITTER
REPUBLICAN-FRANK BECKWITH,(NEGRO LAWYER)

Negro Lawyer Affirms Bid For Nomination

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—An Indianapolis Negro lawyer Saturday affirmed his name would be placed before the Republican National Convention in Chicago next month in his bid for the presidential nomination.

Frank Beckwith, 54, who lost to Vice President Richard M. Nixon by a 400,000-20,000 vote in the May 3 Indiana presidential primary, said he would have several seconding speeches — one coming from an Indiana delegate. But he declined to name his backers.

The entire 32-vote Indiana delegation already is pledged to Nixon.

SON OF SLAVE FILES TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT

Indianapolis, March 22 [Special] — A retired pipefitter filed Tuesday for the Presidency of the United States against Sen. John F. Kennedy and the son of a Negro slave filed to run for the same office against Vice President Nixon.

The pipefitter, John Hugh Latham, 64, said he borrowed $500 to finance his campaign against Kennedy in Indiana's Democratic Presidential preference primary on May 3.

Latham's only previous political experience was an unsuccessful bid for the 6th district Democratic congressional nomination in 1958. He said he would campaign for the Presidency on a platform of "faith, truth, and constitutional government."

Owns 380 Acre Farm

He identified himself as a retired oil company worker who fought as a buck private in World War I and now lives on a 380 acre farm he owns near Rockville.

Nixon's opponent in the Republican primary in Indiana is Frank Beckwith, 55, an Indianapolis lawyer who said that as far as he knows he is the first Negro ever to run for President.

Asked if he thought he would beat Nixon, Beckwith replied: "I think I know more people in Indiana than he does. I can call 7,000 people by name." His filing was accompanied by a petition bearing more than 3,200 signatures.

Beckwith said he will campaign in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania. He said he will make his first campaign speech Friday in Paducah, Ky., at a meeting sponsored by a local "Beckwith for President" club.

For Strong Rights Bill

Beckwith said he will not campaign on racial issues but said he believes that, as a Negro, his candidacy will help "people who do not know us well to realize we have ambitions like anyone else."

He said he wants strong civil rights legislation and favors the government hiring clergymen to preach evangelism at home and overseas. His Presidential platform also will advocate creation of a federal "department of peace to wage peace as diligently as we waged war."

Beckwith has practiced law here since 1931. He has been active in Republican politics and in 1956 was an alternate delegate to the G. O. P. national convention.

GOP Leaders Want Half Of Vote For Negro

INDIANAPOLIS — (ANP)—Political leaders here are pondering a proposal that half of the 32 national convention votes be cast on the first ballot for Frank R. Beckwith of this city at the Republican convention in Chicago.

Beckwith, well-known local attorney and an unceasing Republican party stalwart for nearly three decades, was a candidate in the Indiana Republican primary for the presidential nomination.

He aspires to be the first Negro ever to have his name put in nomination for the presidency by a major political party.

According to local reports, Beckwith has arranged to have his name formally offered at the convention beginning in Chicago July 25.

A candidate is usually given the complimentary vote of his home state delegates on the first ballot.

However, the Indiana delegation is pledged to Vice-President Richard M. Nixon on the basis of his showing in the presidential primary May 3.

Indiana will be represented by 32 delegates, including two from each of the 11 Congressional districts and 10 delegates-at-large. No Negro person is a member of the Republican delegation.

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IOWA

1st Negro on County Level; Miller, Erbe Lead Iown in Solid Republican Sweep

In a record total vote, a Negro won an elective office in Polk county for the first time in history. Robert A. Jackson, secretary-treasurer of the laborer's union, and a Democrat, won a six-year term as hospital trustee, becoming the first of his race elected to the board. Another Negro, Gil Randle, (Rep.) was defeated for District court clerk by incumbent Michael Doyle, (Dem.) It also marked the first time that a Negro has sought an elective post on the county levels.

JACKSON

Iowa — a staunch Republican stronghold—fell back onto tradition Tuesday—and swept state Republican candidates in the major gubernatorial races with Jack Miller defeating Herschel Loveless (Dem.) in a close race for U. S. senator and Norman Erbe winning as Iowa's next governor over Edward J. McManus, (D), by over 30,000 votes.

Hildreth

However, in other Polk county races the Democrats retained their power with incumbent Wilbert T. Hildreth leading the ticket and winning easily over Al Couppee (Rep.) for his fourth term as county sheriff. Neal Smith was re-elected to his Fifth District congressional seat. Democrats Harry Perkins, Jr. won as county attorney, Ray Hanrahan and William F. Denman as state legislators.

Heavy Voting

On the state level The Republicans took other state offices including lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state auditor state treasurer anda ttorney general.

Balloting was heavy all over thte

ERBE

sate and it was expected that the rate would approach the record total of 1,268, 773 of 1952. Polk County cast a record vote with 119,173 votes exceeding the previous 1956 high of 115, 305.

Lyndon Johnson Tells South His Action Stalled Main Bill

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Says His Compromise Civil Rights Bill Probably Took Place of Stiffer Measures
Pres 5/27/60

South May Back Talmadge For Presidency

34a(2)

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Sen. Lyndon Johnson, the bashful bidder for the Democratic presidential nomination, told a southern radio audience last week that he saved them from a fate worse than death.

He did it, he said, by pushing through a compromise civil rights bill which the President signed.

Had he not been able to maneuver the bill through, he said, "I am fearful that more extreme measures would have been passed at other times."

"Most Reasonable Bill"

He said he believed that, under the circumstances, the measure passed by Congress after a two-month battle in the Senate, was the most reasonable and fair bill that could have been passed.

Johnson ,the Senate Democratic leader, made his remarks in an interview with Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) recorded for use on television stations in Tennessee.

"It does not make a conquered province of the South," said Johnson.

"We hope there is nothing punitive in it," he said.

Johnson Losing Support

Meanwhile, Johnson, thought at one time to be the Democrat best able to garner southern support, seemed to be losing out.

A favorite-son movement in Georgia, Senator John F. Kennedy's victory in the West Virginia primary and the Texan's own refusal to declare his candidacy publicly were the principal factors involved.

A spot check of state capitols indicated that the Senate majority leader still retained considerable backing. But his once solid base of support seemed threatened.

Political observers said the diminishing enthusiasm among Southerners for the Texan could be fatal. The region has always provided the hard core of his support, they contended, and without it he could be hard pressed to put together a winning combination.

Talmadge Proposed As Substitute

One of the chief threats lay in a campaign to replace Mr. Johnson as the South's standard bearer at the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles July 11. Senator Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia has been proposed as a possible substitute.

The drive was given added significance because one of its leaders is James H. Gran, Georgia's Democratic party chairman and a friend of Senator Kennedy.

He was asked if the withholding of Southern support from Senator Johnson and early convention balloting might not wreck the majority leader's chances.

"Yes, it could," he replied .

The Albany publisher pointed out that Johnson had yet to announce as a candidate.

Must Ask For Support

"You know how it is with voters," he said. "If you want their support you have to ask for it."

However, he said there was still a possibility that Georgia and any other state that agreed to go along with Talmadge as a Southern favorite son would switch later to Mr. Johnson.

Johnson's Stock Up In State

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala
5/4/60

Candidates with a preference for U.S. Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas held a firm lead over other contenders in Alabama Wednesday in the race for Democratic Convention delegate.

Although there remained sufficient boxes uncounted to affect the final outcome, it was apparent that Johnson's bid for the presidential nomination had been boosted by the Alabama vote.

Seventeen convention seats were filled in Tuesday's vote, and among the 17 leaders were five candidates who listed Johnson as their favorite.

Four others listed Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia as their choice for the presidential nomination, although Russell is not considered a major contender.

CHOICE OF 5

On May 3 Alabama voters had selected 39 other delegates, and in this group were 15 leaning to Johnson. Thus at this stage it would seem likely the Texas senator is assured of 10 votes (each delegate has one-half vote) from the Alabama delegation.

Russell was the choice of five delegates elected May 3, thus the four he seemed certain to pick up from Tuesday's vote would give him 4½ convention votes.

Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri, the choice of three men elected May 3 picked up no additional support Tuesday.

ORDER OF FINISH

In the race for the 10 state-at-large seats in Tuesday's runoff the apparent winners were, in order of finish: James C. Inzer Jr. of Gadsden, Robert H. King of Gadsden, Ralph Smith of Montgomery, Jim Simpson of Birmingham, Ed Beasley of Montgomery, Jack Kelly of Haleyville, Raymond Weeks of Birmingham, Sonny Hornsby of Talassee, William J. O'Neal of Montevallo and H. Coleman Long of Uniontown.

This was the standing with 3,840 of the state's 3,145 boxes tabulated. Some reshuffling was very possible at the bottom of the field with Ed Estes and Lewis Fowler of Gadsden, Neal Metcalf of Geneva and Sim Thomas of Eufaula bunched closely at the rear of the top 10.

The seven district delegate seats filled Tuesday were settled with but one exception.

In the Second District, Sen. Alton Turner of Luverne was an easy winner for one of the seats. But the battle between C. T. Donaldson of Montgomery and J. E. Brantley of Banks for the other place was still in doubt. Donaldson had a 358-vote lead with some 39 boxes still uncounted.

Elected in the Third District were Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards of Wetumpka, Tom Cooley and J. B. McKinney, both of Talladega.

Elected from the Seventh was M. L. Mathews of Jasper while Frank M. Lynch was named from the Ninth.

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LOUISIANA

Two Negroes Bidding For Seats In Legislature, Oppose Mixing

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—The first Negroes to qualify for Louisiana's Democratic legislative runoff in half a century make their bid for victory at the polls tomorrow.

Running for seats in the state House of Representatives are Revious O. Ortique Jr., 35, and Lawrence A. Wheeler, 31. Both are New Orleans lawyers.

They are making the first serious try for House office since a Negro was elected to the state Legislature in 1902, Negro authorities said. Ironically, both Democratic gubernatorial candidates, who top the ballot in the same primary, are pledged to maintain segregation.

GIVE REASONS

Why are the two making the race?

"I honestly believe there are some Louisiana people who feel a minority ought to be represented in state government," Ortique said.

If he won, how would he feel sitting in an all-white body in this hard core of anti-integration?

"Once they begin to know you—after the great surprise or shock is over—they will think, here's a man who's up there to do a job," Wheeler said. "I think they'll accept me."

Ortique and Wheeler are running in different wards against white candidates who carry the endorsement of gubernatorial hopefuls ex-Gov. Jimmie H. Davis or New Orleans Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison.

But the experts say Wheeler has a fighting chance in the Democratic runoff.

Wheeler, who makes his law office in a small room in his 76-year-old mother's frame house, is a graduate of Dillard University in New Orleans and Southern University in Baton Rouge. Both are Negro schools.

His second-ward rival is incumbent Patrick McGittigan, 49-year-old saloon manager. McGittigan is facing trial under the state's corrupt influence law.

CHARGE BRIBE

An elderly couple accused McGittigan of accepting $2,000 in return for a promise to get their son out of prison. The couple said the promise was not kept.

However, McGittigan has been elected ward representative three times running since 1948. In spite of the charge, he held a slim 80-vote lead over Wheeler when they finished one-two out of five candidates in the Dec. 5 first primary.

About 40 per cent of the ward's 9,000 Democrats are Negro. McGittigan concedes the runoff will be close.

Ortique is a graduate of Dillard, Indiana University (where he majored in criminology) and Southern. He said he is the first Negro to work for Louisiana's Department of Labor.

CHANCES SLIM

Ortique thinks his chances are only slim in the Seventh Ward where about 25 per cent of 28,000 Democrats are Negro.

He got 4,000 votes in the first primary and trailed Salvador Anzelmo (5,800), Rodney Buras (5,500), and incumbent Lucien Vivian Jr. (5,200). They were the top four of 13 candidates for two legislature seats.

Both Ortique and Wheeler say they are not endorsed by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. Neither campaigned on integration, but both said they personally favor it.

4 Qualify For Office In Baton Rouge

BATON ROUGE, La. (ANP)—Four Negro candidates qualified just before the deadline last week for local offices in the July 23 Democratic primary.

The filing of Dupuy M. Johnson, as a candidate for mayor-president, put eight men in that race.

Johnny A. Jones, a Negro attorney, qualified for the district attorney's race, making a total of five candidates seeking the nomination for the post being vacated by Dist. Atty. J. St. Clair Favrot.

Negroes also filed for two posts on the city-parish council. They were Murphy Bell, Ward One; and Samuel Dickens, Ward Two.

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Mayor-Elect In Tuskegee Barred From Taking Office

TUSKEGEE (AP)—Mayor-elect Howard Rutherford of Tuskegee has been barred from taking office because of his loss of citizenship resulting from a 1936 forgery conviction.

Circuit Judge William L. Dickinson Tuesday nullified Rutherford's victory in the Sept. 19 municipal election and declared that the mayor's post is now vacant.

Rutherford said he may appeal Dickinson's decision, but had not definitely decided yet. He declined other comment.

LOSS OF RIGHTS

Dickinson ruled in favor of defeated Mayor Phil Lightfoot, who contended in an election contest that the loss of civil rights accompanying Rutherford's forgery conviction prohibited him from voting and seeking public office.

Although the state Pardon-Parole Board restored the mayor-elect's citizenship last Thursday, the judge held that action did not affect Rutherford's non-voting, non-officeholding status in September.

Alabama law cancels the citizenship and civil rights of convicted felons until restored by the state board. Another state statute requires candidates for public office to be registered voters.

Pending the outcome of the election contest, Rutherford made no effort to take office as scheduled Oct. 3. Lightfoot remained as mayor in the meantime.

Under Dickinson's ruling, the mayoralty normally would go to City Council President William F. Thompson. Some other councilman apparently would become mayor if Thompson declined to serve.

Thompson was unavailable for comment on his plans.

Rutherford's troubles stemmed from his guilty plea to a federal forgery charge in March, 1936. A resulting three-year prison sentence was suspended and he was placed on five years' probation.

Louisiana Balladeer

Jimmie Houston Davis

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10—Jimmie Houston Davis is stereotyped in the national mind as a hillbilly and Gospel singer. Actually he is a farmer-business man.

A sharecropper's son with a penchant for keeping a light hand on the reins, he is said to have a knack for compromise and an ability to resist pressure—traits that will serve him well in his second term in the skyscraper Capitol in Baton Rouge. For he must deal with the powerful coalition of diverse elements that his backers put together to defeat Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison of New Orleans yesterday in the Democratic run-off primary for Governor.

Man in the News

Mr. Davis was born Sept. 11, 1904, one of eleven children. His birthplace was a hill farm in northern Louisiana's Jackson Parish (county).

Worked Through College

eH managed to finish school and work his way through Louisiana College and Louisiana State University. From the latter he received a master's degree in education and psychology.

The money he made washing dishes and doing other chores at L. S. U. did not quite make ends meet. So at night he would go from street corner to street corner singing hillbilly ballads in a rich, baritone voice and passing the hat.

From that time on he coupled a singing and acting career—mostly in Westerns—with public service. He taught school for a while. Then he served as clerk of the Shreveport City Court and police and fire and public service commissioner for the Third Congressional District.

Like another son of north Louisiana, the late Huey P. Long, Mr. Davis used the public service commission post as a springboard to the Governor's chair. He was elected and served from 1944 until 1948.

After leaving office, Mr. Davis returned to his singing and business activities in Shreveport, where he lives with his wife and 14-year-old son, Jim.

Associated Press

"I look beyond all elections."

Whenever he had a spare minute, he could be found at his Tensas Parish farm in the heart of an area teaming with wildlife. He is an ardent hunter and fisherman.

'Silent City on a Hill'

The former governor stated his reason for wanting to serve another four-year term in an oft-repated passage that gives some indication of the style with which he made his appeal from the stump.

"I look beyond this election," he would declare, speaking rather rapidly in a singsong voice with muted revivalist fervor. "I look beyond all elections.

"I look to the time when they're going to take me, just like they're going to take you, to some silent city on a hill. They'll take us to a place where there are no big men and no small men—where six feet of earth, the great equalizer, makes us all the same size.

'And when they take me there I want people to say that I was decent and honorable and respectable and that I did the best I could to serve all of the people. And that's the only reward I want for serving as Governor."

LOUISIANA VOTES LEAN TO JOHNSON

Davis Victory Over Morrison Virtually Assures Texan of Convention Backing

BY CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10—Former Gov. Jimmie H. Davis won a decisive victory yesterday in a Democratic gubernatorial primary decided largely on the issues of segregation and religion.

The outcome virtually assured Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of this state's twenty-six votes when the Democrats meet next July in Los Angeles to name a Presidential candidate.

By the same token, it marked something of a setback for Senator John F. Kennedy. The loser in the run-off was Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison, a supporter of the Massachusetts Senator.

The Republicans and a states' rights faction will enter candidates in the April general election. However, Mr. Davis is almost certain to succeed Gov. Earl K. Long May 10 for a four-year term in the skycraper Capitol in Baton Rouge. The Democratic nomination for state office is generally equivalent to election in Louisiana.

All of Davis Ticket Wins

The 55-year-old Shreveport farmer-businesman, whose national image is that of a hillbilly and Gospel singer, also swept the six other candidates on his ticket into office.

Unofficial returns from 2,105 of the state's 2,109 precincts gave Mr. Davis 485,742 votes to 414,163 for Mr. Morrison. In the Lieutenant Governor's race, C. C. Aycock, the Davis candidate, had 467,932 votes to 394,708 for Mayor W. George Bowdon of Alexandria, a Morrison politician.

Two Negroes were defeated in New Orleans in legislative races. The opponent of one of them, Representative Patrick B. McGittigan, is under indictment on a charge of accepting a bribe in a pardon case.

Interest aroused by a bitter debate over who could best maintain segregation in Louisiana schools and generally fair weather pushed the total turnout far above the record of 842,000 set in the first primary Dec. 5.

75 Legislative Seats

Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion was the only high state official nominated outright in the first primary. The others, including candidates for seventy-five of 140 seats in the Legislature, failed to receive majorities and were thus forced into yesterday's run-off.

Supporters of Mr. Davis fashioned a formidable combination of political power to overwhelm the Mayor, whose activities as a goodwill ambassador to Latin America and efforts to attract new industry had won him the name "Mr. New Orleans."

The Davis camp included petroleum industry financiers, labor leaders and a number of key politicians, among whom was Governor Long.

The Governor, unable to succeed himself under the one-term rule, ran third in a bid for the lieutenant governorship in the first primary. His poor showing was attributed to the antics that surrounded his confinement last summer in three mental institutions. One Davis backer reportedly said, however, that the Long endorsement had been worth 50,000 votes.

Every major newspaper in the state, except The Morning Advocate and The State Times of Baton Rouge, suported Mr. Davis.

And in the last days of the campaign gamblers in adjoining Jefferson Parish (county) put Davis stickers on their automobiles. Mayor Morrison's margin was considerably reduced there in the second primary.

Regarding the Davis coalition, one observer said:

"The honeymoon will last about two weeks. Then that outfit will come unstuck like a dollar alarm clock."

But others said that Mr. Davis would be able to handle the situation.

"He'll just sit tight and do nothing until the storm blows over," one said. "Then he'll call his 'board of directors' and they'll make the decision."

The Davis forces, according to reliable reports, were able to muster considerable financial backing, while Mr. Morrison's campaign ran short of funds in the last week.

However, it was generally agreed here that the overriding factors in the race were the segregation issue and the fact that the Mayor is a Roman Catholic.

Mr. Davis made a strong appeal to the 143,000 voters who cast their ballost in the first primary for State Senator William M. Rainach, former head of the Louisiana Citizens Councils.

Pledges States' Rights Action

He promised to create a state sovereignty commission to handle matters concerning segregation and states' rights and to name Mr. Rainach as its chief. He also said he would name an additional assistant attorney general to carry on the legal battle against desegregation.

The returns indicated that Mr. Rainach's vote went almost solidly to the former Governor.

Mayor Morrison, who was defeated four years ago by Governor Long, was faced with this state's traditional antipathy to gubernatorial candidates from New Orleans and those of the Catholic faith.

No resident of this city has been elected Governor since 1920. No Catholic has won the post since 1884. And no New Orleans Catholic has been successful since Louis A. Wiltz was elected in 1880.

A poll taken for the Morrison organization before the first primary indicated that 70 per cent of the voters in northern Louisiana found a Catholic unacceptable. This section of the state is heavily Protestant and strongly segregationist.

While the Mayor carried most of the predominently Catholic parishes in the Cajun triangle of southwestern Louisiana, his margin in that area was not overwhelming.

Mr. Morrison accused his opponent during the campaign of "pitting religion against religion and race against race." This accusation resulted from a Davis statement that said:

"There has been one sinister and disturbing element injected into this election which is clearly apparent after an analysis of the precincts in the state dominated by minority elements."

Mr. Davis contended that by this he meant the precincts in which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was dominant. He pointed out that in the December balloting Mr. Morrison had swept eighteen New Orleans precincts in which the Negro registration was 50 per cent or more.

However, the question of religion could not explain the Mayor's reduced margin in this city—from 45,688 in December to 32,263 yesterday.

This was viewed as a partial result of the stronger stand Mr. Davis had taken on segregation. Also believed to have been involved were the issues raised by a libel suit the Mayor filed against a labor newspaper, The Federationist.

HAPPY JIMMIE DAVIS WINS LOUISIANA GOVERNORSHIP.

(AP Wirephoto)
DAVIS, WIFE RECEIVE CONGRATULATIONS
Ex-Governor Walloped deLesseps S. Morrison

Davis Wins In Louisiana Runoff Vote

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Louisiana looked ahead Sunday to a promised new era of political normalcy after former Gov. Jimmie Davis' decisive victory in the Democratic runoff for governor.

The 53-year-old wartime governor led New Orleans Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison by 71,000 votes. He piled up 485,741 ballots to Morrison's 414,181 for nomination in Saturday's primary.

In Louisiana, the Democratic nomination usually amounts to election.

Morrison would have been the first Catholic governor of Louisiana since 1884.

Davis pledged four years of "peace and harmony." He said he would respect an independent Legislature and vowed he would not create a political machine in the state Huey P. Long once ruled with an iron hand.

A record turnout rang down the curtain on the stormy Long era, carried on the past four years by Gov. Earl K. Long. Long lost out in the first primary Dec. 5 as a candidate for lieutenant governor.

The mild landslide swept all six Davis-backed state candidates into office, including C. C. (Taddy) Aycock of Franklin, candidate for lieutenant governor. Aycock defeated George Bowdon of Alexandria 467,522-394,530.

A campaign-weary Davis, his boyish-looking features lined with wrinkles, called for unity.

"A man can't get off the ground himself," he told cheering supporters. "I call upon all the people of the state to join with me in building a greater Louisiana."

SECOND DEFEAT

The 47-year-old Morrison went down to his second straight defeat in his bid for the governorship. Long beat him in the first primary in 1955.

The key to Davis' victory was his overwhelming vote in the predominantly Protestant northern and central parishes—counties.

At the same time, Davis was close behind Morrison in the southern parishes and in New Orleans where Morrison was supposed to carve an insurmountable lead.

Davis now goes into an April 19 general election. He faces Republican nominee Francis Grevemberg and States Rights nominee Kent Courtney. But the Davis victory is assured in this state that has regularly elected a Democrat since reconstruction days.

Reserved, poised, well-dressed, Davis is poles apart from countrified, tempestuous Gov. Long, who leaves office May 10.

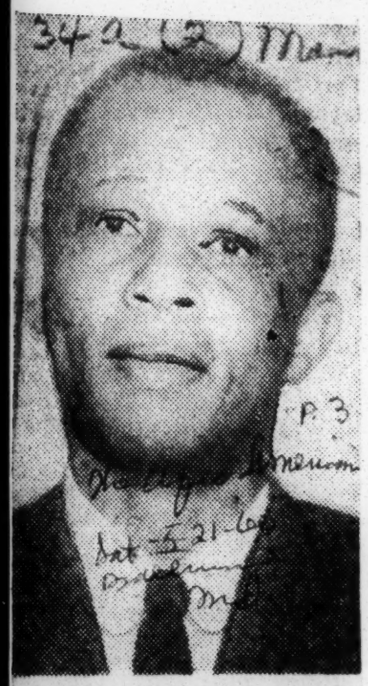
The two share in common the fact that they are the only governors in this century to be re-elected.

ONE OF 11 CHILDREN

One of 11 children of a north Louisiana sharecropper, Davis worked his way through Louisiana College, won a master's degree, and rose to the governorship in 1944.

He was a ballad singer in college, and he made his own campaign song "You Are My Sunshine" famous when he sang on the stump with his hillbilly band.

Davis didn't do any singing in his comeback. He didn't have to. His well-prepared organization took his caravan into every nook and cranny of Louisiana. He had behind him the backing of segregationist whip State Sen. William Rainach, the AFL-CIO, and most of the state's big newspapers.



ALFRED BELLAMY, executive secretary of Bay State Democratic Club, Boston, Mass., recently announced his candidacy for the Massachusetts House of Representatives from the Ward Four district of Boston.

New England GOP Breaks Traditions

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP) — Massachusetts Republicans broke tradition Saturday in their state and nominated a wealthy contractor of Italian extraction for governor and a Negro for secretary of state.

John A. Volpe, 51-year old businessman making his first bid for elective office, scored an easy first-ballot victory over three opponents for the gubernatorial nomination. The Republicans had never before nominated a person of Italian extraction for governor.

A Boston lawyer, Edward Brooke, won the distinction of being the first Negro ever nominated in Massachusetts by a major party for a statewide office. He was picked to run for secretary of state after his four opponents dropped out.

Volpe was state public works commissioner during the administration of former Gov. Christian A. Herter, now secretary of state. He also was the first administrator of the federal highway construction program during the first year of operation in President Eisenhower's second term.

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall won the unanimous approval of the 1,349 delegates as candidates for a third term in the Senate. The senior senator was unopposed for the nomination.

The convention approved Vice President Richard M. Nixon for his performance in office and pledged confidence in his ability to lead the party to victory in November.

U.N. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, permanent convention chairman, was given enthusiastic approval for nomination as Nixon's running mate.

Massachusetts G O P's Nominate Negro For Secretary Of State

BOSTON, Mass. — Edward W. Brooke, a vigorous and handsome young Boston attorney, has broken the tradition which has long kept Negroes out of state-wide political office.

For the first time in the history of the United States, a member of the Negro race has been nominated by his party to be the candidate for Secretary of State. He has opened the door through which others of ability may pass.

Within gunshot range of the exact spot where Crispus Attucks fell before the muskets of the British soldiers in the Revolutionary War, to become the first American to die for his country, Edward Brooke works and lives to carry on the proud tradition for Negro "firsts."

Named By Acclamation

Nominated by acclamation at the convention long before the final vote was taken, Mr. Brooke was surrounded by enthusiastic delegates who congratulated him with cheers and tears.

A former Army Captain Edward Brooke, while serving with the Italian partisans behind the German lines in Italy, was trapped by an enemy patrol who had orders to shoot on sight. A family, at the risk of their lives, concealed him in the cellar of their home. He could hear the heavy pounding of the storm troopers' boots on the floor overhead and the thought came to him, "Why is it that people who will fight and die for freedom do so little to maintain it atfer it has been achieved?"

This question gave him his first insight into the need for good leadership in government.

At the moment when he, too, might have died like Crispus Attucks in the service of his country, his thoughts were of other people. After the victory he began to put his thoughts into action.

In Civic Affairs

Today, tall, handsome, 40-year-old Edward Brooke is a successful attorney in Boston. He was appointed by the President of the United States as chairman of the Massachusetts Committee to Promote Better Racial Understanding.

The mayor of Boston selected him to serve on a committee for civic improvement and the prevention of juvenile delinquency. He has worked on, and often headed, fun-raising drives for hospitals, the Heart Fund and other worthy causes. He served on the Council of Christians and Jews. He was elected State Commander and National Judge Advocate of the American Veterans of World War II—AMVETS.

His warm smile captures the hearts of people, and his ability to talk has made him one of the most popular speakers in the state.

Now that he has been nominated for Secretary of State, he is campaigning from early morning until late at night. He talks with people on the street, in their homes, in factories, and at public meetings, where he is received with great enthusiasm.

In the primary election, following the convention, he received, in some cities and towns, more votes that United States Senator Saltonstall. This happened in areas where there are few, if any, Negroes and proved for all the world to see that the racial barrier has been broken and need no longer hold back qualified Negroes from the opportunity to serve in important state-wide office, if they have the ability to do so.

In a few weeks, Edward Brooke will face an even greater test, which will determine whether or not he can be elected. If he does win, his victory will be recognized across the nation. Already LOOK magazine and other publications have sent photographers and reporters to observe his campaign. If he does not win, it will be a setback in the march of racial progress. His opponent, ironically, is named Kevin White, and it is rumored that his posters and campaign buttons will bear the slogan, "Vote White For Secretary of State."

This is unfortunate in a state where there are fewer than 100,000 registered Negro voters in a total population of nearly five million. Many Negroes, unable to vote for Edward Brooke because they do not live in Massachusetts, are voting with their dollars, which are being sent to "Bucks for Brooke" from all parts of the country at his Headquarters at 6 Beacon Street, Room 707, Boston 8, Massachusetts.

Refusing money from sources of which he could not be proud, Edward Brooke said, "I do not want money from gamblers, racketeers, or big corporations who want political favors or protection in return for their contributions. I would rather receive an honest dollar of five dollars or ten dollars, or more, from those who can afford it, than thousands from sources of which I could not be proud."

He further said, "When I see my name on a poster or billboard, or hear it on radio or television, I want to know that it was put there by people who want decency in government as much as I do."

Brooke, married and the father of two, said he had no plans to run again for public office in the immediate future. He said he would return to his law practice.

An Army captain during World War II, Brooke won the silver star for gallantry. In 1951, the Boston Junior Chamber of Commerce named him one of the "10 outstanding young men of Greater Boston."

He was also once a Republican candidate for the Massachusetts House of Representatives in Boston's heavily Democratic Roxbury section. There was little chance for a Republican to be elected.

A graduate of Howard university and Boston university, he is at present serving as chairman of the Massachusetts Advisory committee to the federal Civil Rights commisson by appointment of President Eisenhower.

Says Defeat Had Nothing To Do With His Race

BOSTON. — (UPI) — The first Negro ever to run for major public office in Massachusetts said Wednesday that his defeat at the polls had nothing to do with his race.

Edward W. Brooke, a 40-year-old Boston attorney, was the Republican candidate for Secretary of State. "I was a victim of the Kennedy landslide," he said.

"I do not think that my race had anything to do with the outcome of the election. I am grateful to the thousands who voted for me." Brooke was defeated by Democrat Kevin White of Boston.

Brooke received the third highest number of votes among six GOP contenders for state-wide office, trailing only U. S. Senator Leverett Saltonstall and Governor-elect John A. Volpe. He bested Vice President Richard M. Nixon's total by 1,077,960 votes to 964,575 in Massachusetts, President - Elect John F. Kennedy's home state.

CONGRESS-BOUND? Atty. Robert J. Robbins is making a determined bid for the U.S. congressional seat in the 15th District of Detroit. This able young attorney is getting strong labor support in his campaign for Republican nomination for the legislative post.

34b 1960.

More Segregation Measures Passed

Jackson Daily News
Jackson Miss

By BOB PITTMAN
Daily News Staff Writer

Mississippi lawmakers, determined to strengthen the state's racial separation policy, passed two more bills yesterday designed to insure segregation.

S-C-3. 4-26-60

The House passed both bills.

One provides that persons found guilty of making false statements to the federal Civil Rights Commission or other federal agency could be punished by a fine of up to $1,000 or a five-year prison sentence, or both.

The measure, introduced by Rep. Natie Caraway of Lauderdale county, would make it unlawful for any person to make a sworn or unsworn false statement, report or complaint to any officer or national agency.

The bill provides that proof of the falsification requires testimony of only one person.

The House passed the bill with only two dissenting votes. The Senate passed a similar bill last week.

TO CURB COMPLAINTS

The measures are designed to keep down complaints to the Civil Rights Commission by Mississippi Negroes. Four complaints have been registered with the Mississippi advisory committee to the Civil Rights Commission thus far.

The second segregation measure approved yesterday requires all state employees to list in a sworn statement the organizations to which they have belonged or supported financially during the past five years. Previously the requirement applied only to public school teachers.

It was enacted in 1956 in an effort to cull members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from the state payroll.

A false affidavit would violate the state's perjury laws.

In the Senate, members beat down an attempt to ease marriage law restrictions after opponents charged the proposal would reopen marriage mills.

The bill would have removed the three-day waiting period for marriage licenses when both parties are over 21 years of age.

Sen. T. M. Williams of Lexington said he introduced the bill at the request of circuit clerks and agreed with Sen. John Clark Love of Kosciusko that it would result in the reopening of marriage mills along the state line.

CHANGES VOTE

The vote was close. Sen. Frank Barber of Hattiesbhrg changed his vote and opposed the measure, killing it by a 19-17 vote after the marriage mill charge was made.

The 1956 Legislature passed the out of business in border counties. It put into effect a three-day waiting period and a medical test for all persons as a requirement for obtaining a license.

Meanwhile, both houses continued their speedpup as legislators seek to wind up all major legislation in time for a May 5 go-home date. Resolutions fixing May 11 for final adjournment have been introduced in both houses.

This means lawmakers will go home May 5 and leave five days, not including a Sunday, for the governor to read bills.

In other action yesterday the Senate passed a bill to put all highway patrolmen under civil service.

Miss. Voters Defeat Biased Candidates

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Oct 16-60

NEW YORK — Two aggressively anti-Negro candidates for local office in Mississippi were soundly defeated in primaries, largely due to Negro voters in Jackson, Miss., John M. Brooks, director of the NAACP's voter registration campaign in the South, reported at the Association's 50th annual meeting here.

One, a candidate for the state Legislature, had sworn out warrants for the arrest of NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins and Field Secretary Medgar Evers last May when Wilkins was visiting the state. The abortive attempt to arrest the two failed when officers refused to take them into custody.

The other was a deputy sheriff who was the key figure in the beating of Mrs. Beatrice Young after she testified before the U.S. Senate subcommittee on constitutional rights in 1957. Despite endorsement of the county Democratic machine and of the White Citizens Council, he was soundly defeated in his bid for election for sheriff, Brooks reported.

"In the South," he continued, "you will find 95 percent of the voter registration programs, regardless of names, initiated and led by staunch NAACP leaders and members."

Miss. Negro Voters Helped Defeat Biased Candidates

Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala.
Oct 1-8-60

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PROGRAM CLAIMS

"Our program of coordinating all interested in voter registration is beginning to have its effect throughtout the Southland. In Memphis, Tenn., it was a huge sucess," Mr. Brooks pointed out by way of example.

"Under the driving force of NAACP Field Secretary-at-Large W. C. Patton, 15,000 additional Negroes were added to the Memphis registration list," he continued.

"This set the stage for a top political campaign" by Russell B. Sugarmon. Jr., Memphis attorney, who sought the post of Public Work-Commissioner.

"The Sugarmon campaign," Mr. Brooks said "was spearheaded by the Volunteer Committee of Memphis. It was the greatest campaign conducted by and for Negroes in the city.

"It was this comittee that turned out a record 37,000 votes for Sugarmon," Mr. Brooks said. He further pointed out NAACP vter registration success in North Carolina, Virginia and Mississippi.

Mississippi Negro Voters Help Defeat Two Biased Candidates

The Black Dispatcher
Oklahoma City

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Neal Defeats Clark For Assembly; Jordan Wins

Experience and seniority won out in Tuesday's primary election when J. McKinley Neal, veteran member of the Missouri state legislature, defeated his opponent, W. Franklyn Clark, for the Democratic nomination for representative from the fourth legislative district.

Neal polled 3,570 votes to Clark's 1,459.

The precinct by precinct vote in the Neal-Clark race appears on page 28 of this issue.)

The fourth legislative district is made up of 31 precincts in the second, third and 14th wards.

Neal, a druggist, has been in the legislature for 14 years. He was supported in the election by the Coalition Democrats. Clark, a lawyer, was supported by the United Democratic association.

In the November election, Neal will run against the Rev. Arthur Marshall Jr., who was unopposed in the Republican primary. He polled 432 votes.

Following his 2 to 1 victory on Tuesday, Rep. Neal said: "For 14 years the voters of Kansas City have honored me by electing me representative from the fourth district. During these years I have tried to represent my district and the state of Missouri to the best interest of all the people, with emphasis upon equal treatment for Negroes in Missouri.

"I take this opportunity to thank all who voted for me and assure them that I will continue to fight in the future as I have in the past for first-class citizenship for all persons in Missouri."

To Run For Senate

Mrs. Leona Pouncey Thurman polled 1,661 votes for the Republican nomination for state senate from the 11th district. Unopposed in the primary, she will run in the general election against Jasper A. Brancato, incumbent, who was unopposed for the Democratic nomination. Brancato polled 10,7 votes.

Walter R. Miller, who ran for the Democratic nomination for state representative from the second district, was defeated by the incumbent, Harry Goldberg. Goldberg, sponsored by the Democratic Coalition, polled 3,964 votes to Miller's 981. Miller, a prominent member of the Second Baptist church, ran under the United Democratic banner.

Leon Jordan Wins

In the race for county committee posts, Leon M. Jordan, Democratic committeeman of the 14th ward, was reelected by swamping Leonard Tucker in the hotly-contested race with a vote of 2,342 to 421. Jordan was supported by the United Democrats, Tucker by the Coalition.

Mrs. Anna Brown, long-time committeewoman of the old second ward, was defeated in her bid for election as 14th ward Democratic committeewoman. She was beaten by Mrs. Dovie Means who ran with Jordan on the United Democratic slate. Mrs. Brown ran with Tucker on the Coalition ticket. Mrs. Means polled 2,121 votes to Mrs. Brown's 686.

The fight in the 14th ward was an attempt by Coalition forces to wrest control of the dominantly Negro ward from Jordan and Mrs. Means who for the last few years have been building up a formidable Negro political organization. They operate through the 14th Ward Democratic club headed by Roy Dorsey with Tim Moran as adviser and a member of the board of directors.

In the third ward committee race, Clifford M. Spottsville, the United Democratic candidate, went down to defeat at the hands of Richard E. Bell, who was supported by the Coalition.

Bell polled 1,702 votes to Spottsville's 793. Spottsville is an assistant county prosecutor.

In the 17th ward, where Negroes were running for committee posts for the first time, Mrs. Marie Banks, supported by the Coalition, was defeated by Mrs. Mable H. Meis, the United Democratic candidate. The count was 1,235 for Meis and 1,020 for Banks. Charles W. Scudder, United Democrat, won the committee post from Dr. C. J. Adams, Coalition candidate.

In the second ward, the major contest was among Republican candidates for committee posts.

Martin L. McCauley, who conducted an extensive campaign from headquarters at 18th and the Paseo, won the position of second ward Republican committeeman from Leon B. Reed by a vote of 132 to 131. Samuel N. Brooks, a third contender, polled only 34 votes.

For committeewoman, Mrs. Zula G. Butler, who ran with McCauley won the post by defeating Mrs. Gertrude Haugh, 211 to 118.

In the third ward, the Rev. Jesse J. Pittman was elected Republican committeeman, defeating James Johnson by a vote of 196 to 141. Mrs. Emma R. C. Higday was elected committeewoman, defeating Mrs. Clarine Fox, 189 to 141.

The election of committeemen and committeewomen is final in the primary election.

On the Republican side in the 14th ward, Marcellus Bledsoe was elected committeeman, defeating Dennis Woodard. The vote was 152 for Bledsoe and 123 for Woodard.

For committeewoman, Mrs. Maglon Bagsby polled 146 votes to defeat Mrs. Velma E. Swenson who polled 119.

In the 17th ward, Mrs. Samantha R. Cunningham was unopposed for Republican committeewoman. She polled 246 votes. Con V. Bender was elected Republican committeeman in the 17th, polling 239 votes.

Charles C. Shafer Jr., a member of the City Council who was running for the state office of lieutenant governor, was defeated by Edward V. Long, incumbent.

Mrs. Harriet Hall, United Democratic candidate for Democratic committeewoman in the 13th ward, was defeated by Mrs. Bernice Hickman, Coalation candidate 1,385 to 815.

Statewide, Long had 266,021 votes while Shafer polled 97,418.

Troupe Defeated In St. Louis

ST. LOUIS. — James P. Troupe, a member of the Missouri state legislature for three terms, was defeated in his bid for reelection in Tuesday's primary election.

He was beaten by William Wright who polled 1812 votes to Troupe's 1530. They were running from the 11th district. Two others in the race were: Joseph Diggs Sr., who received 1036 votes and D. James Troupis, who polled 163 votes.

Henry W. Wheeling, incumbent won the Democratic nomination for reelection to the state assembly from the 17th district. Wheeler defeated four other candidates. He polled 3820 votes. His nearest opponent, M. Julian Coleman received 331 votes.

In the 10th district, Joseph L. Ames won the Democratic nomination as state representative. He received 2482 votes to 941 for his opponent, Ray Howard. Josiah C. Thomas won the Republican nomination from the 10th district by defeating Mrs. Cuvesta Carroll, 169 to 61.

Silas E. Garner won the Republican nomination for state representative from the 17th district. He was unopposed.

A Negro State Senator!

AN EDITORIAL

The most heartening result of Tuesday's Missouri primary was the nomination in St. Louis of T. D. McNeal as the Democratic candidate for a member of the Missouri state senate.

To have a Negro sitting in the august state senate will be a history-making event. The senate at Jefferson City through the years has been considered a select body. There are only 34 senatorial districts throughout the state as compared with 154 seats in the lower house.

McNeal's smashing victory over the veteran Edward J. Hogan who was seeking renomination to the senate for his fifth four-year term, is a political gain of the first order. He is almost a certainty to go to the senate since his district is predominantly Democratic.

McNeal is the type of man who will be a credit to the senate, to the state and to his race. Having been trained by A. Philip Randolph, he is a top-notch performer and will be an outstanding senator.

We congratulate McNeal and the supporters who banded together to wage a campaign which overcame the 16-year tenure of Senator Hogan. It was a remarkable job of political unity.

In Kansas City, Negroes could have more representation in the state legislature and in the local City council if they would pool their strength and work together for a common goal.

In the November general election, Kansas Citians will have an opportunity to send a Negro to the state senate if they would join hands and forget party and faction. Crossing party lines and splitting tickets in November could get the job done if enough spade work is done during the three months intervening between the primary and the general election. It will be a hard job, but not an impossible one if a group of people earnestly sets about to do it.

St. Louis has shown that it CAN be done.

Negro Nominated For Missouri State Senate

ST. LOUIS. — A Negro is headed for a seat in the Missouri state senate for the first time in the history of the Show-Me state.

Theodore D. McNeal a full-time national staff member of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, did the impossible and the miraculous in Tuesday's Democratic primary election.

He defeated the veteran state senator, Edward J. (Jellyroll) Hogan Jr. who was seeking nomination for a fifth term in the Senate, making political history.

McNeal is a newcomer to politics, yet he upset Hogan by the staggering vote of 12,660 to 2110.

In St. Louis, as in Missouri, nomination in the Democratic primary is almost tantamount to election in November.

By virtue of his upset on Tuesday of this week, McNeal is almost certain to go to the senate.

McNeal upset Hogan in the seventh senatorial district which in the last few years has become heavily populated by Negroes.

After his victory Tuesday, McNeal said that he considers his chances of election in November as good since the district is about three or four to one Democratic.

He had never sought political office before and ran for the state senate at the request of a committee of citizens who came to him last December.

Looking back, McNeal said that the citizens felt he would be a good candidate for the office in part because he could spare the time he would need at the state capitol from his job as an international vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

McNeal has been affiliated with the Brotherhood, headed by A. Philip Randolph for many years and has been on the national staff of the union since 1937. He has been a vice president employed full time by the unions since 1950.

In the November election, McNeal will run against a Negro Republican, James Wilson, who was unopposed in the primary.

In past elections, Senator Hogan has had the support of Negro voters but this time Negro groups combined for support of McNeal. The nominee said, however, that he did not conduct his campaign on the basis of race.

"Of course, I realize that my race had a lot to do with it," he said, "since the seventh district is about 70 per cent Negro. But I said at every meeting that I was not asking anyone to vote for me because I am a Negro and neither was I asking anyone to vote against my opponent because he is white."

McNeal is 54 years old, married and the father of four children.

Another McNeal, almost totally unkown, entered the race but received only 828 votes. He is Leon McNeal, a maintenance man at Kingsdale Court apartments. He entered the primary only a short time before the end of the filing period and his entry was regarded as an advantage to Hogan because of possible confusion over the two McNeals.

Hogan made the following statement Wednesday: "He got the votes and that's all there is to it. It's the will of the people and I'm still a Democrat. I'm going to work for the Democratic ticket."

FIRST NEGRO SENATOR ELECTED IN MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — Theodore D. McNeal awakened Wednesday morning to find that he had become Missouri's first Negro state senator.

It wasn't altogether a surprise because in the primary, held earlier this year, McNeal had shown his strength by rolling up a six-to-one margin over the incumbent veteran, Edward J. (Jellyroll) Hogan. In Tuesday election his vote was just as impressive.

Despite his victory, McNeal spent a part of Wednesday morning attending to business. As a vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, he had to meet a group of union officials arriving at Union Station, leaving his wife, Virgie, to man the busy telephone at home.

WON BY 5-TO-1 MARGIN

The three other new state senators elcted Tuesday here are also Democrats.

He will be the new Democratic Senator from the Seventh District in St. Louis.

McNeal, 54 years old, won over his Republican opponent, James Wilson, by better than a five to one margin in the general election Tuesday. The final vote was McNeal, 33,227, and Wilson, 6,553.

WANTS ECONOMIC EXPANSION

The new senator said that he will go the Legislature "with no axe to grind."

"The only platform I have is to help create a climate in which we can have greater economic and industrial expansion. We need additional jobs and Missouri has not been getting its share of new industry," he said.

He expressed a continuing interest in helping to raise the standards of public education, and in "seeing equal rights and opportunities given to all citizens."

REELECTED — George G. Woody Jr., right, receives kiss from his wife, Mackie, and a big smile from Mayor James G. Argyros on his reelection as Democratic councilman of the Third Ward of Roselle, N.J.

S. C. Native Takes Post In January

Dr. Adam McDaniel Also Is Member Of Housing Authority

Special to Journal and Guide
By SAMUEL A. HAYNES

RAHWAY, N. J. — Dr. Adam T. McDaniel, a 35-year-old dentist, and native of Rock Hill, S. C., was elected to the City Council from the Fourth Ward last week. He is a Democrat.

Dr. McDaniel, who was drafted by the regular local Democratic organization to make the race, will be the first of his race to serve on the City Council when he is sworn in on Jan. 1.

HE BEGAN HIS dental practice here in April, 1955, and began his promising political career when he surprised veteran political leaders by defeating the incumbent, Councilman John Caldwell, white, in the primary last spring.

His opponent in the Nov. 8 election was Dr. Thomas Brown, a Republican.

Dr. McDaniel was graduated from Friendship Junior College in Rock Hill in 1942, and received the B. S. degree from North Carolina College in Durham in 1946.

HE DID graduate study in public health at Howard University in 1946 and received the degree of doctor of dental surgery from Howard in 1951.

DR. ADAM T. McDANIEL
Councilman-Elect

He did his internship at Jersey City Medical Center from 1951 to 1952, and received an honorable discharge from the U. S. Air Force as a captain in 1955.

Dr. McDaniel and his wife, the former Lois Butler of Philadelphia, live at 97 E. Milton avenue, with their two children, Jenita, 9, and Frederic, 8.

IN 1959, Governor Robert B. Meyner named him as the state - appointed member of the Rahway Housing Authority.

In 1956, the late Mayor James Egolf appointed him to a lay committee to study future needs of the Rahway public schools.

Dr. McDaniel is a member of the Urban League of Eastern Union County, the NAACP, Second Baptist Church and the New Jersey and Union County Dental Society.

34a(2) 1960

NEW YORK

Cong. Powell Wins Smashing Victory In N.Y. Primaries

Bham World Bham, Ala.

Sat 6-18-60

NEW YORK (ANP)—Claims are being made here after last week's primaries in which political boss Carmine De Sapio lost his sting, that Adam Clayton Powell is now the county's strongest Democratic political leader.

Candidates endorsed by a newly formed alliance between Powell and Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack won a smashing victory at the polls.

Powell, too, was encouraged by the outcome. He threatened to back a Fusion ticket in the 1961 elections if the Harlem Democratic voters did not receive their equal share of the county's political patronage.

"WE ARE SOLID NOW"

"We are now the most solid Democratic vote in Manhattan and we are due our equal share of patronage with every other group," Powell declared on the heels of the team's overwhelming victory in six contests against insurgent forces by margins of 2-1 or better.

While most Harlem Democrats credited Powell with winning a personal victory in the primary, because he proved his support could be decisive in an election when he was not on the ballot, Powell said the victory was "whether the people of Harlem supported the team's unity or not. This the people did overwhelmingly."

Heading the team's victories was the smashing victory of Municipal Court Justice Amos E. Bowman and Atty. Harrison S. Jackson for the Democratic nominations for two Municipal Court vacancies in the 10th District, where Powell in the final week of the primary had personally launched a letter and street corner campaign.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN WINS

Assembly woman Bessie A. Buchanan, seeking a fourth term in the Legislature, topped the entire Harlem ticket, swamping her opponent Richard P. Jones, for the 12th A. D. Assembly race.

In the 14th A. D. Assembly race, where Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack switched his support back to incumbent Assemblyman Jose Ramos Lopez over Ivan Michael only three weeks ago, Lopez solidly defeated Michael.

In the 11th A. D. Assembly race, incumbent Assemblyman Lloyd E. Dickens won handily in his bid for redesignation over Percy Sutton's Central Democratic Club's candidate.

CONVENTION DELEGATES WIN

In the only contest for delegates to the Democratic convention in Los Angeles, J. Raymond Jones and Dickens won the delegate's posts and Mark Southall and Mrs. Lillian Thomspon won as alternates.

In most political circles, Tuesday's smashing victory for the Powell - Jack team put them in a key conuty pivotal position, possibly the balance of power, as a result of the reform victories over the DeSapio forces in several midtown contsets.

34a(2) 1960

NEW YORK

Democrats Turn Down Judge Pierce

Executive Committee May Choose Today

By Martin G. Berck

Partisans of Judge Samuel R. Pierce lost out yesterday in an attempt to win for himself the county Democratic organization's indorsement of his bid for a full fourteen-year term in General Sessions.

A Republican and a Negro, Judge Pierce has the support of his party and the Liberal party. He has been serving in Genearal Sessions since January of last year on appointment by Gov. Rockefeller to fill two successive one-year vacancies.

Harlem Leaders Lose

Championed by the "united team" of Harlem Democratic leaders, he was the subject of discussion yesterday at a meeting of Tammany Hall's executive committee. A resolution in his behalf was offered by Manhattan Hulan E. Jack and seconded by Raymond Jones, both Harlem district leaders. It failed by a vote of 47 to 14, with two members abstaining and three absent.

Based on the balloting system used by the committee, in which voting strength depends upon district size, the vote was 10 to 41/12 against indorsing Judge Pierce.

May Pick Man Today

The executive committee, which will meet again at 11 a. m. today at Tammany's headquarters, 331 Madison Ave., is expected to make its choice for the bench indorsement from a list of twenty-three names under active consideration.

Party leaders said it was highly improbable that Judge Pierce's name would again be considered, though this still was a possibility.

Carmine G. De Sapio, Tammany leader, who voted against indorsing the judge, met with leaders throughout the day to discuss other potential candidates.

Judge Samuel R. Pierce jr.

Reform Group For Him

Joining with the Harlem team in backing Judge Pierce were certain leaders of the so-called reform element in the organization.

Their arguments, it was learned, ran along these lines—that Judge Pierce had performed ably in the position and competent incumbents merit bi-partisan consideration; that he was slated for Democratic indorsement prior to the defeat in Albany of a bill creating more judgeships; and that it would be unwise for Democrats to occupy all nine of the politically sensitive General Sessions seats, of which they hold eight.

Opponents, arguing that better Democrats were available, pointed out that Judge Pierce had been rejected by the voters last fall in a four-way race for two vacancies. They contended that the Democratic party would be abdicating its responsibility to the people and setting a bad precedent if it indorsed a recently defeated candidate simply because he had been appointed by the Governor.

Pierce Double Cross Laid to Powell-Jack

An insurgent Republican candidate for the State Assembly charged today that the newly formed Adam Clayton Powell-Hulan Jack "United Democratic Leadership Team" has again doublecrossed Harlem voters in its failure to swing bi-partisan support to Republican Samuel R. Pierce Jr. for election to General Sessions Court.

B. Paul Zuber, who is running for the 12th A.D. Assembly seat without organizational support, accused the Powell-Jack team of "forfeiting" a $34,500-a-year General Sessions post in a "deal" for the $19,500-a-year seat now held by Domestic Relations Justice George Postel.

SAMUEL R. PIERCE JR.

Justice Postel was designated Wednesday by Tammany Hall to run against Justice Pierce for the General Sessions post.

At a Tammany meeting Tuesday a motion to support Mr. Pierce was made by Mr. Jack, Manhattan Borough President. The motion was seconded by J. Raymond Jones, chief political advisor to Mr. Powell, Harlem Congressman. The motion was defeated 47-14.

It is interesting to note," Mr. Zuber declared today, "that it was the same Mr. Jones who seconded the motion at Tammany for designation of Mr. Postel.

"It is obvious that Mr. De Sapio again calls the shots and Mr. Powell and Mr. Jack dance the tunes."

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Powell, too, was encouraged by the outcome. He threatened to back a Fusion ticket in the 1961 elections if the Harlem Democratic voters did not receive their equal share of the county's political patronage.

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Powell - Jack team put them in a key county pivotal position, possibly the balance of power, as a result of the reform victories over the DeSapio forces in several midtown contests.

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In most political circles, Tuesday's smashing victory for the

Powell-Jack Team Facing 6 Tests at Polls Tomorrow

Young Insurgents Battle Harlem Leaders for Assembly and Court Nominations —Convention Seat Sought, Too

By LAYHMOND ROBINSON

Only two months after it was formed, the Harlem political fortress of Adam Clayton Powell Jr. and Hulan E. Jack finds itself under heavy siege by young insurgents.

Though keenly aware that they oppose a powerful and resourceful adversary, the insurgents are challenging the Powell-Jack leadership in six contests in tomorrow's Democratic primary.

Their youthful exuberance has stirred the Harlem community. Their determination has surprised some close observers of the Harlem scene who felt that the "invincible" political alliance formed by the Powell and Jack forces on March 22 would frighten off all opposition.

The insurgents are battling candidates backed by the Powell-Jack group for the nomination for three Assembly seats and two Municipal Court vacancies.

In addition the rebels are trying to capture one of the two seats at stake in the district for delegate to next month's Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles.

All six contests are being fought out in Representative Powell's Sixteenth Congressional District, which he has represented in Congress since 1945. He is unopposed for the Congressional seat in the primary.

The insurgents contend that their campaigns are being conducted independently of one another but are "spiritually" bound by the common determination to rout the candidates backed by the Powell-Jack group, which calls itself the United Democratic Leadership Team.

Mr. Powell and Mr. Jack have long been powers in Harlem politics, Mr. Powell as a member of the House of Representatives and Mr. Jack has suspended himself as Borough President pending the outcome of charges that he violated the City Charter by accepting gifts from a real estate operator who had dealings with the city.

All but one of the insurgent candidates are in their thirties or early forties. Many of their supporters are also found in these age groups.

The young rebels contend that they represent the "new" Negro in politics in much the same sense that the student lunch-counter demonstrators represent the "new" Negro in the South. They explain that "many of our people are fed up" with leaders they view as selfish, timid, irresponsible and "too quick to make deals that benefit themselves."

Accomplishments Questioned

They charge that "despite all the noise the Powell-Jack group makes," it has failed to bring any real benefits to the people of Harlem. They charge further that the Powell-Jack alliance has established a "plantation system" in Harlem that is dictatorial in its operation and is run solely for the benefit of members of the "leadership team" and their political cronies.

"All we have up here is the same cynical old Tammany Hall crowd under a new name," says Percy E. Sutton, leader of the Independent Central Democratic Club. The club is supporting a lawyer, Basil A. Paterson, against the Powell-Jack candidate, Assemblyman Lloyd E. Dickens, for the Assembly nomination in the Eleventh Assembly District.

"What have they done to get our people better housing, better schools and better jobs?" Mr. Sutton demands. "All they can point to is one or two little political jobs that they got for their friends."

These accusations are scoffed at by the Powell-Jack group, which accuses the insurgents of being supported by "outsiders" interested in "dividing and weakening" the people of Harlem.

Opponents in the Fourteenth A. D.

Ivan A. Michael

José Ramos-Lopez

Times

The Powell-Jack alliance, which joined two former political enemies, also contends that it is the only group with sufficient unity, experience, knowledge and "brass" to demand a "fair shake" for the people of Harlem.

As put by J. Raymond Jones, chief strategist for the Powell-Jack group:

"Our team has placed the people of Harlem, who had been kicked around for years, on a basis of political equality for the first time. They have a sense of pride, self-respect and confidence they never had before. In short, the Negro is no longer inferior politically."

Both sides have placed strong emphasis on the local nature of the contests. The insurgents are quick to deny that they are in any way connected with other Democratic "reform" groups, such as the Finletter-Roosevelt-Lehman faction. The Powell-Jack regulars insist that neither Carmine G. De Sapio nor anyone else connected with Tammany Hall has any hand in their races. Mr. De Sapio is leader of Tammany.

The Assembly contests in the Eleventh and Fourteenth Assembly Districts and the battles over the nomination for the two vacancies in the Tenth Municipal Court District have attracted the major attention in the area.

'Experience' vs. Zeal

In the Eleventh District struggle, Mr. Dickens, 58-year-old real estate broker who has been active in the district for many years, is pitting his "experience and service to the community," against Mr. Paterson, who describes himself as "old enough to know the score" and "young enough not to be an Uncle Tom."

Mr. Paterson, 34 years old, contends that his adversary, who has been district leader for seven years and Assemblyman for two, has been ineffectual in both capacities.

In the Fourteenth District Mr. Paterson's law partner, Ivan A. Michael, 35, is running as an independent against Assemblyman José Ramos-Lopez, 45, who is completing his first two-year term in the Assembly.

Until three weeks ago, Mr. Michael was running under the banner of Mr. Jack's political club. He withdrew from the club, however, and dennounced Mr. Jack, leader of the western portion of the distric, as a "dictator" who sought to use him for a "puppet." He also charged that Mr. Jack and others in his group had sought to put his campaign on a "racial basis."

'Sell Out' Charged

Mr. Jack fired back that Mr. Michael had "sold out" his supporters under pressure from the insurgent group. The Jack club had originally selected Mr. Michael for the nomination over the protests of followers of Antonio Mendez, leader of the district's eastern half.

Mr. Mendez accused Mr. Jack of seeking to strip Puerto Ricans of representation in the district by replacing Mr. Ramos-Lopez, a Puerto Rican, with Mr. Michael, a Negro. Mr. Jack's retort was that his district captains had insisted on Mr. Michael because they did not think Mr. Ramos-Lopez could win.

Mr. Ramos-Lopez got the support of the Jack club, however, after Mr. Michael had refused to run under their banner. At a "harmony" meeting at Mr. Jack's club, the Negro and Puerto Rican groups effected a reconciliation.

Because Mr. Michael's name was filed with all the other "regulars" with the Board of Elections, his name will appear on the top line with other members of the Powell-Jack team. This has caused some concern in the Powell-Jack group. They fear that many voters will unwittingly pull the lever for Mr. Michael instead of for Mr. Ramos-Lopez, who is on the second line.

Mr. Powell moved to head off this possibility over the weekend by sending out letters to voters, urging them to vote only for candidates endorsed by his group.

The insurgents believe that both Mr. Paterson and Mr. Michael have a "fighting chance" to win their races. However, they concede, as almost everyone else does, that their fight is an uphill one against a well-organized and powerful organization. They see the fight, however, as a long-range one; if they lose this year, they say, they will be back next year.

The insurgents are also hoping for a breakthrough in at least one of the two Municipal Court races. The Powell-Jack team is running Amos E. Bowman, now sitting in the court on an interim basis, and Harrison S. Jackson, Mr. Powell's lawyer.

The insurgent candidates are Connie C. Jones and Justice Herman C. Stoute, now completing his first ten-year term, who contends he was dropped by the Powell-Jack group. They contend that he voluntarily declined to run and then changed his mind.

In the third Assembly race, Mrs. Bessie A. Buchanan is being backed by the Powell-Jack group for her fourth term as Assemblywoman from the Twelfth District. She is being opposed by Richard P. Jones, 39, a lawyer.

In the contest for delegates to the national convention, Mr. Sutton's club is running one candidate, Pelham H. Fritz, 41, a recreation worker. The Powell-Jack group is running J. Raymond Jones, leader of the Thirteenth Assembly District East, and Mr. Dickens for the two seats.

Candidate Hits Sanford Views

The News and Observer
Raleigh, N.C.

By GENE ROBERTS Jr.

Gubernatorial hopeful I. Beverly Lake called Monday for a run-off campaign against first primary front runner Terry Sanford. Tues. 5/31/60

The call was tied to a head-long attack on Sanford who led Lake by more than 82,000 votes in Saturday's election. p. 1

Lake drew the lines for the renewed campaign along approaches to the Supreme Court's desegregation decision and State fiscal policies.

His first primary appeal for a "climate of public opinion" against racial integration in the State's public schools will continue to get an airing.

He said he will also run hard on his policy of staunch fiscal conservatism.

But in his three-and-a-half page formal statement, Lake added new trimmings to his original program.

Later in the day, WRAL officials said they would grant equal time to Sanford over the station's radio and TV facilities today at 4 p.m. Radio Station Manager Bill Currie wired Sanford's campaign manager, Bert Bennett: "Request for equal time granted and we will make same pickup authorization for other stations. . . ."

Fred Fletcher, manager of WRAL-TV, said Sanford's comments also will be televised.

A. J. Fletcher, owner of the radio and TV stations, is Beverly Lake's law partner. Lake has used the Lake-Fletcher law offices as a campaign headquarters.

He held up South Carolina as a model for a new North Carolina approach to the Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

"There has been no closed schools, no invasion by Federal troops, no violence and no integration in South Carolina where the governor has developed a climate of public opinion against the NAACP," he contended.

He charged that "Mr. Sanford's supporters in the first primary have sought to mislead the people of North Carolina by stating that I will close your public schools if you elect me. That is a false statement.

"I could not if I wanted to and I do not want to," he added.

In another reference to Sanford, Lake said: "Mr. Sanford has the support of the Raleigh News and Observer, the Charlotte Observer and their afternoon satellites.

"These papers have consistently misrepresented my program so as to deceive the people of the State and have opposed every legislative enactment designed to prevent the integration of our schools."

Nothing Personal.

Later, Lake added: "This is not a personal fight. I have no quarrel with Mr. Sanford. He is personally attractive and I like him but I am opposed to his economic policies and program, and I am opposed to the mixing of white and Negro children in our public schools."

Sanford, 42-year-old Fayetteville attorney, has said he approved the State's present local assignment approach to school desegregation.

Lake, a 52-year-old former Wake Forest College law professor, also said: I stand for North Carolina's Right to Work Law and I have had the support of the rank and file union members and non-union workers."

"Mr. Sanford," Lake charged "has the support of the big labor leaders."

And Lake claimed some persons who supported Sanford in the first primary are now switching camps

The News & Observer

No Names.

Asked later to name the former Sanford supporters, Lake's campaign manager, Bob Morgan of Harnett County, said: "I would rather not name them at this time. If we can get their permission we might name them later."

Lake also put in an appeal for campaign funds as he launched the second phase of his campaign. "I do not have the money with which to finance my campaign," he said. "I ran the first primary campaign on a financial shoe string. That shoe string has run out!"

Raleigh, N.C.

Lake ended his statement with a comment on the recent Florida gubernatorial election in which Farris Bryant defeated Doyle Carlton. Tues. 5/31/60

"The people of Florida have just won a similar fight," Lake said. "They defeated a candidate who led in the first primary with the support of his so-called moderate friends. Florida, like North Carolina, has had a moderate administration with its eyes on national political office. p. 2

"Florida rejected that sort of administration. Florida Democrats have nominated a candidate who stands for preservation of separate, equal public schools just as I do."

Lake In Error.

(Lake was in error about the leader in Florida's first primary. Farris Bryant, who won the Democratic nomination in Florida, led 10-man field in the first primary. He got 193,507 votes. Doyle Carlton Jr., who lost to Bryant in a runoff, got 186,228 votes in the first primary. Three other candidates polled over 100,000 votes and another more than 80,000 in Florida's first primary.)

In an earlier reference to Florida, he said: "There has been no closed school, no invasion by Federal troops, no violence in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi or Louisiana and there has been no mixing of white and Negro children in the public schools of those states."

Reference to Little Rock.

Lake coupled his comments on other states to a statement about racial violence and closed schools in Little Rock. He said he wants no Little Rock situation in North Carolina.

"Little Rock is in Arkansas," he said. "Arkansas was the first southern State to try moderation and a voluntary token integration. Arkansas had in its capital city a newspaper which favored integration, a school board which planned for it and a mayor who sought to bring it about. That is the program which led to the situation in Little Rock and that is the program which can lead to a similar situation in North Carolina.

Lake made his call for a second primary at 4 p.m. from his Wake County campaign headquarters. Beside him were his wife; his son, Beverly Jr. and his two-year-old granddaughter, Lynn.

A vocal group of about 75 supporters cheered and applauded when he completed his statement.

Segregationist, Moderates In Carolina Race

Jackson Miss Daily News p 1

RALEIGH, N. C. (UPI) — A segregationist and three moderates make final bids today for a chance to lead North Carolina through four years of expected industrial growth and racial pressure.

The gubernatorial campaign ended with each candidate predicting he would be one of the top two selected in Saturday's primary for the run-off election June 25. None of the four was expected to have a wide enough margin to win on the first try.

Dr. I. Beverly Lake, an outspoken segregationist who injected the race issue into the campaign, forecast a victory despite opposition from "the machine, the liberal press and the governor."

He referred to Gov. Luther H. Hodges, champion of the state's moderate approach to racial problems. Hodges is ineligible to succeed himself and has refrained from endorsing either of the four, although he has spoken warmly of former Atty. Gen. Malcolm Seawell.

Gas 5-27-60

Seawell insists that the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation ruling is the law of the land, a view shared by the other two candidates, John Larkins and Terry Sanford.

While Lake has proclaimed his opposition to any form of integration, Seawell, Sanford and Larkins have pledged their efforts to keep North Carolina in the "moderate" column.

They have endorsed the pupil assignment law which Lake wrote while serving as an assistant attorney general. Lake has upheld the law but disagrees with its application that has allowed 35 Negroes to enter previously all-white schools.

The voters will also cast ballots Saturday for a U.S. Senate seat, lieutenant governor, seven congressional seats, state insurance commissioner and associate justice of the supreme court.

Runoff Asked By Lake In N. C. Primary

The News and Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Tues 5/31/60

RALEIGH (AP)—Dr. I. Beverly Lake gave the call Monday for a runoff primary against Terry Sanford to decide on the Democratic nomination for governor. p. 1

He made it clear that state financial policy and the school segregation-integration question will be the major issues he will carry to the people.

Lake made his decision known at a news conference at 4 p.m. in his Wake County headquarters. A group of about 50 of his supporters cheered wildly after Lake finished reading his statement.

"I shall call for a second primary in the race for the Democratic nomination for governor," he said.

The runoff will be held June 25. Lake won the right to call for a second primary by coming in second in a four-man field in the first primary last Saturday. He trailed Sanford by 82,603 votes on the basis of returns from all but 60 of the state's 2,094 precincts.

According to the latest returns, Sanford received 259,474 votes, Lake, 176,871, former Atty. Gen. Malcolm Seawell 99,822, and Democratic National Committeeman John D. Larkins 99,104.

Lake said he stands for "a sound, conservative financial policy for the state. Mr. Sanford stands for a program of free spending with heavy taxes or a budget out of balance."

"I am opposed to the NAACP and shall resist at every step by lawful, peaceful means its program for North Carolina," Lake added. "Mr. Sanford takes the position that its program for our state should not be discussed."

Sanford had told a news conference earlier in the day that he was set for a second primary and will begin campaigning in western North Carolina Tuesday.

CAROLINA CANDIDATE SHUNS RACIAL ISSUE

The New York Times

RALEIGH, N. C., May 30 (UPI)—Terry Sanford reaffirmed his pledge today to avoid stirring up racial issues in a run-off race against a segregationist, I. Beverly Lake, for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. New York

At the same time, Mr. Sanford said he would not be "abused" in the second primary. "I have no position which can't be defended," he said.

However, Mr. Lake, in calling for a run-off today by virtue of his second-place finish in the four-man field in Saturday's primary, said he would campaign on the issues of racial integration and the state's financial policy. 5-31-60

With sixty of the 2,094 precincts unreported, Mr. Sanford led with 263,563 votes to Mr. Lake's 175,727. Malcolm Seawell had 100,885 and John Larkins had 99,474. 5/31/60

Gov. Luther H. Hodges, a moderate on racial matters, did not endorse a candidate in the first primary and was expected to maintain his hand-off policy in the run-off.

In North Carolina, Democratic nomination normally assures election.

Ties to South Is Issue

The Washington Post

N. Carolina Governor Race Fought Out on Desegregation

Washington, D.C.

Fri. 6-24-60

Walt Damtoft

North Carolina Editor,
Charlotte Observer, N. C.
Special to The Washington Post

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 23 — The unusually sharp choice of continuing its historic independent course or swinging into close alignment with the Deep South states faces North Carolina Saturday.

Voters will make the choice in voting between 42-year-old James Terry Sanford, a Fayetteville lawyer, or I. Beverly Lake, 53-year-old Raleigh attorney who commutes from nearby Wake Forest where he was a one-time professor of law when Wake Forest College was located there.

Sanford came out of the first Democratic primary May 28 with 269,463 votes and an 87,771-vote lead over Lake. The other two candidates in the first race polled a total of 201,905 votes.

Sanford lacked a majority and Lake has called for the runoff primary Saturday. While Republicans are making usual noises that they have a good chance to win the governorship this year, the political facts of life in North Carolina are that the Saturday balloting will pick the next North Carolina governor.

He will take office in January for four years succeeding Gov. Luther Hodges. Unable to succeed himself, he also holds no veto power. He will make himself felt through appointments, prestige and persuasion.

Desegregation the Issue

The overriding issue as the campaign nears its end is North Carolina's handling of school desegregation.

Sanford says the state has handled it well.

Lake, who at one time spoke in favor of changing public schools to private academies, claims the state has botched the matter.

Sanford has said he would favor continuation of the state's pupil assignment law, which has seen some token desegregation in the wake of the U. S. Supreme Court decision, and its unused companion legislation, the Pearsall Plan, which would enable a local school district to close its public schools by district-wide vote.

Lake has contended that he could end the limited desegregation by bring about "voluntary segregation" (which Hodges tried with notable lack of success) and by creating a "climate of opinion" in the state which would prevent any desegregation.

North Carolina currently has less than 40 Negroes in previously all-white schools (excluding two desegregated schools operated for children of military personnel). None was admitted under court order.

It has a history of desegregation reaching back to 1951 when four law students were admitted to the University of North Carolina. (They were admitted after court action was filed but before the case was tried).

At the climax of many of his carefully staged rallies (recorded on video tape for showing at other points in the state). Lake has reached his oratorical peak with a scathing attack on the NAACP and a promise to somehow drive it from the state. Lake in repeatedly replaying the NAACP theme, is careful to claim that it is an "outside" organization and doesn't represent very many of the "real" North Carolina Negroes.

Negroes Back Sanford

But real North Carolina Negroes turned out in large numbers to vote against Lake and for Sanford and the Lake managers have cited this frequently in seeking to maintain the race issue on what they think will be terms unfavorable to Sanford.

(An interesting exception to the Negro vote occurred in Iredell County in central North Carolina where the Negro precincts were overwhelmingly for Lake. This was attributed to machine control.)

Former Law Professor Lake has argued that as governor he wouldn't be bound by the Supreme Court decision.

Attorney Sanford, contending that he is personally a segregationist and that the Supreme Court is distasteful to him, says that court orders under the decision must be obeyed.

He argues that North Carolina has had only limited desegregation by leaving the issue up to local school districts. And Sanford contends the state's course has also staved off any desegregation in the black belts of eastern North Carolina where the race issue is strongest and where Lake's strongest support lies.

Fears a "Faubus" Era

Sanford contends that should Lake be elected, his own words could be used against him in future cases before the Supreme Court.

Sanford argues that the Lake claim that he can create a "climate of opinion" that will end desegregation smacks closely of the Faubus era in Arkansas and would lead only to violence, Federal troops, and widespread integration of schools.

The racial overtones on the Sanford-Lake race reminds many of the bitter 1950 campaign for the U. S. Senate between Dr. Frank Graham and the late Willis Smith.

Graham, former president of the University of North Carolina was top man in the first primary with 303,605 votes to 250,222 for Smith and 64,652 for two other candidates.

But in the runoff, Smith won by a vote of 281,114 to 261,789 after a campaign in which the race issue became bitterly involved.

Differences in Contests

While race has been an issue in both contests, there are important differences.

In the Smith-Graham runoff, Smith left the issue alone himself in public appearances and statements.

But many of his supporters didn't. The state was flooded with race-hate literature, some of the very lowest sort.

To this date the debate continues as to whether this sort of literature was distributed with Smith's knowledge and assent and whether his victory could be attributed to the race issue.

In the current race, the segregation issue has been largely expounded by Lake himself.

Some out and out hate literature has popped up in the state but in more or less isolated instances. It hasn't been in sufficient volume to become an issue itself as in the case in the Smith-Graham runoff.

Issue Centers on NAACP

In this contest the race issue has been pitched largely around the NAACP which Lake repeatedly pictures as an organization bent not only on desegregating schools but on bringing race mixing right into the white home.

He has sought to create an image of himself as the man most likely to succeed in driving the NAACP from the state while leaving the impression that the NAACP will take over in the event Sanford wins.

The "soft-on-communism" issue raised by Smith forces in the 1950 race is absent from the current contest.

And, there is this interesting facet for mulling over by those who see similarities in the two contests: both Lake and Sanford supported Graham in 1950.

Education an Issue

Sanford has campaigned hard on improving the state's public education facilities and has endorsed a program advanced by a state-wide school group banded together as the United Forces for Education.

Lake is strictly a "hold the liner" on school expenditures.

He has classed Sanford as a "tax and tax and spend and spend" candidate.

Lake's strongly conservative approach to fiscal matters is bringing him some support in a state which has a history of fiscal conservatism.

Lake sees Sanford leading North Carolina into the same fiscal chaos that has engulfed Michigan.

Sanford, on the other hand, contends that the state is in a growth situation and that state income will match this growth permitting the financing of many new services. However, he has said he will propose new taxes if he finds them necessary. He has avoided specifics in the taxing area.

Racial Issue Dominates Tar Heel Campaign

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 5-8-60

By JAY JENKINS

Raleigh Bureau, The Charlotte Observer
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

RALEIGH, N.C., May 7—The segregation issue, never far from the center of the stage in the North Carolina gubernatorial race, dominated the action as the campaign moved into the final, climactic three weeks.

Candidates Malcolm B. Seawell and Dr. I. Beverly Lake are the chief protagonists, with Terry Sanford and John D. Larkins

NORTH CAROLINA

Jr. treading more softly while siding with Seawell against Lake's extremism.

As the May 28 primary approached, the candidates also began trading personal jibes.

Until recently, Lake had posed as the champion of segregationists without specifying just what he would do about the question if he were elected. He has said he would use "persuasion" to discourage any integration.

Pressed to expound on that point, Lake said, "As governor, I would seek to create in North Carolina a very clear, well-understood climate of public opinion against integration in public schools."

Lake added he felt "the public opinion is there" but because of the policy of moderation of the Hodges administration it has been "dormant."

Seawell immediately leaped to the attack in a speech in Halifax County, one of the "black belt" counties. Said he, "The question really becomes, what does he (Lake) intend to do, close the schools? I am opposed to integration, I always have been. But he says he is going to create atmosphere—atmospheres were created in Little Rock and in Virginia.

"I don't want paratroopers in North Carolina and that is what atmosphere leads to, especially when created by a governor. No one man may seek to create public opinion, or a climate of public opinion, against law without creating a monster of defiance and lawlessness which will lead to the destruction of public education in North Carolina."

Gov. Hodges, still proclaiming his neutrality in the race, said of Lake's "climate" statement, "I'm more confused than anything else about what he has been saying."

But the governor reminded a conference of educators in a televised speech, there is only one certain way to guard against any integration and that is to "close the schools."

The Week in North Carolina

At a **Raleigh hearing** conducted by an **ICC examiner**, the **State Utilities Commission backed Morehead City's contention** that **freight rates** to that state port should be **equalized** with those to **Wilmington** . . . **Mrs. H. S. Godwin** of Greensboro was elected **president of the N. C. Congress of Parents and Teachers** to succeed **Mrs. J. Z. Watkins** of Charlotte. . . . **William Asbury Whitaker**, New York securities dealer and a graduate of the **University of North Carolina**, willed his alma mater **$1,750,000** for establishment of a **foundation**. . . . In Durham, **parents and guardians of 61 Negro children** filed a **suit** in federal court for an order **directing their city school board** to operate **schools** on a **"bi-racial" basis**. . . . **Robert E. (Fleet) Williams** retired as **associate editor** of the **Raleigh News and Observer** after 40 years on the staff. . . . **R. W. Flack**, former **city manager** of **Charlotte** and **Durham**, died at 71. . . . **Ben Emmet Atkins**, 53, **editor** of the **Gastonia Gazette**, died.

Negro Elected To Board In N.C. County

Atlanta Daily World
3-4
Atlanta, Ga.

WINSTON - SALEM, N. C. — (ANP) — For the first time in Forsyth County, voters elected a Negro to the county Board of Education in the general elections last Tuesday. 11-13-60

Mrs. Lillian B. Lewis, a member of the faculty of Winston - Salem Teachers College, was elected on a five - member Democratic Party slate over five Republicans. Mrs. Lewis ran fifth in the balloting with five persons to be elected.

Her election confirmed her primary triumph last spring when she won in the Democratic Party primary. She is the wife of John F. Lewis, also a professor at Winston- Salem Teachers college.

TELLS HOW SHE WON

"I won because I ran on a ticket for the party," Mrs. Lewis said. She refused to ask Negroes to single shot her into office.

A native of Mississippi, Mrs. Lewis was one of a family of 13 children. She came to Winston - Salem in 1947. She first filed for office April 15, 1960.

Mrs. Lewis holds a B. S. from Howard University and an S. M. and Ph.D from the University of Chicago. She has taught at South Carolina State College, Morgan College and Tillotson College. She teaches biology.

Publisher Runs For Congress

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — (NNPA) — William O. Walker, editor-publisher of The Cleveland Call and Post and president of the National Newspaper Publishers association, announced his candidacy last week for the seat in Congress now held by Representative Charles A. Vanik, Democrat, of the 21st Ohio Congressional district.

Walker will run on the Republican ticket. He said he had agreed to make the race after he was approached by several Republican leaders, who promised him active and aggressive support.

The editor-publisher will be the third member of The Call-Post staff to make a bid for a congressional seat. Previously, the late Lawrence O. Payne, who was associate editor, and Charles H. Loeb, managing editor, made the race.

A former city councilman and now a member of a Ohio Republican State Central committee, Walker has long been an influential political figure.

"I have in mind several basic issues on which I will wage my drive for Congress," he said. "But until I begin my formal campaign, I would not like to reveal them."

Judge Perry B. Jackson Elevated In Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio — (NNPA) — Judge Perry B. Jackson was elevated Tuesday to the newly created judgeship in the Division of Domestic Relations on the Common Pleas Court bench.

The 44-year-old jurist, who has been serving on the Municipal Court bench since 1945, received 285,242 in incomplete returns.

His nearest opponent for the full term that begins on Jan. 8 was Norman A. Feurst, who had 101,373 votes. Trailing the field of five was Moses H. Dixon with 30,404 votes.

In the 21st Congressional District race, William O. Walker, newspaper publisher, carried one ward and ran well in several colored wards, but was beaten in the cosmopolitan wards.

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Dentist To Run For Council Post

OKMULGEE, Okla. — Dentist R. B. Taylor filed as candidate for councilman last Tuesday, becoming the second Negro ever to enter a council race here.

Announcing plans to campaign for the post, Dr. Taylor explained he was "requested to do so by a great many people from various sections of the city." He is running for councilman from Ward One, which is predominately Negro.

"The Community Chamber of Commerce has specifically requested me to file," he added. A resident of the city for 38 years, Dr. Taylor stated, "I am willing to offer my name believing that if given the chance I can help build a bigger and better Okmulgee."

ON BOARD SIX YEARS

Dr. Taylor formerly served as a member of the City Planning and Zoning Board for six years. He now is on the boards of the local chapter of the American Red Cross and United Fund.

In 1958 Negro dentists from all over the nation elected Dr. Taylor "Dentist of the Year."

He was president of the Oklahoma Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association in 1926 and again in 1958. He is a member of the Eastern District Dental Society, the Oklahoma State Dental Society and the American Dental Association.

Dr. Taylor has been a board member of the Red Cross for the past five years and a member of the United Fund board ever since it was organized.

Referring to his campaign for councilman, he said "I feel I am a qualified member of my race to represent my ward. I will constantly work for harmony in our city government and among our people."

Avers, Taylor Win Berths On Council

DR. R. B. TAYLOR, SR.

Okmulgee Saturday morning had two new councilmen—both winning the election by default. Re-elected as councilman from Ward 2 was Ralph Avers, local gasoline dealer, and Dr. R. B. Taylor sr., city dentist, became the new councilman for Ward 1. Neither had an opponent.

Dr. Taylor is the first Negro to become a council member in the history of the city. One other Negro ran for councilman several years ago but was defeated.

Ward 1, from which Dr. Taylor comes, is predominantly Negro in population.

Filing for city council posts closed at 5 p.m. Friday.

Mayor T. P. Gilmer Friday night welcomed the return of Avers and the appearance of Dr. Taylor on the council.

"Avers and Dr. Taylor going on the council unopposed is significant," Gilmer said. "Ralph Avers has served on the council and has given his time unselfishly.

"He has certainly earned the privilege of another term, and his experience will assure Ward 2 of competent representation during the next three years.

"The decision of Frank Smith not to run for reelection opened the way for a new councilman to represent Ward 1. Dr. Taylor is well respected by the citizens of Okmulgee, and has certainly earned the right to offer his services on the city council to represent the people of his ward.

"The fact that he, too, was unopposed is a tribute to him and indicates the confidence and support he has and will have as he starts on his three-year term.

"When the Community Chamber of Commerce proposed the name of a citizen with the qualifications of Dr. Taylor, they may have expected favorable consideration. The Negroes of our city now have a councilman of their own race to represent them, and a man the caliber of Dr. Taylor should give a good account of himself," Gilmer said.

The mayor also commented that "Okmulgee has taken a step forward when the councilmen of Wards 1 and 2 were unopposed for election.

"This indicates a solidarity of the thinking of the citizens of the community and assures a harmonious council working together for the good of the city in the months to come," he concluded.

PROGRESS, NOT RETROGRESSION

Mr. Ryland S. Keys, first assistant County Attorney and candidate for County Attorney, is seen conferring with Mr. John E. Green,, assicstant county attorney, and Mrs. Helen Winston ,administrative assistant. Mrs. Winston has been a member of the County Attorney's staff since January, 1957, and Mr. Green has been an assistant county attorney since January 1958. Mr. Green and Mrs. Winston urge their friends and other people of goodwill to vote for Mr. Keys on July 26, for the continuation of full representation on the County Attorney staff. For rides to the polls, call CE 9-9389 or CE 9-2885.

34a(2) 1960 PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE HAS EVERY QUALIFICATION

Look Writer Says He Has Every Qualification

'Skin Bans Bunche as President'

"Dr. Ralph Bunche would appear to have every qualification to make an able President, except for one obvious liability—the color of his skin. Any American can grow up to be a President, unless he is a white Southerner, or a Northerner who happens to be a Negro."

Thus writes Margaret L. Cott, Pulitzer Prize biographer in the April 26 issue of Look Magazine, under the caption, "Every Man CAN'T Become President."

Miss Cott also assays the "un-

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

spoken rules" which disqualify many eminent Americans.

Among those who must forever remain in the political shadows, Miss Cott mentions Senator John L. McClellan, Senator Russell, Gov. LeRoy Collins, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, Claire Booth Luce (a woman) Abraham Ribicoff (a Jew) and many others. Concerning Bunche, she wrote:

"Does experience matter? But why quibble? There is plenty of talent in the East, even a winner of the Nobel Prize.

Superficially, he would seem to have every qualificaton for the presidency: talent, education, wide experience in the troubled corners of the world. He was born in the 'right' kind of state, Michigan; he went to the 'right' school, Harvard, where he earned a Ph.D. and a professorship in government. He is the right age, 55. He has the right-sized family, his original wife and three children.

"FEW PUBLIC figures today have had a wider range of experience. He has filled several high-level posts with the Office of Strategic Services and the Department of State, and was a member of the American delegation to the International Labor Conference.

"He was an adviser to the United States delegation at the San Francisco Conference in 1945 and a member of the regular American delegation to the General Assembly a year later. He served on the United Nations Palestine Commission in 1948, and later became acting mediator to end the war between the new nation of Israel and the Arab states.

"After such services, he was given the Nobel Peace Prize in 1950. But it is likely that his mailing address will remain "The United Nations, New York," and not "The White House, Washington."

Clennon Held As 'Vagrant'

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — The Rev. Clennon King, who announced last week he would run for president, is scheduled to stand trial today on charges of vagrancy and having no visible means of support.

King was arrested yesterday after wandering in and out of several stores. Store owners said he looked around, walked out, wandered down the side of the building, looked at the building's rear and then walked back to the sidewalk.

Lt. Victor Barberot asked King if he were trying to be arrested. King's answer was vague, the officer said.

King, who gave his home as Albany, Ga., ran into trouble in Gulfport, Miss., two years ago when he tried to register his daughter in an all-white elementary school.

Last week, King announced from Baton Rouge he would run for president and picked up nomination blanks from the secretary of state.

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PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

SEN.HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
(D-MINN.)

Humphrey In Race To Stay Regardless Of Primary Vote

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Sept. 19, 1960

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn) said Saturday he is in the Democratic presidential nomination race to stay, even if he loses in the Wisconsin primary.

Humphrey said he thinks he can win a majority of the congressional districts in the April 5 vote battle with Sen. John F. Kennedy D-Mass). This would not necessarily give him a majority of the state's 31 convention votes, since five are elected at large.

The Minnesota senator was asked by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) on a television program taped for New York stations if he would quit the race if Kennedy beats him in Wisconsin.

"No, sir," Humphrey replied.

Humphrey discounted the imimportance of primaries in the nomination contest. He said he thinks the race in Wisconsin has been overemphasized.

"I don't think that just winning a primary or so indicates you are well on the road to sealing up the nomination," he said. "And it surely shouldn't, because these primaries are all different. There are different rules that apply to them."

Humphrey said he thinks he will "do quite well in West Virginia," where he is contesting Kennedy in the state's May 10 primary. The results there are not binding on the state's 25-vote convention delegation.

Tuskegee News Endorses Nixon

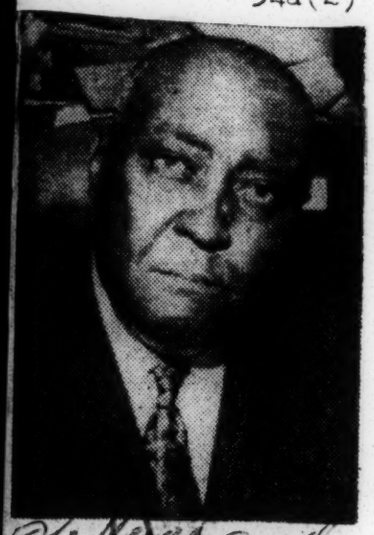
TUSKEGEE (AP)—The weekly Tuskegee News has endorsed Vice President Nixon as the presidential candidate best fitted to "lead the nation in this struggle for survival."

In a Page 1 editorial in this week's edition the News said the Republican nominee "has demonstrated that he can slug it out with Khrushchev and emerge the winner. He has traveled the world and seen at first hand the magnitude of the task of defending America."

"Richard Nixon has not written off America as a second-rate power," the editorial said, "nor has he advocated apologizing to Khrushchev for the U-2 flight or any other American defense measure. He is not an appeaser."

34a(2) 1960 REPUBLICAN

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE
MR. FRANK BECKWITH, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



FRANK BECKWITH
. . . Files In Indiana

The News and
Telegram
Wed. 3-23-60.

Son of Former Slaves to Run For President

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—The son of former slaves filed Tuesday in the Indiana Republican primary, for president of the United States.

Frank Beckwith, 55, Indianapolis Negro lawyer, said as far as he knows he is the first Negro ever to run for president. His filing was accompanied by a petition bearing more than 3,200 signatures.

Asked if he thought he would beat Vice President Richard M. Nixon in the May 3 primary, Beckwith replied: "Well, I think I know more people in Indiana than Nixon does. I can call 3,000 people by name."

Beckwith said his presidential platform includes creating a "department of peace" in the federal government "to wage peace as diligently as we waged war."

He also favors the government hiring clergymen to preach evangelism at home and overseas, and he wants strong civil rights legislation.

Mike And Ike They Look Alike

Something that has to be tried but doesn't get very good results is to case the candidates for the Democratic and Republican presidential nominees to detect varying degrees of "friendliness and understanding towards the South." Such probing is not very profitable because, if a candidate wants to be nominated and elected, he will not reveal viewpoints and aims conspicuously different from those of his adversaries.

Nevertheless, there are minor differences spoken and indicated, and railbirds, such as editors and columnists, must make the effort. The latest such effort in this region seems to be that of James Free, Washington correspondent for *The Birmingham News*.

Gov. Patterson, distilling hundred proof hooch, has repeatedly claimed that his presidential candidate, Senator Kennedy, is a "friend of the South." The other day in Washington, Free asked Kennedy about his Patterson support and civil rights. With no hesitation, Kennedy replied that he welcomed the Alabama governor's support but his "civil rights stand is quite clear and will not be changed to attract Dixie votes." That stand, like those of other candidates, is entirely acceptable to the NAACP.

In a subsequent article, Correspondent Free mauls what he says is a "backstage campaign" to palm off Vice President Nixon as "sympathetic to the South." Free quotes from Nixon abundantly to show that it isn't so. Although on two occasions we have heard Nixon make public utterances to audiences outside the South that were surprisingly independent of the NAACP line, we would not argue Free's point.

Before the summer is out, both conventions will have adopted civil rights planks almost identical, all the candidates will have embraced the plank and two of the field will be out campaigning on the plank. They probably will come South, as did Stevenson, to make an anti-South speech just to convince Harlem of their earnestness. The Republican candidate will reason that he has little to lose in the South and the Democratic candidate that he has the South anyhow.

And finally, the Civil Rights onslaught against the South could be made more ferocious by the enactment of more laws, but the basis of the bedevilment is Supreme Court rulings implemented by unwilling but unavoidable lower court orders. The worst has already been.

Nelson Rockefeller
... not yet out

Rockefeller Says He's 'Draftable'

ALBANY, N.Y. — (UPI) — Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, who bowed out of a head-on clash with Vice President Richard M. Nixon for the Republican presidential nomination, Monday kept the door open for a possible draft.

The New York governor said his withdrawal from primary contests for the nomination did not preclude further trips throughout the country.

In answering a reporter's question as to whether he would accept a draft nomination, Rockefeller replied, smilingly:

"There's been a lot of drafts in this country."

He declined to say whether he would support Nixon, although he disclosed he recently had talked with the vice president by telephone. He did not say whether he or Nixon originated the call.

When pressed to elaborate on the reference in his withdrawal statement that he expected to support the choice of the Republican National Convention, the governnor said:

"I really don't feel I could usefully expand on that statement I made."

Rockefeller also disclosed he had talked with President Eisenhower following his withdrawal statement. But he declined to say what the President's remarks were.

"I never quote another person," he added.

In quitting the presidential race, Rockefeller said he was convinced those who control the convention did not want a fight for the nomination.

Asked to name some of those who would be in control of the convention, Rockefeller said "the delegates."

"But the delegates haven't been elected yet," a reporter said.

"Have you just come into politics?" the governor jokingly remarked.

The School Bill

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

No one should question the logic behind Rep. A. Clayton Powell's amendment to the School bill. The measure, in its original form, would have provided generous financial aid to all schools segregated or not segregated. The Powell amendment requires that funds be withheld from districts in the South which have defied court orders to end racial segregation in their schools.

What was surprising is that Mr. Powell got an unusually large support from members of his own party. In an election year a hundred Democrats felt that they would be showing their sympathy for the cause of integration by supporting the amendment.

Having made sure that the Southerners would vote solidly against the bill, the conservative Republicans, to whom school aid has always been objectionable, promptly voted against it.

Without the 44 rebel Republicans who stood fast, this stratagem would have proved fatal to the measure as it did four years ago. Any attempt at compromise will expose the bill to the whims of the Rules Committee twice more, once in order to get the matter to a conference between the two houses and once to get it back again.

Undoubtedly, the President will veto a compromise should it provide money for paying teachers' salaries as well as building schools, or if it fails to help the poor schools more than the rich.

It is also possible that the Roman Catholics, by renewing their attempts to get funds for church schools will drive a number of Protestants over into opposition.

Any argument in support of the school bill without the Powell amendment must be construed as a repudiation of the Supreme Court integration order. To make grants to Southern communities which have refused to desegregate their schools is tantamount to a congressional sanction of their rebellious stand.

WILLIAM S. HART

William Hart seeks East Orange office

EAST ORANGE — William S. Hart of 29 Mitchell Pl., an Elizabeth school teacher, is running for a city council seat from the Fourth Ward. He is a Democrat.

The first of his race to seek municipal office as a Democrat, Mr. Hart has organization backing in his ward.

A World War II veteran, the school teacher was graduated from Delaware State College and received a master's degree from Seton Hall University. He is presently working toward a doctorate degree.

First Since 1890 Seeks Post In Orangeburg County

ORANGEBURG, S. C. — (SNS) — For the first time since 1890, a Negro candidate of Orangeburg County qualified and ran last for a seat in the South Carolina House of Representatives. Rev. H. O. Harvey was one of seven candidates for the county's four seats.

An unofficial tally showed that of the 10,500 votes cast, Harvey gained 1,588. An estimated 2,000 Negroes voted in the June 14 primary. There are 3,000 registered.

Rev. Harvey and his campaign committee, "Friends of Rev. Harvey," said that his presence in the race caused the heaviest Negro registration and voting in the county in many decades. They said that no effort was made to influence Negroes to bloc vote.

It is reported that Negro poll watchers were treated courteously except at one precinct where authorities did not permit them to remain at the ballot counting.

Rev. Harvey announced that the work shall continue in registering Negroes in order that they might fully participate in American life. He feels that his campaign has gone far toward awakening Negroes from their political lethargy.

1 Negro Elected, 2 Lose in S. Carolina

BEAUFORT, S. C. — Two Negroes failed in their bids for public office, but one was elected a district director, the first of his race to hold that distinction here since reconstruction.

Elected was Leroy Browne, son of a former teacher at Penn School. He polled 344 votes, defeating incumbent Grady Russ, who got 123 votes, and David Jones, who polled 170.

Two other Negroes seeking office in the state were defeated. They were the Rev. H. O. Harvey, running for the State Legislature in Orangeburg County, and the Rev. W. M. Bowman, seeking a similar post in Richland County.

■

BUT, IN THE case of the Rev. Mr. Harvey, it marked the first time since 1890 that a Negro candidate of Orangeburg County qualified and ran for a seat in the House of Representatives. He is a graduate of Claflin College and a farmer in addition to being a minister.

The Rev. Mr. Harvey gained 1,588 votes of the 9,600 cast.

The Negro vote was divided, while the white vote remained solid. Of the 700 Negro votes cast in Suburban 1, the Rev. Mr. Harvey received only 572. No effort was made by the Harvey Campaign Committee to influence Negroes to vote in a bloc.

work with him s with any other elected director."

The county's other director, W. Brantley Harvey Jr., added: "I presume he will live up to the trust placed in him by the people. I will work with him for the good of the county."

Located between Charleston and Savannah, Ga., Beaufort County was under the political rule of colored people during the Reconstruction and long after colord voters had been disfranchised and replaced in office in other South Carolina areas.

Hampton graduate wins S.C. election

FROGMORE, S.C. — A 43-year-old Hampton (Va.) Institute graduate recently became the first of his race to win an elective office in South Carolina since 1900.

Leroy E. Browne, a skilled cabinet maker, part-time farmer and maintenance superintendent, was elected to the Beaufort County Board of Directors as a representative from St. Helena Township.

LEROY BROWN

The new director takes office following the general election in November.

* * *

MR. BROWNE, the father of four and a trustee at Brick Baptist Church, said his main objective "is to do the right and just thing for all of the people of the county." He said he ran for the post "because I felt I was qualified and could be of service.

A surprise winner, Mr. Browne easily won over his two blond opponents.

According to local dailies, blond citizens are apprehensive but not extremely upset over the outcome of the election.

* * *

STATE REP. T. Reeve Sams was quoted as saying: "He was elected by a majority of the people in his township. I will

Negro Postal Clerk Under Fire For Political Role Lose Job

Court Action Planned To Test Case

Postal clerk O. Z. Evers, who took a leading role in the August general election in which several Negroes made a respetable, though fruitless, bid for public office; is under fire from the U. S. Post Office for actively participating in politics.

Assistant Postmaster General Eugene J. Lyons claims Evers has violated the Hatch Act. However, Evers says his attorneys don't interpret the Act as Lyons does.

Evers has been a constant thorn in the side of Memphis as president of the Binghampton Civic League, which has taken on various aspects of Memphis discrimination, including jim crow public transportation and Negro use of the public library, instituting law suits.

Evers declared for the City Commission in the August election, but did not qualify because he had not been a resident of Memphis long enough.

He was recently advised by the Post Office that he would be fired, or be disciplined if he did not produce a "plausible" reason for his political activities.

Evers said he will fight the case all the way to the Supreme Court. He also said that Lyons had boasted to him that he is "bigger than the whole U. S. Postal System." Mildly, the postal clerk said he didn't see how Lyons "came to that conclusion."

Originally, Evers resigned from the post office, then withdrew his resignation during the political campaign.

M. G. Blakemore Will Be Candidate For General Assembly

M. G. BLAKEMORE of 1404 South Street, local attorney, makes the following announcement regarding his candidacy to the State Legislature subject to the Democratic Primary:

I am a native Tennessean, having been born in Williamson County, March 5, 1912. I have been a resident of Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee for the past 34 years. I have been active in religious, civic and fraternal affairs of this community since establishing my residence here. I feel that by virtue of my activities in the civic life of our community, I am in a position to know some of its problems and needs.

Having been born in a rural community and having resided in an urban area for a number of years, I feel that I have a thorough grasp of the needs and problems of each. I believe an equitable representation for both rural and urban areas, the reality of which cannot be fully achiever without reapportionment.

In this modern jet age when scientific skills and training are being pressed to the upmost, more emphasis should be placed on our educational system. Well trained teaching personal should not be paid on a parttime basis for a full time job.

The economic life of our community depends in a large measure on industry. I feel that our Legislative Council should address its thinking toward Legislation that will attract an increasing amount of industry to this State, and especially this community.

There are other progressive reforms needed to stimulate the growth and progress of our State and County, and I will at a later datt announce my complete piatform.

Blakemore is married to the former Lucile Patton. They are the parents of one daughter, Mrs. Gloria Blakemore Walker. He is a member of the Saint Andrews Presbyterian Church, the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, the Masonic Lodge, James C. Napier Lawyers' Association and the National Bar Association.

Tennessee At A Crossroads?

To the north in Tennessee the political pugilists for the main event already are in the ring. The slugging match upcoming looks as if it will be amply interesting.

Estes Kefauver is up for another term after spending some 21½ years in House and Senate combined. He opened up last week-end in Murfreesboro with a major address, mingled long with the crowds shaking hands, doubtless with his usual limp grip-of-sorts, and then flew on to home town Chattanooga where he was given a rousing reception by an estimated 8,000 persons.

Kefauver is faced by Judge Andrew T. "Tip" Taylor of Jackson. Taylor is only 48 and already has made a political name for himself across the state but especially in West Tennessee. He has been in public life almost half his years.

Taylor ran against Gov. Buford Ellington in 1958 and did creditably although finishing third in the race. Ellington, for example, went into the statehouse with less than a majority of the votes, which is allowed under Tennessee law.

The lines in the press are pretty well drawn already. The always-liberal Nashville *Tennessean* is flatly out for Kefauver as is *The Chattanooga Times*, less professionally liberal than the Nashville paper, but usually on that side of the fence where Estes can be found.

The Commercial Appeal of Memphis is behind Judge Taylor, calling his candidacy refreshing, an opportunity to give Tennessee's affairs back to the people of the state. *The Commercial Appeal* heralds Taylor for his conservatism, his announced intent to reverse political trends which spell out run-to-Washington for virtually everything.

As of the present it is expectable that there will be other splits in the Tennessee press.

A third man is in the primary race for the Senate, but will not figure by all estimates.

Thus Tennessee voters are clearly given a choice between a man who has shown himself to be a consistently liberal Democrat and a man who believes in more conservative policies. Tip Taylor is tough on the matter of race mixing, so that is certain to be in the minds of voters there. However it is a matter of record that of late Kefauver has been watching his P's and Q's on the integration issue more closely than he did earlier when the election wasn't so near.

With Florida's gubernatorial race fresh in mind, as that state's voters elected to turn against a policy of "moderation" represented by Gov. Collins and his hopeful young heir Doyle E. Carlton, the Tennessee vote Aug. 4 could reveal whether sentiment there likewise has shifted. When Floridians voted as they did, much comment was to the effect that Florida had rejoined the South. The question will be in mind as the Tennessee campaign continues.

A RACE SOMEWHAT parallel is now going on also in North Carolina. There Terry Sanford, ex-state senator, led in a first primary over three other candidates shooting for the governorship. Sanford is considered moderate on the race issue.

Second was Dr. I. Beverly Lake, an open battler for segregation. But Sanford copped 41.2 per cent of the vote against 27.5 for Lake. Nevertheless Lake is running it off for another ballot June 25. Thirty-one and a third per cent of the total vote which was held by the third and fourth runners is up for grabs.

Obviously North Carolina isn't as provoked by the racial situation as are some other Southern states. Still, the issue is clearly defined there and the outcome will be, should be, watched very closely.

Kefauver . . . Challenge From West Tennessee

Woman In Race For Tenn. Legislature

ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (UPI) The first Negro woman to run for a seat in the Tennessee Legislature announced her candidacy Thursday. Mrs. Eva L. Bowman, a former inspector and examiner in the state division of cosmetology, will run in the Aug. 4 Democrat ic primary.

Mrs. Bowman Seeks Legislature Post

Negro Woman Tenn. Candidate

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Mrs. Eva L. Bowman, well-known civic leader here, has become the frist Negro woman of known record to announce as a candidate for election to the State Legislature.

Mrs. Bowman of 1226 Villa Pl., is seeking to be a direct representative from Davidson County in the 1961 General Assembly, subject to the Aug 4 Democratic Primary.

Mrs. Bowman

For nearly 10 years Mrs. Bowman was a State Inspector and Examiner of Cosmetology, during administration of Gov. Printice Cooper, Gov. Jim McCord and Gov. Gordon Browning.

Mrs. Bowman is president of the Women's Unity League and the South Nashville Civic Club.

She is marshal for the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; finance committee member of the Tennessee Council for Registering and Voting; member of the United Council of Church Women; and the Nashville Community Relations Council.

In her announcement, Mrs. Bowman said, "For all of my adult life I have been actively interested in the civic betterment of my city and state. It is from this same fundamental interest to serve the public good that I have decided to seek election to the 1961 Legislature.

"If I am successful in winning a seat in the General Assembly, it will be my aim to give unceasing attention to all legislation and to give my support to that which offers the best for our state and people."

"I will be especially interested legislation offering hope for relieving problems facing our children and senior citizens, and, for measures to give substantial salary increases to our public school teachers."

Mrs. Eva L. Bowman Announces for General Assembly; Well-known Civic Leader First Race Woman To Seek Seat In Legislature

Mrs. Eva L. Bowman, well-known civic leader here, has become the first Negro woman of known record to announce as a candidate for a seat in the State Legislature.

Mrs. Bowman, of 1226 Villa Place, is seeking to be direct representative from Davidson County in the 1961 General Assembly, subject to the August 4 Democratic Primary.

She is a life-long resident of Nashville, having attended public school here; Walden University, once located in Southeast Nashville, and Tennessee A&I State College.

For nearly 10 years Mrs. Bowman was State Inspector and Examiner of Cosmetology during administrations of Gov. Prentice Cooper, Gov. Jim McCord and Gov. Gordon Browning. Superviser of about 5,000 cosmetologists while holding this position, Mrs. Bowman organized the Tennessee Beauticians Association; caused installation of a course in beauty culture and cosmetology at state high schools; and started the annual cosmetology institute at A&I State University.

Mrs. Bowman is president of the Women's Unity League and the South Nashville Civic Club. She is marshal for the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; finance committee member of the Tennessee Council for Registering and Voting; member of the United Council of Church Women; and the Nashville Community Relations Council.

She is a member of Spruce Street Baptist Church; the City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; the Meharry Medical College-Hubbard hospital Community Relations Council; the Imperial Coterie Club; and a board member of the Grace Eaton Day Home.

In her announcement, Mrs. Bowman said, "For all of my adult life I have been actively interested in the civic betterment of my city and state. It is from this same fundamental interest to serve the public good that I have decided to seek election to the 1961 legislature."

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MRS. EVA L. BOWMAN

"I will be especially interested in legislation offering hope for relieving problems facing our children and senior citizens, and, for measures to give substantial salary increases to our public school teachers."

Negro Woman Candidate For Tenn. Legislature

Nashville, Tenn., June 20—The first Negro woman in the history of the state has announced her candidacy for the Tennessee Legislature. She is Mrs. Eva L. Bowman, a former Inspector in the state division of cosmetology. She expects to enter the race in the August Democratic Primary.

Memphians Qualify In County Political Races

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—

Four Memphis citizens beat the midnight qualifying deadline Tuesday night by just fifteen minutes to file for positions on the Democratic Executive Committee. Filing petitions with Charles Black, member of the Shelby County Election Commission, in the eleventh hour political scramble was Rev. Alexander Gladney, Mrs. Willa M. Walker, teacher at Manassas Elementary School; Jesse Turner, vice president of the Tri State Bank; and A. Maceo Walker, president of the Universal Life Insurance Co.

The addition of these names to the list of Democratic hopefuls in the August 4 primary promises to make this one of the most heated political campaigns in recent years.

OPPOSING POSITIONS

Mr. Gladney will be opposing Hal Gerber for position number 12; Mr. Turner will be opposing Mrs. C. D. Boartfield and Robert O. Dawkins for position number 7; Mrs. Walker will oppose Stanley Dillard for position number 1, and Mr. Walker will oppose David Harsh for position number 3 on the Democratic Committee.

PICKETT JOINS

Four candidates filed with the Republican primary board Tuesday to swell the total to seven seeking state assembly seats. Oren W. Pickett, candidate for position three in the state House of Representatives, is the lone Negro in the Republican primary come Aug. 4.

WILLIS QUALIFIES

Atty. A. W. Willis, Jr., this week qualified for a position on the County Court.

Willis qualified for the city-at-large position against R. L. Allen and Mrs. Richard White. There are nine seats on the County Court.

Speculation had arisen in white circles that Willis would probably try for a County Court slot in District Two which has seven candidates—Edward Cook, Robert Gregory, George Grider, Tom Mitchell, J. Irby Seay, Jr., William Van Hersh and Barney L. Lofton, Sr. However, since voters must vote for three of the District Two candidates, with the three candidates to get the most votes winning, many. Willis has about an equal chance to win by running for the city at large position.

OTHER CANDIDATES

Other candidates who qualified are: Paul Barret and Lawrence Hughes, seeking reelection against Arnold Kylce and Herbert Moriarty Jr., in District One. The only uncontested seat on the court will go to Charles Baker of Millington, present chairman.

The sheriff's race has four opponents seeking to unseat Sheriff M. A. Hinds. Ed Rice and Robert Ezell Jr., are considered his strongest opposition.

First To Win Seat In Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (UPI) — White and Negro voters put bespectacled Negro Jesse H. Turner, 40, a banker and native Mississippian, into an elective job Friday. Turner defeated two white candidates including one woman.

Turner's election to the 31-member Shelby County Democratic Executive Committee gave him the distinction of being the first Negro elected to such an office in Tennessee since Reconstruction days.

One white committee member described Turner's election as a "very healthy thing for the South."

Other white members contacted shared similar views.

Turner's election puts the Democratic committee on a par with the Republican committee which has businessman George Lee, influential GOP leader, as a member.

Kefauver Sweeps To Victory Over Segregationist

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri, 8/5/60
B.I.

Leading Taylor by 100,000

34a(2)

By CLAUDE SITTON
(Copyright 1960, the New York Times Co.)

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Sen. Kefauver apparently won an unexpectedly one-sided victory Thursday over a states' rights segregationist in the Democratic primary. His defeat of Judge Andrew T. Taylor would raise the party's hopes for solid Southern support in the November presidential election.

With 1,639 of 2,653 precincts reporting Kefauver held a lead of more than 100,000 votes over his conservative opponent, Andrew (Tip) Taylor.

THE COUNT

The totals were: Kefauver 229,991 and Taylor 120,032.

The nomination would assure the winner of the election to a third term in this predominantly Democratic state.

Kefauver's margin was seen as an endorsement of his liberal voting record and a reaffirmation of the traditionally moderate approach of Tenneseeans to racial issues.

DEFENDED VOTES

The 57-year-old senator, who was the party's 1956 vice presidential candidate, had defended his votes for the two Civil Rights Acts passed by Congress. But he had said that the rights plank adopted by the Democratic National Convention "goes too far."

He was closely identified in the minds of voters with the national party's 1960 platform and nominees. And he is generally expected to play an important role in campaigning for the ticket.

Because of these factors, political observers contend that the balloting indicates that Tennessee will vote Democratic in November for the first time since 1948. They also say that it shows that the civil rights plank is not an insurmountable barrier to the party in the South.

POLLED SUBSTANTIAL VOTE

Judge Taylor, 49, who presides over courts in five West Tennessee counties, polled a substantial vote in that segregationist area. But his margin was far less than expected.

East and middle Tennessee backed Sen. Kefauver overwhelmingly. It was apparent from the returns that a number of Republicans in the east Tennessee hill country had crossed party lines to support the incumbent despite the conservative views of his opponent.

34a(2)

Aside from his advocacy of segregation, Judge Taylor urged a sweeping review of foreign aid, protection against "cutthroat" foreign imports, lower taxes and reduced federal spending at home.

ENDORSED BY KASPER

A number of conservative business leaders, physicians, druggists and segregationists figured prominently in the Taylor campaign. He was endorsed by the Citizens' Councils and some extremists, including a Ku Klux Klan leader and John Kasper, a convicted racial agitator.

Taylor supporters had counted heavily upon racial animosity aroused by Negro sitdown demstrations against lunch-counter segregation to increase his backing. Although the demonstrations led to street fighting here and in Chattanooga last winter, they had no apparent effect on the primary.

Judge Taylor asked voters to elect a senator "for Tennessee, not just from Tennessee," one who would side with the Southern conservatives in Congress.

He said Kefauver had been found "wanting in the fight against communism." He accused him of being a traitor to the South and of ignoring the needs of his constituents to press his own political ambitions.

The campaign was sullied by smear tactics and alleged vote fraud. Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are pressing an inquiry into distribution of unsigned hate literature aimed at Kefauver.

Kefauver Leads In Tenn. Voting

News & Observer
Raleigh, N. C.
Fri, 8/5/60
B.I.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Sen. Estes Kefauver Thursday night increased an early lead he had taken over Judge Andrew T. Taylor in a Democratic Senate primary which tested Southern feeling on civil rights and states rights.

With 998 of approximately 2,650 precincts tabulated, the returns looked like this:

Kefauver, 106,335; Taylor 52,734.

The returns came primarily from Kefauver's traditional stronghold in eastern Tennessee. But there was a sprinkling from western Tennessee, where Taylor expected his strongest support, and from middle Tennessee, regard as a battleground.

Taylor, a segregationist and states righter, criticized Kefauver's public record during a two-month campaign in which the senator sought nomination for a third term.

Taylor has been critical of the civil rights plank in the Democratic national platform and applauded the Tennessee delegation for signing the Southern minority report. Kefauver said only he thought the plank went a little too far.

In campaign speeches across the state, the tall Tennessee senator told his audiences he was proud of his record in support of the Tennessee Valley Authority, rural electrification, Social Security, federal aid for roads, hospitals and airports.

The soft-spoken Taylor accused his opponent of failing to represent Tennessee properly in the Senate and promised to align himself with the Southern bloc of lawmakers in Washington.

Taylor charged Kefauver was an ultraliberal who favored "big brother" government. Kefauver said America's future requires bold methods.

The summer campaign created a lot of heat among partisans of the two candidates and caused Kefauver to charge his opponents with distributing scurrilous literature against him in violation of federal law. Taylor challenged his opponent to produce the proof. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has conducted a probe of the charges but has released no report of its findings.

The senator counted on his staunchest support from eastern Tennessee, where he was raised and now lives. His opponent pinned his hopes on western Tennessee, including metropolitan Memphis and the adjacent rural area. Some schools have been integrated elsewhere in the state, but none in western Tennessee with its heavier concentration of Negroes. Both candidates recognized middle Tennessee as a battle ground which might settle the issue.

First Time.

Negroes voted in western Tennessee's Fayette and Haywood counties for the first time since reconstruction days.

Democratic Gov. Buford Ellington, who edged out Taylor two years ago for the governorship, declared himself neutral at the start of the campaign and took no active part in it.

A third Democrat, Jake Armstrong of Knoxville, qualified for the primary but has not conducted any campaign and received no organized support.

Kefauver's Greatest Victory

There is no mistaking the fact that Estes Kefauver, faced with what everybody in Tennessee seemed agreed was his most formidable opponent yet, and fighting even on the defense according to many presumably shrewd observers, has won his most impressive victory.

While Tennessee is not as stirred up about federal forcing of integration as are more typical Deep South states, there is on the race angle no leaping desire to move with much voluntary willingness toward mixed schools. And Tennessee has had its troubles with violence involving integration and has resented, from record evidence, the sit-ins.

Kefauver had reason to be skittish

Kefauver . . . Victory Salute

because of his support of the only two civil rights bills passed since Reconstruction. Further, he had reason to wonder if there was some truth in charges against him that he had in his ascent to national recognition, consequent to having been a vice presidential nominee, failed to keep sufficiently closely in touch with the electorate.

He fought in the campaign both defensively and offensively. Judge "Tip" Taylor of Jackson matched him in hand-shaking and Taylor's crowds were as good as or better than Kefauver's in many places. Both had good newspaper support. And Gov. Buford Ellington kept his pledge to stay out of the race.

But from the first county reporting Kefauver led by a handsome margin and it stayed handsome. He carried some counties four or five to one. He showed strongly in the three West Tennessee districts where Taylor was heavily favored, or so they said. Memphis and Shelby County, the Ninth District, failed to produce the several tens of thousands majority Taylor was predicted as being virtually sure of.

From any angle it is viewed, Kefauver swept Tennessee beyond any remote question. The victory was more sizable than when he beat the Crump machine to win a Senate seat. It was enormously more meaningful than the victory his last time out over Rep. Pat Sutton in '54, because Sutton was not a good campaigner. Judge Taylor, who lost the governorship in '58 by only some 9,000 votes to Buford Ellington, in this race had the solid backing of previously divided conservative factions. By the "books," it should have been close. But it wasn't. Why?

First, Taylor was popularly considered weak in support of TVA. Republican attitudes, largely negative, toward TVA since '52 have solidified Tennessee feeling that, almost above all, TVA support is the measuring stick for candidates. Tennessee people demand clear TVA support, ardent support. Judge Taylor, further, in espousing conservative policies failed, we surmise, to produce a positive look for his brand of politics. In short, he typified the old-time Southern conservative who, indeed, had too plainly on him a stand-pat label. Taylor claimed innocence, but in the last few days so-called "doctored" photographs of Kefauver with his arm around a Negro were distributed, winning FBI inquiry. Voters in the vast middle-ground everywhere tend to react against a candidate in whose behalf such circulars are scattered around.

And then there is the certainty that Kefauver since 1948 had done many, many favors for voters. Diligence on this score must have paid off. He certainly showed, through campaign vigor, that he wanted the people to know he keenly desired the job. He stayed away from the convention, showing this, but also thereby avoided any compromising situation in which it could be said, he was party to building the Democratic platform in any way.

Now that he is elected, he strongly asserts that he will continue to be a "national" senator. He can with such a victory appear to be leading his state "forward in the mainstream of American civilization." He can afford to be and obviously happily is, now vigorously espousing Kennedy and Johnson.

The Tennessee vote may, therefore, have some real influence on Democratic chances in a number of other states. We would doubt the result has bearing on Deep South states. Certainly Kennedy-Johnson backer Chep Morrison of New Orleans is correct in warning against an interpretation of the Kefauver win as any decision of the South without resistance to go along, now, with integration.

It was a great personal victory. It should be studied closely.

Mixed Political Reaction Greets Win By Kefauver

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The lopsided renomination of liberal-minded Sen. Estes Kefauver in the Tennessee Democratic primary was described variously Friday as the start of a new liberal

RELATED STORY, PAGE 8B

Southern movement and as of no general significance.

Comment followed regional lines for the most part. But there was little indication the victory reflected a trend toward acceptance of desegregation in the South.

Significantly, several Deep South governors and Democratic party leaders either declined comment or were unavailable for comment.

Robert Humphreys, chairman of the Kentucky Democratic State Council Executive Committee, said the tall Tennessean's win over Judge Andrew J. Taylor, a segregationist, "indicates a new liberality in the South and especially do I think it indicates the South will go along with the ticket."

However, Gov. Bert Combs of Kentucky found little significance in Kefauver's renomination for a third term. "It is more of a tribute to Kefauver's taking a stand on the side of the so-called little man," he said.

Lt. Gov. Paul Johnson of Mississippi said flatly that Tennessee has not been a trend-indicating state for the past 100 years.

Kefauver himself said the vote "makes it clear that detractors of the South, who tried to say that we are a backward people, have been proven wrong. The South will continue to move forward with the mainstream of American civilization."

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont), assistant majority leader of the Senate, said Kefauver's renomination "improves the prospects for our presidential ticket in November not only in Tennesse, but throughout the South and the nation as a whole."

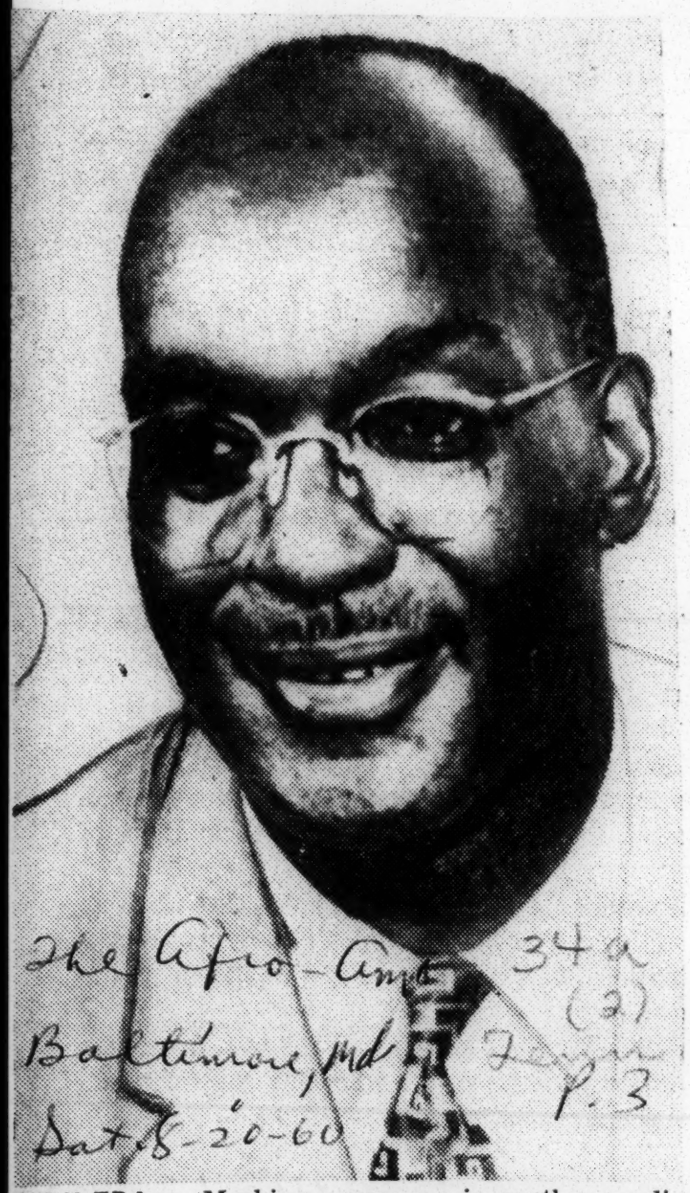
Sen. John F. Kennedy, the Democratic party's presidential nominee, commented, "It's always a mistake to generalize about elections. But it is an encouraging thing nationally when a senator of that caliber is elected."

Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins, permanent chairman of the recent Democratic National Convention, praised Kefauver's ability as a person-to-person campaigner and said he thought the victory indicated "that the vast majority of Tennesseans want leadership that is looking forward in hope and not backward in anguish."

Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison of New Orelans, who has come out for the Kennnedy ticket in the face of a move for independent electors for Louisiana, saw the Kefauver victory as a "blow against the independent electors movement." But, he said, he did not think it necessarily meant the start of a trend toward acceptance of desegregation.

Gov. Price Daniel of Texas was unavailable for comment. Gov J. Lindsay Almond Jr. of Virginia, was described by an aide as "unavailable for comment." Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi declined comment and Gov. Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina said, "I'm not familiar enough with the issues in the campaign to answer." Pat Mehaffy of Little Rock, Arkansas Democratic national committeeman, also declined comment.

Eugene Connor of Birmingham, Alabama Democratic national committeeman, said he thought Kefauver's victory would help the Democrats. "As for what it means in the segregation fight, I don't know."



The Afro-Amer 34a (2)
Baltimore, Md 7 Sun
Date 8-20-60 p. 3

NEW ERA — Marking a new era in southern politics, Jesse H. Turner, 40, was elected to the 31-member Shelby County (Memphis, Tenn.) Democratic Executive Committee. Mr. Turner, the vice president of the Tri-State Bank of Memphis, is the first colored person to win an election in Memphis since the reconstruction area although colored persons have been politically active. He defeated two white opponents by polling 28.589 votes.

Kefauver Posts Impressive Win In Senate Battle

Integration Pulse Felt In Outcome

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Tennessee Democrats renominated Sen. Estes Kefauver Thursday for a third term over Judge Andrew T. Taylor, a strong segregationist and states righter.

With 2,047 of 2,591 precincts counted, Kefauver had 328,159, Taylor 161,740.

The Democratic senatorial nomination is as good as election in Tennessee.

The figures came from all sections of the state, including metropolitan Shelby County (Memphis), where Taylor expected an overwhelming margin to support his conservative stand on civil rights. But Kefauver was running slightly ahead, even there.

TWO STRICKES

Without actually conceding defeat, Taylor said "there are two strikes on me."

"I think the issue was pretty clear cut," Taylor told newsmen. "It was a liberal versus a conservative candidate."

Kefauver told newsmen he and his attractive red-haired wife Nancy were grateful for his "tremendous vote."

"It is even more encouraging that the vote of Tennesseans today makes it clear that detractors of the South, who tried to say that we are a backward people, have been proven wrong," the senator said.

The South will continue to move forward with the mainstream of American civilization."

The serious-minded Kefauver, running throughout the campaign "just like I was one vote behind," swept across the state from East Tennessee with a lead so decisive it surprised many of his followers.

WIDE MARGINS

He led in the First District by a margin of nearly 4 to 1 and in the second by more than 5 to 1. Both eaststate districts have been Kefauver strongholds in previous elections. He led by wide edges in all but the Seventh and Eighth Districts of rural West Tennessee, where Taylor was ahead.

Democrat Reps. James B. Frazier, J. Carlton Loser and Ross Bass were renominated. The state's two Republican congressmen, B. Carroll Reece and Howard Baker, were unopposed in the GOP primary.

Main interest in Thursday's balloting, however, centered on the Senate race.

Taylor, a segregationist and states righter, criticized Kefauver's public record during two-month campaign in which the senator sought nomination for third term.

Taylor has been critical of the civil rights plank in the Democratic national platform and applauded the Tennessee delegation for signing the Southern minority report. Kefauver said only he thought the plank went a little too far.

In campaign speeches across the state, the tall Tennessee senator told his audiences he was proud of his record in support of the Tennessee Valley Authority, rural electrification, Social Security, federal aid for roads, hospitals and airports.

SOUTHERN BLOC

The soft-spoken Taylor accused his opponent of failing to represent Tennessee properly in the Senate and promised to align himself with the Southern bloc of lawmakers in Washington.

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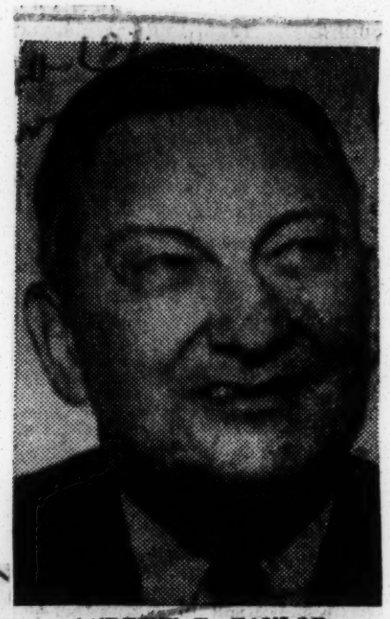
THIRD RUNNER

A third Democrat, Jake Armstrong of Knoxville, qualified for the primary but has not conducted any campaign and received no organized support.

Although Democratic nomination for the Senate is as good as election in Tennessee, three Republicans qualified for the GOP primary.



ANDREW T. TAYLOR
Tennessee States Righter

Segregationist Taylor Tries To Unseat Kefauver Today

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Sen. Estes Kefauver, the Democratic candidate for vice president four years ago, faces a fight for his political life in his own state Thursday.

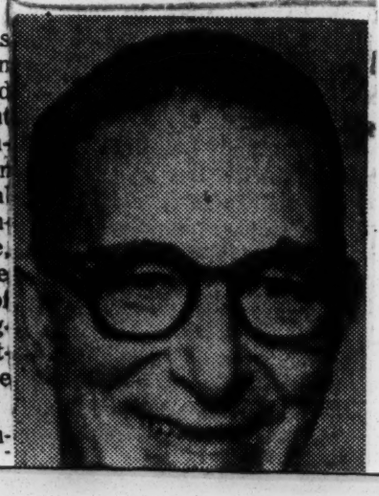
His opponent for re-election to the Senate in the Democratic primary is Andrew T. Taylor, a circuit court judge at Jackson. An ardent segregationist and states righter, Taylor has waged a vigorous campaign that matched the energy of Kefauver's traditional handshaking tactics.

Taylor has called Kefauver an ultra-liberal who doesn't represent Tennessee. In denouncing the senator's votes in Congress for civi rights legislation, Taylor has sai his own election would mean an other vote for the South on civi rights and on other issues.

Kefauver has defended his civi rights stand on assuring all quali fied citizens of the right to vote He has cited his accomplishments for the Tennessee Valley Author ity and other public works appro priations.

The senator charges that Tay lor is backed by TVA opponents and by drug industry interests who objected to an inquiry Ke fauver conducted into drug prices as chairman of a Senate committee.

The unusually hot contest is expected to bring out about 650,000 voters in muggy weather.



SEN. ESTES KEFAUVER
Facing Tough Test

Civil Rights Key Issue In Tennessee Primary

NASHVILLE, July 31 (UPI)—Voters in Tennessee will show how they stand on civil rights when they go to the polls Thursday to choose between U. S. Sen. Estes Kefauver and his challenger, Circuit Judge Andrew Taylor.

KEFAUVER

Their votes will say, in effect, whether they believe civil rights is the overriding issue which Taylor has tried to make it.

Kefauver, drawing on almost 22 years in Congress, has raised and discussed numerous issues in his campaign for a third term in the Senate. Taylor has made criticism of Kefauver's civil rights record, the cornerstone of his challenge in the Democratic primary.

Rights Vote Attacked

He has bluntly attacked Kefauver's voting for the 1960 civil rights law, saying it means Federal voting referees are "going to come down here and run our elections."

The circuit judge from the West Tennessee town of Jackson has ripped into Kefauver again and again for refusing to sign the Southern Manifesto—a protest by Southern congressmen against the U. S. Supreme Court school desegregation decisions.

And just as often, Taylor has promised that if he is elected, there will be 19 Southern senators instead of 18 working for states rights.

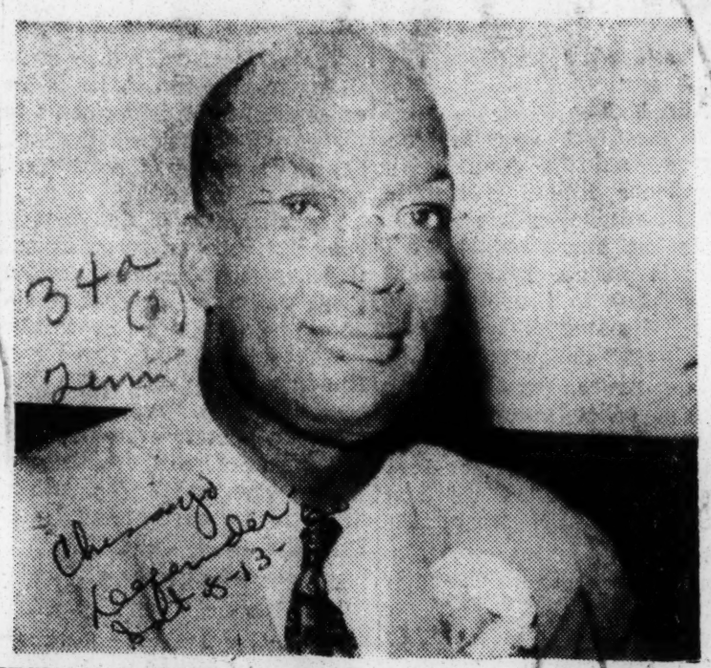
Kefauver has charged Taylor forces with smearing him with unsigned campaign leaflets and contends Taylor has the backing of rich, out of state industrialists opposed to TVA. He has further criticized Taylor for not resigning his judgeship while running for the Senate.

Seniority Emphasized

Kefauver has emphasized his congressional seniority, his posts on key senate committees. He has tried to shift farm and labor attention away from civil rights by pledging support to high fixed farm price supports and for higher minimum wage laws. He interrupted his campaign to fly to Washington to vote for pay raises for Federal government employes.

On the civil rights issue, Kefauver has said he "cannot square his conscience" with denying the right to vote to anyone, regardless of race, creed or color." He has pointed out that his civil rights record parallels that of Lyndon Johnson, the Democratic vice presidential nominee.

Scores A 'First'



JESSE H. TURNER, a Memphis, Tenn., banker, has been elected to the Shelby County Democratic executive committee. The NAACP official is the first Negro to hold such post since Reconstruction days. Turner, 40, is a plaintiff in two desegregation suits in federal district court in Memphis.

Elect Memphian To Demo Group

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (UPI) — Jesse H. Turner, 40-year-old banker and a leader in the NAACP was elected last week to the 31-member Shelby County Democratic Executive committee—the first Negro to hold such an office here since Reconstruction days.

Turner, a certified public accountant, retired to his home at 2 a.m. last Friday, CST not knowing that he had won.

At 6 a.m., United Press International telephoned Turner to tell him that unofficial returns elected him over two white candidates seeking the four year term.

"That's good news," Turner said.

"I'm indeed happy to know that I have been elected, and I wish to express my sincere appreciation for many individuals who worked in my behalf."

28,000 VOTES

The unofficial vote gave Turner 28,589, Mrs. C. D. Boartfield, wife of a former president of the Memphis AFL-CIO Labor Council 24,756, and insurance man Robert Owen Dawkins 18,945.

Turner said he felt that "this election to the Shelby County Democratic Executive committee is certainly the beginning of the Negro entering the governing body of our Democratic party, the city and county government."

As a member of the committee Turner said he will work with other members to "build a stronger Democratic party in Shelby County."

GEORGE LEE

George Lee, a Negro businessman, has been a long standing member of the Republican committee counterpart.

"The Negro has been on the outside in Shelby County," Turner said. "We have not been an integral part of the Democratic organization in the county."

Turner was one of three other Negroes seeking office in Thursday's balloting, and the only one to win.

This was the first time an election was held for the committee posts. Heretofore political leaders had selected a slate for four year terms, and the selection was tantamount to election.

Turner, a native of Longview, Miss., is the father of three sons, Jesse, jr., 10, Ray, 9 and Eric, 4. His wife is Alegra, 38.

Turner is a plaintiff in two desegregation suits in Federal District Court here. He seeks to open all Memphis public libraries and the restaurant at Municipal airport to Negroes.

Three Negroes Are Listed To Serve On Dallas City Council

Dallas, Tex. — For the past 21 years the Citizens' Charter association of Dallas has nominated and elected every mayor and member of the City Council with the exception of two.

Committees of interested citizens have sought and asked civic leaders from all six sections of Dallas to run for city council offices. After election the association, formed more than 25 years ago to secure the city-manager form of government, has become inactive until the next election time.

In recent years the influx of new citizens and the constant expansion and growth of Dallas have made some revision of this method necessary. Constantly growing criticism of "downtown bosses" recently resulted in a citywide survey of the attitude of the average citizen and his suggestions for better government and the voluntary resignation of Lawrence Melton, longtime president of the Charter association.

His successor, a vice-president and secretary, will be selected from the six geographical city districts, from each of which a councilman is nominated. Three names will be submitted from each district, according to W. H. Cothrum, chairman of the special committee in charge of the reorganization of the Charter association. Voting on these nominees will be done at an open meeting of citizens to which all will be invited.

Listed among the 117 citizens asked to serve are three Negroes, C. J. Clark, mortician, Mrs. Leo V. Chaney, president of the PTA association, and James Epps, businessman, all who live in South Dallas. They will serve with 15 others from that district, which also includes the newly annexed areas.

Unlike most large cities, Dallas has no major competing political parties.

34a(2) 1960

Jackson Daily News Jackson, Miss.

'KING' AND 'SUBJECTS'

Bishop Homer Tomlinson (right photo), of New York crowned himself "king" of Mississippi on the steps of the state capitol yesterday. About 40 persons were present for the "coronation," including these students who carried placards boosting Tomlinson's "candidacy" for the White House.—Daily News Staff Photos by Jack Thornell.

'KING' REMOVED FROM CAPITOL

Jackson Daily News Jackson, Miss.

By BOB PITTMAN
Daily News Staff Writer

Bishop Homer Tomlinson of the Church of God, a 68-year-old world traveler, crowned himself "king" of Mississippi on the front steps of the state capitol yesterday.

Jan 12-16-60

He was immediately chased away by Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson, and Ralph Ford, executive assistant to Gov. Ross Barnett.

Tomlinson, also a "candidate" for president, was singing "I ain't gonna study war no more," to a crowd of students when Patterson, accompanied by a highway patrolman, arrived on the scene.

Two city detectives also watched the "coronation" but made no move to halt it.

Patterson told the pink-robed Tomlinson public speaking is not permitted on the steps of the capitol except at the invitation of the Legislature.

He told the bishop he could continue his remarks at a public park.

Tomlinson packed away his robe and pink and tinsled paper crown and drove away with a group of Millsaps College students. He was to visit that campus following the crowning.

Tomlinson accepted the order to leave in good spirits. He had already talked and sung for about 30 minutes to some 40 persons, most of them students from Millsaps and curious capitol employees.

Also joining the spectators were a group of basketball players from the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., who played at Millsaps last night.

The chubby, graying Tomlinson had planned to visit Gov. Ross Barnett before leaving the capitol.

Gov. Barnett reportedly watched the ceremony from the window of his third floor office.

Millsaps students carried placards reading: "Homer for king; Ross for court jester;" "Move Over Ross, We've A New Boss;" "Brother Homer for President;" "Repent;" "Roll With Ross to a Total Loss;" and "Barnett, Le Rouge Neque" (French for 'the red neck.")

Another student in the small gathering said he was from Georgia Tech and told Tomlinson he had come to "worship" with him here.

Tomlinson is bishop and general overseer of the Church of God of Queens Village, N. Y. The faith reportedly has 1800 churches and about 70,000 members in the United States.

NO AFFILIATION

Rev. J. H. Franklin, pastor of the Leavell Woods Church of God here issued a statement that Tomlinson has no connection with local Churches of God.

Tomlinson, who said his father organized the church in 1903, started his ceremony promptly at 9 a. m.

He pledged to heal the state's "racial concern" and declared that he is a symbol of good things and "good things will come to Jackson."

He crowned himself "king" of Mississippi by placing his cardboard crown over his left breast, proclaiming himself "king" and lifting the crown to his head.

Then he unfurled a large red, white and blue banner which bore a purple sword, purple crown and purple star.

He said he has performed the same ceremony in the other 49 states and 101 nations.

Tomlinson is still campaigning for the presidency and said he expects a "miracle" which will elect him.

He called upon Gov. Barnett to help line up 52 electoral votes in Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina and Arkansas for him.

Bishop Tomlinson also carried a Bible with him.

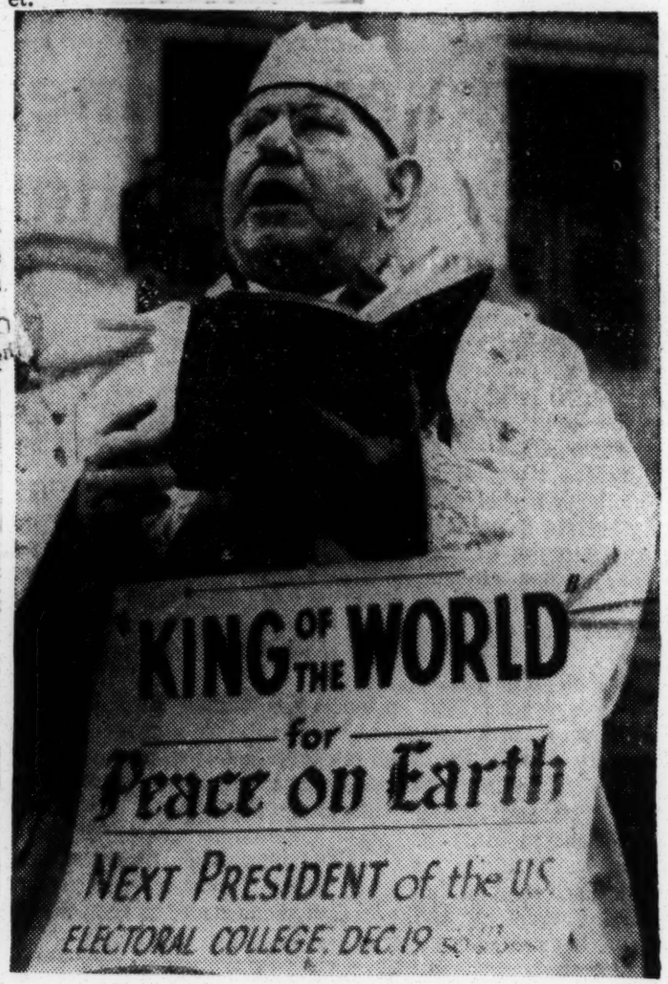
He said he had proof he could solve the nation's racial and other problems.

Tomlinson said his father drew more than 150 million persons away from the use of alcohol in national prohibition days.

CANDIDACY FOR THE WHITE HOUSE

BISHOP HOMER TOMLINSON

He is a presidential candidate on the "Theocratic Party" ticket.



BARRED FROM CAPITOL

Mills Cowling (left front), chief of the state government's Service Division, advises Bishop Homer Tomlinson that "rules and regulations" forbid him to make a speech on the Capitol steps. In center is Bill Jones, assistant state safety director.

The 'King' Would Use JFK, Nixon, Etc., In Cabinet

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

By DICK HINES

The pink-robed bishop of The Church of God and self-styed "King of the World" declared Friday that miracles will elect him president of the United States.

AM, 12-17-62 P. 1-B

Homer Tomlinson, holding a wind-whipped "Flag of Peace," spoke at Dexter Avenue Parking Lot after state officials denied him permission to make an address on the steps of the Capitol.

Seventeen shivering persons, most of them newsmen and photographers, heard the chubby bishop predict that his Theocratic Party will rise to power when the Electoral College meets Monday.

They had accompanied him on the two-block walk from the Capitol to the parking lot.

Tomlinson, with a gold-colored pasteboard crown set firmly on his head, said his party has enrolled one million persons in the past 90 days" and that the democratic and Republican electors will be so evenly divided that they will turn to him to break the presidential deadlock.

HIS DEAL

When this is done, he said, "My deal is that Mr. Nixon, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Lodge all will be given senior positions in my cabinet."

"I am not speaking lightly but from the conviction of my heart that this is the beginning of days for healing of racial problems—not only in the South, but in the North as well," he said.

Tomlinson said he had already proclaimed himself "King of Alabama" in a speech earlier at Gadsden.

The bishop arrived at the Capitol steps shortly after 10 a.m., where newsmen and a few state employes and teen-agers were waiting. As he held up his banner and began to make an address, Mills Cowling, chief of the state's Service Division, came up and told him that "rules and regulations" prohibit public speeches on the Capitol grounds.

Cowling explained that such events tend to interfere with the work of state employes.

The bishop nodded and smilingly acceded to the request. "I will retire—I will correspond completely with that," he said.

"I wish you success with your church," Cowling said. "Merry Christmas."

ASSEMBLY POINT

Enroute to the new assembly point, Tomlinson talked amicably with newsmen and gave them news releases.

"I'm just as happy in a parking lot as Moses was in the desert," he said.

Cowling said later that the ban against rallies on the grounds had been adopted following the march on the Capitol steps last spring by protesting Negro students from Alabama State College.

"Bishop Tomlinson did not ask in advance for permission to use the steps, otherwise he would have known about the rule," Cowling added.

Tomlinson's appearance in Montgomery marked the second "campaign" speech by him in Alabama this week. On Wednesday he spoke to a small gathering of University of Alabama students from the steps of Union Hall.

SHORT TAKES IN POLITICS

Mortician seeks city council seat

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. (ANP) — Charles C. Johnson 42-year-old mortician and president, Blue Ridge District Morticians Association, Saturday announced his candidacy for nomination to the city council just a few hours short of the deadline for filing declarations.

Johnson, who will contest in the April 5 Democratic primary election, seeks to represent all citizens "regardless of race or social standing." Married to the former Miss Evelyn Lightfoot, he is a newcomer to the local political scene.

Johnson was born in Scottsville Va., Jan. 31, 1917, the eldest of nine children. He completed his elementary and high school education in Esmont, Va. After serving in the army during World War II, he attended Worsham College of Mortuary science, Chicago.

Active in civic affairs, he is a member of Episilon Nu Delta Mortuary fraternity, of the state and National Funeral Directors Association; Masons, Odd Fellows, and board member, Instructive Visiting Nurses Association.

CARL D. WILLIS

Willis appointed mayor's secretary

BOSTON, Mass. — Carl D. Willis has been appointed as a secretary in the office of Mayor John F. Collins. It marked the second such appointment for Willis, veteran politician, who served in a similar capacity for the late Mayor James Curley.

Willis and nine other men organized 14 months ago to elect Collins to the office. Collins, a 10 to 1 underdog, was elected in the greatest political upset in the state's history.

Willis has also served as secretary of Congressman John McCormack, as housing project manager in Boston, business analyst for the Federal government and as statistician for the state department of public works.

Citizens seek Jones' election

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — A citizen's group has asked Thomas R. Jones, an attorney, to become its candidate for the New York State Assembly from the 17th assembly district.

A member of the New York bar since 1940, Mr. Jones is widely known as a lecturer and writer on African and International affairs. He holds the bachelor of laws and master of law degree from St. John's University and a master's degree in international law from the New York University Law School.

Mr. Jones practices in the Bedford Stuyvesant community.

Rev. M. A. Reid of Petersburg seeks seat on City Council

PETERSBURG, Va. — The first local minister to seek a seat on the City Council, the Rev. Milton A. Reid declares that "our potentials are the greatest ever."

Pastor of First Baptist Church he is a council candidate in the April Primaries.

* * *

THREE MAJOR campaign efforts have been set.

The campaign kick - off banquet was held March 22 at the USO Club, attracting more than 400 guests. Dr. Harry T. Penn of Roanoke was guest speaker.

On Monday night, April 4, Mrs. Marguerite Belafonte of NYC will be guest speaker at a city - wide mass meeting in support of the minister.

On April 5, Election Day, special efforts will be made to get all qualified voters to the polls to cast their ballot for Reid.

The minister points out that "although colored citizens constitute almost half of the Petersburg population, we have no representation in our city government.

* * *

"WE HAVE A SERIOUS housing problem, and the standards of living couldn't be worse in one of the All - American cities.

"Our police force is becoming a police state apparently. Our city is plagued with vice of all kinds.

We believe that a government with a concern for all of the citizens will make our democracy a reality."

Council Candidate Runs On Clean Town Platform

VIENNA, Va. — Lewis C. Moore, who is believed to be the first colored person to file for office here, has explained that he is a candidate for Vienna Town council because he thinks the municipality needs cleaning up.

The 67-year-old employee of the United States treasury pay check office has a platform which emphasizes the need to get rid of the town's litter and trash, in this northern Virginia town of 12,500.

Mr. Moore, a resident here 10 years, is a vice-president of the Vienna Civic League, a member of the Fairfax Colored Citizens Association, and is active in St. Albans Episcopal Church in Annandale.

LEWIS C. MOORE

Lewis C. Moore bids for Council post in Vienna

VIENNA, Va. — Lewis C. Moore is a candidate for Town Councilman of Vienna, Virginia, in the coming June 12 election.

He is the first colored person to file as a candidate for the councilman's post in the history of the town.

II veteran, a former teacher at Langston University in Oklahoma and has taught in Virginia 12 years.

* * *

MR. MOORE is vice president of the Vienna Civic Association and a member of the Fairfax Colored Citizens Association. He is a World War II veteran, a former teacher of versity in Oklahoma and has taught in Virginia 12 years.

Born in Kansas, Mr. Moore attended public and high school there and entered Tuskegee Institute, graduating from both the agricultural and academic departments and served as captain in the ROTC. He is 67.

Clennon To 'Run' For President

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
1-20-60

MIAMI BEACH (UPI) — A Negro history professor who was put in a mental institution when he tried to enter the University of Mississippi announced here yesterday that he is a candidate for president of the United States.

Clennon King, 39, who now makes his living as a preacher, said he would run on a platform to seek a mutually satisfactory solution of the racial problem within one year after the new administration has been inaugurated.

He said he had chosen Vice President Richard Nixon to run as vice president with him.

King, who made his announcement to two reporters and a photographer, said he was the candidate of the Independent Afro-American Unity party.

He said he has written the Florida secretary of state for forms to collect the required 7,500 signatures to have his name placed on the ballot here.

He plans to use Florida as a "pilot state" for his political aspirations, he said. With the one million negroes living in Florida, he predicted he would have no trouble obtaining the required number of names to qualify.

King, of Albany, Ga., formerly served as history professor at Virginia Union University and Alcorn College, Alcorn, Miss.

In 1958, he sought admission to the all-white University of Mississippi after he was fired from Alcorn. Later, he was sent to a mental institution for 12 days at Whitfield, Miss.

He said he will be the candidate of the independent Afro-American Unity Liberation Party.

The 39-year-old King, who is also a minister, said he will run on a platform "to seek a mutually satisfactory solution of the racial problem within one year after the new administration has been inaugurated."

The candidate said he has written the Florida secretary of state for forms to be used to collect the required 7,500 signatures to have his name placed on the ballot here.

Presidency Plans Told By Negro

Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
Wed. 1-20-60

Picks Nixon As 'Partner'

By KEITH BLACKLEDGE
Herald Staff Writer

The first Negro ever to seek the U.S. presidency will set up headquarters in Miami within the next two weeks and seek to make Florida a pilot state in his experiment.

The Rev. Clennon King, who announced his candidacy and the formation of an Independent Afro-American Unity Liberation party Tuesday at a Miami Beach hotel, conceded his campaign is "a feeble gesture."

"But I hope it may become stronger — to serve as a significant symbol," he said.

He hopes to get his name on the ballot in Florida and at least two more states — depending on what happens in Florida. The other targets are Georgia and either Alabama or Mississippi.

He will ask the Florida Secretary of State for a petition of nominaton, which requires 7,500 signatures.

King notified Vice President Richard Nixon by letter that Nixon would be the Afro-American party's vice presidential candidate.

Nixon was picked, King said in an interview, "because it is felt that he at this time is the man the white electorate in America feels closest to."

King said his effort is aimed at dramatizing to the American people "their responsibility and the urgency of the problem."

"Unless the racial problem is solved there will be an upheaval in America, and this is the only thing America has to fear. Russia is nothing but a bluff.

"It is a problem we seek to avoid, or do less about. But it is the number one problem."

King said he had just returned from a month in Mexico and Cuba and was "shocked to see just how much people on the outside are judging America in terms of the racial situation."

King is a former professor at Virginia Union University and Alcorn College in Mississippi. He drew nationwide attention in 1958 when he unsuccessfully tried to enroll in the all-white University of Mississippi.

Negro Minister Announces Candidacy For President

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
1-20-60

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP) — A Negro minister who tried unsuccessfully to enroll in the all-white University of Mississippi two years ago Tuesday announced his candidacy for President and said he would like Vice President Richard Nixon as his running mate.

The Rev. Clennon King of Albany, Ga., told two newsmen at a press conference that he was running for President to dramatize "the need for a solution to the racial problem."

King arrived here from Mississippi by way of Los Angeles, Mexico City and Havana. His efforts to cross Mississippi's rigid racial lines brought him an isolation jail cell and 12 days in the Whitfield State Hospital.

King identified his party as the Independent Afro-American Unity and Liberation Party.

He said he had sent a telegram to Nixon in Washington, advising him of his announcement and of his desire to have Nixon on his ticket.

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NEW 'CANDIDATE' ARISES

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
1-20-60

King To Seek Presidency —Nixon As Mate

MIAMI BEACH, Jan. 19.—(UPI)—Clennon King, a Negro history professor who spent 12 days in a mental institution for trying to enter the University of Mississippi, announced Tuesday he is a candidate for President.

King of Albany, Ga., said he has chosen Vice President Richard Nixon to run as Vice President with him.

FLORIDA POLITICAL BRIEFS

Negro Submits Petition in Clearwater To Support Candidacy for President

The Fla. State-Times
Jacksonville, Fla.
Wed 3-30-60
P. 2

CLEARWATER, March 29 (AP)—A Negro minister from Albany, Ga., today submitted a petition to the supervisor of registration here in support of his candidacy for president of the United States.

The Rev. Clennon King, 39, said he already has obtained nearly 3,000 voters' names in Dade, Hillsborough and Pinellas counties. The petition filed today had 504 names.

King must obtain 7,500 signatures of registered voters in 34 of Florida's 67 counties before his name can appear on the ballot.

John Dekle, supervisor of registration in Hillsborough County last week said he struck some of the 1,000 signatures on a petition filed in his office by King because many appeared to be written by the same persons. Dekle said he would refer the petition to the state attorney for investigation.

King said he hoped that this "experiment in the political process" would not be misinterpreted. "I did not come down here to become involved in any one group's problems. My interest is in all the people of the South."

The Negro is treasurer of the Afro-American Unity Liberation party.

Picks Nixon to share ticket—

Clennon King running for president of U. S.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 25—(AP)—A 39-year-old Negro minister claimed to be the first of his race to announce he would run for president of the United States in 1968.

He is the Rev. Clennon King, pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. He formerly taught at Alcorn (Miss.) College.

KING PICKED Vice President Richard Nixon as his running mate. He made the announcement at a Miami Beach hotel Jan. 19.

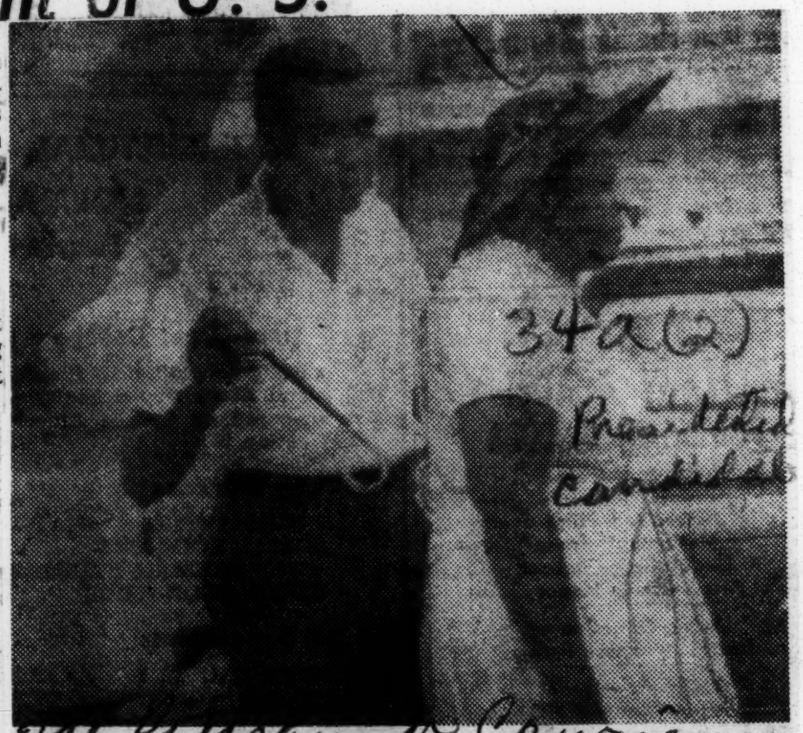
Another Negro, Frank Beckwith, a 55-year-old lawyer from Indianapolis, Ind., filed as a Republican presidential candidate Tuesday.

King called Beckwith's filing "a terrible blow to my candidacy." King said Beckwith probably did not know about King's announcement because newsmen covered his candidacy in "tongue-in-cheek" style." He said the news never got out of Florida.

In 1958, King tried unsuccessfully to register at all-white University of Mississippi. State police escorted him from the campus.

KING RECENTLY has organized the independent Afro-American Unity Liberation Party. He registered it with the Florida secretary of state's office.

King has been seeking signatures on petitions to get his name on the ballot.



KING EXONERATED — The Rev. Clennon King, former Alcorn (Miss.) College faculty member, is shown with an unidentified friend as he leaves the Municipal Court, New Orleans, following his recent acquittal of a vagrancy charge. A minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, he announced he will run for President of the United States.—Porter Photo.

34a(2) 1960

48% IN FLORIDA SAMPLE POLL CHOOSE NIXON

Kennedy Follows for Poor Second

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, May 7—Vice President Nixon was the choice of 48 per cent of the voters in a Presidential preference poll in Florida's first congressional district.

The district, which consists of four counties in the area of Tampa, was polled by Rep. William C. Cramer [R., Fla.]. The district is registered 3½ to 1 Democratic, but Nixon led the field of indicated choices.

The poll registered the opinions of 21,826 voters, or 6.9 per cent of the 312,317 eligible voters in the district. Nixon polled 10,604 votes.

Kennedy Is Second

Sen. John F. Kennedy [D., Mass.], Democratic front-runner, got 2,960 votes. Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York got 2,780 votes; Adalai E. Stevenson took 1,413; Sen. Lyndon Johnson [D., Tex.], 1,329; Sen. Stuart Symington [D., Mo.], 526; and Sen. Hubert Humphrey [D., Minn.], 231. There was a scattering of votes among Sen. Richard Russell [D., Ga.], Sen. George Smathers [D., Fla.], and Cramer himself. Some 1,447 voters indicated they have no choice at this time.

In 1954 the district elected Cramer, the first Republican from the deep south sent to Congress since Civil war reconstruction days and the first Republican from Florida since 1875. It has only 87,496 registered Republicans, 72,799 in the county of which St. Petersburg is the county seat. The other three counties run 13 to 1 Democratic.

Nixon led the combined Democratic opposition in all four counties, Cramer said. He added that the results of the poll bear out his prediction Nixon will carry Florida next fall. Florida cast its electoral voter for President Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956.

Added to Questionnaire

"The poll indicates the increasing stature of our great, aggressive Vice President and the confidence the people of Florida have in him," Cramer said.

The cross-section poll was tabulated for him by volunteer workers made up of Democrats and Republicans, Cramer said. The Presidential preference poll was added to his annual legislative questionnaire because of interest in the Presidential race, he said.

I asked, "If the 1960 Presidential election were held today for whom would you vote?" It listed the names of Johnson, Symington, Stevenson, Nixon, Rockefeller, Kennedy, and Humphrey in that order, with a space for any other choice.

VICE PRESIDENT NIXON

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

Mr. Nixon Shows His Colors

The Afro American

In an apparent bid for Dixiecrat support Vice President Richard Nixon has let it be known that he is not such a dedicated advocate of civil rights after all. Baltimore, Md.

Republicans say Mr. Nixon has his eye on the electoral votes of Virginia, Florida and Texas. He also thinks he has an outside chance of beating out the Democratic presidential nominee in West Virginia, Kentucky and possibly North Carolina. Sat. 5/28/60

His appeal to Confederates would be based on instructions to platform framers to soft-pedal the civil rights issue. p. 1

* * *

CONVINCED THAT civil rights will not be an important issue in the forthcoming campaign, Mr. Nixon, we are told, has suggested that the Republican plank contain only an innocuous provision for federal help to those states and communities which want to integrate schools.

Apparently to be abandoned is the important Republican proposal to take the responsibility of enforcing federal law from school children and the NAACP and return it to the Department of Justice where it rightfully belongs.

Also to be discarded is Mr. Nixon's own 1960 proposal that legal and permanent status be given the President's committee requiring equality of employment opportunity in government contracts.

* * *

MR. NIXON'S decision to play down civil rights may come as a surprise to some voters, but it shouldn't.

The Vice President has been playing a coy game on this issue since his nomination became a virtual certainty.

During the prolonged Congressional debate this spring on civil rights, Mr. Nixon found it expedient to say absolutely nothing.

As a member of the House of Representatives and as a Senator, he consistently voted with the South and against the ideal of equal citizenship.

In January he personally selected as chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee Rep. William E. Miller of Olcott, N.Y.

Could it be more than a coincidence that Mr. Miller was the only Congressman from above the Mason-Dixon line who back in 1956 took the floor to bitterly denounce in Dixiecrat terms a pending civil rights bill?

We don't think so.

* * *

MOREOVER WE have never been convinced that Mr. Nixon was the enthusiastic supporter of civil rights that he has on repeated occasions proclaimed himself to be.

He has yet to repudiate a Confederate speech made in his behalf by Senator Barry Goldwater, who proudly told a cheering Mississippi audience that it had far less to fear from Nixon than from any of the possible Democratic nominees.

We have not seen where he has ever disputed repeated contentions of I. Lee Potter, the Republican Dixie tub thumper, that Nixon preferred state handling to federal interference in racial matters.

Yet, Mr. Nixon reportedly is firmly convinced that he has the pivotal vote of Northern colored Americans in the bag.

We are just as firmly convinced that he is as badly mistaken in this belief as he is in his rash prediction that civil rights will not be a major issue in November.

Mr. Williams applied. But he was never given an interview and was never given the job. Mr. Williams is colored.

Last week Mr. Williams, who since the incident, has secured another teaching job, was awarded a $1,750 adjustment of the income he lost cause of discrimination.

Here then is the one reason why city or state fair employment prac-

tices commissions are necessary and why they must have sufficient enforcement powers.

Had the law creating the New Jersey State Commission Against Discrimination and the commission went to work.

He complained to the New Jersey commission lacked teeth, Mr. Williams would have been turned down again and again with nothing being done about it.

As it is, he has been given a satisfactory award for his anguish and the Madison Township and other school boards will think a long time before bowing to prejudice again.

34b 1960

Labeling of Blood By Race Is Killed

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Jan. 2-14-60. 34

Senate Panel Votes More Study After Medical Opposition

A Senate committee Thursday killed a bill which would have required the labeling by race of blood intended for use in transfusions.

The Health and Welfare Committee voted to hold the House-approved blood-bank bill "for further study after a public hearing in which spokesmen for medical groups urged that the bill be killed. Friday being the last day of the legislative session, the committee's holding of the bill has the effect of killing it.

John Kaiser, representative of the Medical Association of Georgia, said his group feels the matter is a medical problem rather than a legal one.

Dr. Glen Hogan, executive secretary of the Georgia Hospital Assn., reminded the legislators that "you've always trusted us with the use of medication in the past" and said the use of blood is essentially the same thing.

He said the legislation could mean the difference in life and death. When blood donors give blood in emergency cases "you've got to draw it in a hurry and get it to the patient in a hurry," he said.

He added that the extra step of putting a label on the blood container could consume precious time.

Dr. Hogan, Dr. Hamil Murray, president of the Georgia Association of Pathologists, and Dr. Lester Forbes, chairman of the medical association's blood bank committee, all said that Negro blood is not used in white patients and vice versa anyway.

Sen. Asa Marshall of Eatonton asked if there was any real difference in white and Negro blood. The doctors said there is no difference.

W. W. Jefferson of the American Red Cross, said his organization already codes blood as to race.

The committee went into executive session and later announced that the measure was being held for further study.

Anti-Bias Bill Killed In Suburb

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

ST. LOUIS — (UPI) — The city council of suburban University City Monday night defeated a bill which would have prohibited discrimination in places of public accommodation. The vote was six to one. Sat. 2-27-60

Councilman J. B. Baris, sponsor of the bill, urged the council to "assume leadership in the state and county by passing the bill."

In addition to barring discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin, the measure would have set up a human relations commission.

Councilman Morie B. Soule said he doubled the constitutionality of the proposal and urged the council to wait until a test case, now pending, was decided over a similar law recently enacted in Kansas City.

A public hearing was scheduled for Feb. 29 on a bill which would simply set up the human relations commission.

House-Passed Bill Bars Any Harassing Phone Calls

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Any harassment by telephone, such as Roy Harris suggested Monday night at a rally here, would be illegal under a bill that already has been passed without a dissenting vote by the House.

The bill, authored by Rep. Downing Musgrove of Clinch, has yet to be considered in the Senate. Wed. 2-3-60

Harris, segregationist from Augusta, advocated a campaign of telephone harassment of open-schools and token-integration backers.

"Call 'em 40 times a day," he told a rally sponsored by the Metropolitan Assn. to Continue Segregated Education. "Call these people all night."

Musgrove's bill provides:

"No person shall telephone any other person repeatedly or cause any person to be telephoned repeatedly for the sole purpose of harassing or molesting such other person or his family. Any use, communication or act prohibited by this section may be deemed to have occurred or to have been committed at either the place at which the telephone call was made or received."

The bill provides misdemeanor punishment for anyone violating its provision.

Label Blood

Chicago Defender P. 21

ATLANTA — (UPI) — The Georgia House of Representatives passed 107-2 a bill to require labelling by race of all blood in blood banks of the Red Cross and hospitals.

The measure would make it unlawful to give blood transfusions using blood of a race other than that of the recipient, or to fail to label blood received from donors.

The only dissenting votes were cast by Rep. James Mackay of Dekalb county who called it a "terrible" bill and by Rep. Harry Magoon who said he has a rare "AB positive" type blood and 'if I need any blood I want what I can get.' Sat. 2-27-60

MacKay said, "I voted no because hospital and Red Cross hospitals throughout Georgia h a v e warned that this bill is an unwise attempt to legislate a medical problem and that it will hamper medical aid in catastrophes."

Bill on Illegitimacy Killed in Maryland

The Evening Star

Washington, D. C.

By a Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Mar. 2.—The House Judiciary Committee has killed a bill which would have made it a crime for a woman to bear more than two illegitimate children.

The bill, which passed the Senate Monday, was voted down yesterday in the House committee, 25 to 4.

The action followed a warning by Thomas J. F. Waxter, head of the State Welfare Department, that passage of the bill might result in the loss of $7 million in Federal aid for Maryland's welfare program.

The bill, sponsored by Senator John L. Sanford, jr., Democrat of Worcester, would have prohibited the mother of more than two illegitimate children from receiving welfare aid for her children. She also would have been subject to fines up to $1,000 or imprisonment up to three years and possible loss of her children.

Hit as Regressive

The bill drew a storm of protest at the House committee hearing yesterday from church and social organizations. Spokesmen said they had no idea the bill would have progressed so far or they would have protested earlier.

Mr. Waxter, calling the bill 'regressive" legislation, said it ld not cut down the rate illegitimacy. "I don't think welfare payments have an effect on illegitimacy," he said.

The problem, he declared, is "in the cultural base. We've got to get in there and do something about family living."

The welfare chief also said more attention needs to be given to civil rights and adequate housing.

He said putting a mother in jail would cost the State more than welfare payments. Foster home care for children costs twice as much as welfare payments, he contended.

Catholic View

Msgr. Leo J. Cody, a Catholic church official from the Washington area of Maryland, said the bill would be "an infringement on the natural right of a mother to her child."

Mrs. Phillip Thorson, chairman of the Health and Welfare Council of Montgomery County, said the bill would result in the State "spending twice as much to penalize a mother who has 'gone wrong.'"

Mrs. Mary LaRocca, vice chairman of election precinct in Montgomery County, called the bill "a spite measure" that "might have been expected 100 years ago along with the whiplash."

HOUSING BIAS BILL BELIEVED DOOMED

The New York Times

Failure of Democrats to Get Action Viewed as End of Governor's Measure

Wed. 2-4-60

By DOUGLAS DALES

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8—The outlook for the enactment of Governor Rockefeller's proposal to ban discrimination in private housing faded today.

This was the feeling among prominent Senators of both parties at the end of an hour-long debate on a Democratic motion to discharge the Finance Committee from further consideration of the Zaretzki-Baker bill.

That measure is the Democratic version of the better known bipartisan Metcalf-Baker bill, which would outlaw racial discrimination in the sale, rental and financing of private housing except for one-family and two-family houses when part of a building is owner occupied.

The Governor's bill is less drastic than either of those measures. It would exempt buildings with three or fewer housing units and a development containing ten or fewer units.

The discharge motion was made for the purpose of provoking a full-scale debate on the issue of prohibiting discrimination in private housing. However, no motion of that kind has prevailed since 1907. This one, as usual, was defeated by a strictly party vote.

A similar discharge motion failed in the Assembly last night by a vote of 56 to 56, with 76 votes needed for passage. One Republican, Senator Alfred D. Lerner of Queens, voted with the minority.

Upstate Views Cited

The Democrats have never entertained serious hope of getting either the Zaretzki-Baker or the Metcalf-Baker bills through. But until today they had felt that the Governor's version might be approved and offer the base for strengthening amendments in future years.

Senator Austin W. Erwin, Republican of Geneseo, who is chairman of the Finance Committee, voiced the views that appear to dominate the thinking among upstate legislators on the subject.

After reviewing enactments in the last fifteen years that have barred discrimination in employment, in places of public accommodation, in publicly-aided housing and in other fields, Senator Erwin said:

"This bill would take away the last vestige of right from the private citizen to do what he wants with his own land. There are still a few people who feel that they have a right to do with their own property what they see fit."

This point of view, the finance chairman said, should receive consideration.

Action Due Next Week

The Finance Committee is ex-

pected to take up the housing bills early next week. The Democrats have nine of the twenty-nine members of the committee and would need to hold their own members in line and muster six Republican votes to get a bill to the floor.

The reluctance of upstate legislators to take a position on such a controversial proposal i na year when they will be up for re-election may well be a decisive factor in keeping the bill in committee.

One influential upstate Republican said privately that if the bill came to a floor vote "it would split the Republican party right down the middle."

During the debate, Senator Ernest I. Hatfield, a Poughkeepsie Republican and a real estate man, took exception to the report on a survey that indicated there was housing discrimination in Poughkeepsie. He declared that the only barrier to Negroes' buying homes anywhere in the city was a financial one. He added that there was no need for legislation.

The survey on which he commented was released by Senator George R. Metcalf, Auburn Republican, in his capacity as chairman of the Senate Public Health Committee.

Mr. Metcalf, co-author of the Metcalf-Baker bill, said that Poughkeepsie had not been singled out as different from any other upstate city. He declined to support the Democratic notion on the ground that "the majority is not going to submit to a mandate of the minority."

The Senate swept more than 100 bills from its calendar today. Most of those approved were local measures.

Three minor budget bills received final approval. One would shift half of the cost of distributing surplus Federal food from the state to the localities. The state spent $850,000 for this last year.

A second would end the requirement for printing rules and decisions of state officers. The third would discontinue the program of state aid to schools of social work for developing curricula and facilities for graduate probation training. This involved $70,000 last year.

Two bills affecting New York City tax levies were passed and sent to the Assembly. One would reduce from three-fifths of 1 per cent to two-fifths of 1 per cent the tax on the gross business over $5,000 of investment companies. The second would exempt transactions between dealers in similar commodities from the gross business receipts tax.

The Senate gave final approval to a bill that would permit County Judge Samuel J. Joseph of the Bronx to serve as an oficial referee of the Supreme Court when his term expires at the en dof this year.

Urges Laws On Hate Crimes

MADISON, Wis. — —(UPI) — Gov. Gaylord Nelson Monday urged Congress to protect citizens from violence by making lynching and hate bombings federal crimes. He said such laws would not violate states rights.

Nelson, addressing the Governor's Conference on Civil Rights, said arguments that such legislation would defy states rights "strikes me as a wholly illogical and parochial view o: the nature of the federal union."

Nelson said Congress should also provide better protection for the voting rights of citizens and technical and financial assistance in school integration where attempts at integration are thwarted by state action.

"It is deplorable that a handful of federal judges have had to carry the whole heavy burden of school integration . . . it is high time that Congress and the President assumed their share of the responsibility for enforcing the constitutional guarantees which they, as well as the judges, have pledged themselves to support and defend," Nelson said.

The governor said that while Wisconsin has sound civil rights laws, "we must not rest on our laurels: we must go forward in our quest for more social justice for more people. I cannot forsee a time when we will not have unfinished business on our agenda for civil rights in Wisconsin."

School Bill Compromise Is Reported

WASHINGTON (AP)—An unofficial agreement was reported to have been reached Monday in secret Senate-House conferences on a compromise school construction bill. The compromise version would lack an antisegregation provision adopted last week by the House.

Backers of the legislation hope their assurances that the touchy segregation issue has been disposed of will get the bill past Southern opposition in the House Rules Committee.

The bill has been regarded as in serious trouble since the House accepted an amendment by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) providing that schools built with federal funds must be integrated.

The amendment blocked quick Senate approval of the House's four-year $1,300,000,000 bill and also threatens to hold up House approval of a formal conference between the two bodies to agree on a bill.

But a key figure in the House fight for congressional approval of a school bill said Monday informal conferences have already settled the problem. Not a single conferee on either side would vote to retain the Powell amendment, he said.

On other points in conflict it is regarded as likely the Senate would drop a provision in its $1,800,000,000 bill that funds could be used for teachers' salaries as well as for construction, and the House would accept the Senate's formula for allocating funds on the basis of need.

The final product would thus income close to meeting President Eisenhower's description of the kind of bill he would approve.

Despite the optimism prevailing among the bill's backers, however, the Rules Committee and its chairman, Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va), still remain formidable obstacles to final passage.

Under usual procedure when the Senate rejects a House bill and asks for a conference it is agreed to without objection. A single voice raised in protest sends the bill to the Rules Committee, where a majority would have to approve the conference.

McMillan Group Changes 'Integration' Word In Bill

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Members of Cchairman John L. McMillan's House District of Columbia Committee have amended a metropolitan transit system bill to eliminate the word "integration."

The bill, as drawn originally, would provide for development of a unified and integrated system of transportation for the National Capital Metropolitan area. But after a closed session of the McMillan committee, it was announced that the word "integrated" had been changed throughout the bill to "coordinated."

Neither McMillan for District Committee Chief Clerk William McLeod of Bishopville had an official explanation of the change.

But Rep. John Dowdy (D-Tex.), who sponsored the committee amendment to eliminate the word, was less coy that McMillan orMcLeod. Dowdy said that while he intended no racial implication regarding the Washington transit situation, he personally does not like the word integration.

Moreover, said the Texan, "coordinated" was a more accurate word for the purpose of the bill. Asked whether the original wording would have led some people in to thinking backers of the bill favor racial integration, Dowdy said, "Some fool might have that idea. That's another reason for changing it."

34b 1960

Nixon Held Urging School, Health Bills

G.O.P. Conservatives Irked By His Efforts To Get Support For A Hospitalization Plan

By JACK BELL
Associated Press Writer

Washington, March 20.—Vice-President Nixon Sunday was reported urging House Republicans to liberalize the G.O.P. record by supporting school-construction and old-age-hospitalization bills.

Nixon's reputed efforts to influence Ways and Means Committee members have met strong resistance from G.O.P. conservatives. They fear the Vice-President is abandoning them and intends to adopt a full-fledged liberal label as the party's presidential candidate.

Some of these conservatives have gone so far as to predict in private recently that if this happens there will be the same kind of stay-at-home reaction on election day that they contend defeated Thomas E. Dewey in 1948.

Would Raise Payroll Levy

The conservatives are particularly aroused by what they assess as Nixon's intention to get some action, if he can, on a modified version of a bill by Representative Aime J. Forand (D., R. I.).

This measure would provide insurance against the costs of hospital, nursing-home, and surgical service for persons eligible for old-age and survivors-insurance benefits under the social-security system. It would be financed by an additional social-security payroll levy.

Secretary Flemming of the Health, Education, and Welfare Department is scheduled to testify before the Ways and Means Committee on the measure Wednesday.

Flemming May Give Hint

There has been no advance indication of the Administration's position. But the conservatives—who believe the bill would open the door to costly social-security expansion—have been told that Nixon has insisted at White House conferences that Republicans must support some measure of this kind.

They think Flemming will reflect Nixon's views, since the Vice-President forced the Ohio G.O.P. organization to accept Flemming as a national-convention delegate over strong opposition. Flemming formerly was president of Ohio Wesleyan University.

Flemming outlined a possible alternative to the Forand bill at an unannounced White House conference Friday. Republican Congressional leaders who attended this session were reported to have given him a rough time.

Wants Deductible Type

Flemming's plan would provide for insurance coverage by private companies, with the State and federal governments paying the major share of the premiums.

Coverage would be limited to hospitalization or nursing-home care, and would be of the deductible type, geared mainly to help meet the cost of catastrophic or prolonged illnesses.

Democrats who have joined with Republicans in holding back the Forand bill are said to have threatened to get behind it if they become convinced that the G.O.P. is trying to grab the credit for forcing some measure of this sort to the House floor.

BARNETT SIGNS ANTI-MIX LAW

Ruling Covering Miss. Beaches Goes on Books

By W. F. MINOR
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss. — A tough new law to use against Negroes using Gulf Coast beaches was put on the statute books Friday, and a set of other bills aimed against Negro "sit-ins" were cleared by the Legislature.

Gov. Ross Barnett signed into law a bill rushed through the Legislature since last week end's racial violence at Biloxi after a group of Negroes attempted to use a white beach.

The measure puts "shore protection structures" within the description of the disorderly conduct statute and makes a felony out of a breach of peace which leads to injury or death of any person.

10-YEAR TERM

A penalty of up to 10 years in the penitentiary is provided under the felony section of the anti-riot measure. Disorderly conduct under the bill carries a fine of up to $200 and up to four months in jail.

The bill originally was proposed to combat Negro sit-ins at any lunch counter or other public facility, but it was amended in the Senate earlier this week to cover Gulf Coast beaches.

Sen. W. B. Alexander of Boyle, Senate judiciary chairman, urged the Senate to approve it "because it may be needed down on the coast this week-end."

Copies of the new law were rushed to Gulf Coast officials Friday in anticipation that another flareup of racial violence may occur in the next several days.

Four House-passed bills aimed at breaking up Negro gatherings or lunch counter sit-ins were given unanimous approval Friday in the Senate.

No discussion or explanation of the measures was given as the bills were methodically passed by the Senate.

$400 FINE PROVIDED

One bill makes it unlawful to obstruct streets or sidewalks and provides a penalty of up to four months in jail or up to $400 fine, or both.

Another makes it a misdemeanor for any person to disturb the peace by "violent, or loud, or insulting, or profane, or indecent or offensive, or boisterous conduct or language, or by intimidation" to provoke a breach of the peace. It carries a $500 maximum fine and up to six months in jail.

A third measure in the group makes it unlawful to interfere with the service of customers in any "store, restaurant, sandwich shop, hotel, motel, lunch counter, bowling alley, moving picture theatre or drive-in theatre, barber shop or beauty parlor, or any other lawful business."

It also carries a maximum $500 fine and up to six months in jail.

The fourth bill makes it unlawful to obstruct or resist lawful arrest by any law enforcement officer of the state, county or municipality, and provides a fine up to $500 and a jail sentence up to six months.

MUST GO TO BARNETT

The four segregation measures must be enrolled and sent to the governor before becoming law. They will probably reach the governor early next week.

Three other segregation bills designed to discourage Negroes from making complaints to the civil rights commission or its state advisory council and any other federal or state agency in order to start an investigation were given final approval in the House.

Under the bills, a person could be convicted of giving false statements to a federal or state agency if the falsity is corroborated by a single witness.

The bills also provide that it is not necessary to prove that the agency before which the statement was made has jurisdiction of the cause.

Penalties provided under the bills include a prison term from six months to five years and a fine from $100 to $1000.

In the House, a bill raising the fees charged candidates for office won approval after former Gov. J. P. Coleman succeeded in upping the amount for gubernatorial candidates to $750.

TERMED 'TOO CHEAP'

Coleman, now representative from Choctaw county, said the $100 fee charged in the past is "too cheap for all the free publicity the candidate gets."

Also raised to $750 under the Coleman amendment were candidates for United States senator.

Candidates for statewide offices other than governor were raised from $50 to 150; candidates for district offices, supreme court, public service commission, highway commission, and congressmen, from $50 to $100.

Sheriff candidates were raised from $5 to $25; candidates for state representative, except floater representatives, from $5 to $15 and state senator and floater representatives, from $7.50 to $15.

All candidates for county district offices were increased from $2.50 to $10.

NEW BOARD PLANNED

A bill to revive the medical scholarship loan program, discontinued since the establishment of the University of Mississippi four-year medical school, was passed by the House over stiff opposition from finance leaders.

Reps. Clarence Pierce of Carroll county, and Charles Deaton of Leflore county, led the fight for the measure.

The bill sets up a new "state medical education board" to administer the program, and provides for loans up to $5000 for four years.

Each student granted a loan or scholarship would have to agree to return to practice in Mississippi in a town or community under 5000 population for five years or serve in public health work in the state. Failure to fulfil the residency practice would make the recipient responsible for repayment of the loan at 6 per cent interest.

HOUSE PASSES HOME AID BILL

President Defied on Billion Dollar Measure

By FRED S. HOFFMAN

WASHINGTON (AP) — House Democrats Thursday rammed through, 214-163, a billion-dollar housing aid bill which Republicans said is ticketed for a veto if it gets to the White House.

Before the final roll call vote sending the measure to the Senate, the House beat down an administration amendment, 235-139.

On that vote, all four Negro members—Democrats every one—opposed the Republican-sponsored amendment which a key Democrat denounced as a trick to beat the bill.

A main feature of the measure would provide a billion dollars to buy at face value home mortgages insured by FHA or guaranteed by the Veterans Administration.

'LIFT' FOR INDUSTRY

Those who pushed it in the face of Eisenhower administration objections said it would give a lift to the house building industry and tend to hold down interest rates.

Foes of the measure contended there is plenty of mortgage money available to keep the industry humming. They said the bill is inflationary and amounts to a raid on the treasury.

Legislature Passes $174½ Million Bill

The News and Courier
Charleston, S. C.
Sat 5-7-60

COLUMBIA (AP) — South Carolina's 1960-61 state spending bill, carrying 174½ million dollars in appropriations and a controversial segregation rider, passed the General Assembly Friday after extended House arguments on cigarette taxes.

Debate in the House on the segregation question was choked off despite the insistence of opponents that they be allowed to speak against the revised system.

The General Appropriations Bill and its controversial segregation clause had passed the Senate during the morning with no move made to debate it.

The roll call vote in the House to accept the bill was 91-9.

Before the vote was taken, Rep. Barney Dusenbury of Florence, a critic of what he has called a relaxation in South Carolina's rigid anti - integration front, tired in vain to get the floor for "a few remarks."

Speaker Sol Blatt of Barnwell ruled his request out of order. Blatt said under parliamentary rules the passage of a motion on "the previous question" had automatically cut off debate on the entire bill.

Dusenbury asked Blatt:

"Is the speaker aware that only one person has spoken in opposition to this bill?"

Blatt replied: "I'm aware of that, Mr. Dusenbury, and I'm also aware that only one person has spoken in support of the bill.

"The House has expressed itself," said Blatt, "and that's that."

After the roll call was taken, Rep. John Hart of Union, another critic of the revised segregation plan, tried unsuccessfully to get unanimous House consent to speak for three minutes.

Hart's effort was unsuccessful.

NO DEBATE

Thus there was no debate on the floor of either the house or the Senate on the segregation issue.

Blatt told Dusenbury and Hart they had every right to write down their objections for inclusion in the house journal.

Blatt refused to uphold Hart's point that a House rule allows any member 10 minutes to explain his reason for voting a certain way. "That takes unanimous consent," Blatt declared in ruling it out of order.

Dusenbury later told newsmen that he was appalled at what he called "star chamber procedures."

"I have never seen a more outstanding example of gag rule put into effect," the Florence lawmaker declared bitterly.

"We're for segregation," he went on, "but for some reason it's taboo to mention the word on the floor of the House."

Dusenbury objected to "the concentration" of power which allows the state budget and control board to delegate funds for the state's segregated schools.

He asserted that the state should not change present laws pertaining to its anti-integration policy. He said he was fearful that the change proposed in the appropriations bill would open the way for local option on the question and token integration.

Dusenbury charged that there was agreement among "the house leadership" to let him take the house floor "under no circumstances."

Segregation Bills Okayed

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Sat 5-7-60

The Senate Elections Committee has approved four segregation and states rights bills, chairman Hugh Bailey of Winona reported yesterday.

One bill would authorize the State Democratic Convention to recess during the Democratic National Convention, then return to work and decide whether the state party can go along with national presidential candidates and platforms.

Fri 4-1-60

The other bills provide that an applicant to register as a voter must wait six months to try again if unsuccessful; that records of the application to register and records of tests given prospective voters need not be preserved; and that candidates for county offices would not be nominated by the county convention.

The committee turned down a bill to hold elections on Saturday instead of Tuesday or some other working day.

IKE SIGNS BILL GIVING MEDICAL CARE TO AGED

Chicago Daily Tribune
Chicago Ill.

Payola Measure Also Becomes Law

Wed 9-14-60

BY LAURENCE BURD
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Sept. 13 — President Eisenhower Tuesday signed legislation setting up a new federal aid program for medical care of needy persons over 65. The new law increases social security benefits in a few categories, but not across the board.

The President also signed into law the anti-payola bill. It makes payola, rigged quiz shows, and other deceptive radio-television practices federal crimes punishable by up to a year in prison and a $10,000 fine.

202 Million First Year

The medical care program, which will go into effect Oct. 1, will cost 202 million dollars in federal funds the first year and 340 millions annually within five years, its sponsors estimate. The money will be disbursed as outright grants to the states, whose matching shares are expected to total 61 million dollars the first year and 180 million yearly within five years.

The measure increases federal grants already being made to states for their programs of medical aid to sick persons among the 2,400,000 individuals over 65 who draw old age assistance payments. The first year federal cost here is estimated at 142 million dollars.

U. S. Pays Up to 80 Pct.

The law sets up, in addition, a new program of federal grants to the states to help pay medical bills of up to 10 million other persons over 65, who are not on old age relief rolls but lack adequate resources to pay medical bills.

Under both parts of the new law the federal government will pay at least 50 per cent of the cost and up to 80 per cent in states with the lowest per capita incomes. The medical care programs will be administered by the states, which will decide who is eligible for payments. Federal aid funds will be paid from the general treasury and thus shared by all taxpayers.

The bill, passed by the post-convention Congress after long wrangling, was a compromise.

New Earnings Formula

Sen. John Kennedy [Mass.], Democratic Presidential candidate, sought a compulsory aged-care plan that would have been financed by an increase in social security payroll taxes. Vice President Nixon, the G. O. P. nominee for President called for a 900 million dollar a year federal-state program, but without the compulsory features of the Kennedy plan.

The new law, apart from the medical program, increases the amount of social security benefits that persons over 65 may collect if they continue part-time or full-time work. Under the old law a month's social security benefits were forfeited for each $80 earned over $1,200 a year.

Under the new formula recipients of social security pensions will lose $1 in benefits for each $2 they earn between $1,200 and $1,500 a year and will lose $1 in benefits for each $1 earned over $1,500.

The law also authorizes social security coverage for some persons not now covered, including parents employed by adult children in business, certain workers in Guam and Samoa, and Americans employed by foreign governments.

The president signed another bill increasing compensation to federal employes disabled on the job and boosting death benefits to survivors of those killed while working.

The chief executive accepted the resignation, effective Jan. 1, of Francis O. Wilcox as assistant secretary of state for international affairs.

House Kills Photo Ban For Courts

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

By CELESTINE SIBLEY

The Georgia House spiritedly bared its appreciation of ringing oratory that would ban radio, television and photographic coverage of court cases Thursday but it failed to muster enough votes to pass the anti-publicity bill.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Wilbur Orr of Wilkes County, went down by default when only 91 out of the 103 "aye" votes needed for its passage showed up on the voting machine. Sixty-seven persons voted against the bill.

Rep. Orr served notice he will ask reconsideration of the bill later in the session.

Half a dozen speakers took the floor to urgently debate the measure, two of them advancing it as a boon to justice and the other four attacking it as a threat to freedom of information.

Rep. Roy McCracken of Jefferson County, who summed up the case for the proponents of the bill, was three times interrupted by applause and twice by laughter when in a burst of oratorical zeal he addressed the House as, "Gentlemen of the jury."

McCracken, a well-known attorney, said the present law which permits the individual judges to decide whether pictures and television and radio recordings may be taken during a trial, is an insufficient safeguard.

ARGUE AGAINST

"I want every man here to hold up your hand and say if you've got a judge who is immune to politics!" McCracken said. He added that "the newspapers whip them in line," and declared that after newspapers had "whipped up sentiment" he had seen "judges rule against you time after time when you know you're right."

Arguing against the bill were Reps. J. B. Fuqua, Augusta television station operator; Arthur Bolton, judge of Griffin recorder's court; Rep. Quimby Melton, Spalding County newspaper editor, and Rep. W. Hays Pickett, Pickens County attorney.

They contended that the bill constitutes a threat to freedom of the press, would eventually lead to efforts to ban newspapers from trials and that it would rob judges of the right to conduct trials as they see fit.

"This bill is contrary to the fundamental right of the public to

Staff Photo—Bill Young

AUTHOR OF BILL

Rep. Wilbur A. Orr

be represented at a trial," Rep. Fuqua said.

Rep. Bolton, who emphasized that his court would not be affected by the measure, said it was an infringement on the rights of judges, who "have the duty and the obligation to assure defendants of an impartial trial." Rep. Melton pointed out that the president of the Superior Court Judges' Assn. has gone on record as opposing having the authority taken from judges.

"It's basically unfair," Rep. Fuqua said of the bill. "If you pass this bill you are saying to over 300 county weeklies that they can't even take pictures in your courthouse."

"TRIAL BY PUBLIC"

Rep. Orr, author of the bill, disclaimed any intention of punitive action against communication services but insisted that television coverage turns a case into "trial by the public instead of trial by jury." He said such coverage disrupts the dignity of the court and judges are "under tremendous pressure to permit live broadcasts of sensational trials."

Rep. Fuqua said of the 11 television stations in the state only one or two have shown any interest in covering trials because of the great expense involved. He told the House that during a public hearing last week a photographer (Bill Wilson of Atlanta Newspapers) demonstrated that pictures are not disruptive by taking photographs, going out and printing them and returning them to the hearing without attracting attention of the committee.

Under the Orr bill radio, television or photographic coverage of a trial would constitute grounds for a mistrial if a judge permitted it.

Says Miss. Case Shows Need For U.S. Lynch Law

The Chicago Defender
Sat 1-30-60 p. 3
Chicago Ill.

WASHINGTON — The failure of the federal grand jury to return an indictment in the Parker case underlines in the most emphatic terms the need for a strong Federal anti-lynching law.

This view was expressed by Sen. Philip A. Hart of Michigan this week.

"This development also raises serious questions concerning the handling of this case by the Department of Justice, questions which are a matter of interest to the Congress."

Because of this, I have written Senator Hennings, chairman of the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, urging him to have the staff of this subcommittee obtain a full report on how the Department of Justice proceeded at every stage in the Parker case, Sen. Hart added:

"The views of the Department of Justice on the Anti-Lynching Bill which I introduced nine months ago, and on other anti-lynching bills, have not yet been submitted to the Senate. I hope there will be no further delay," the Michigan Senator stated.

Anti-Bias Bill Urged for All Homes in City

New York World Telegram
Tues. Sat. 5/7/60
N.Y. City N.Y.
34b

By HENRY WALTER,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

It will be illegal to refuse to sell one and two-family homes to Negroes, Puerto Ricans and members of other racial and religious minorities under recommendations submitted today to Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

The far-reaching recommendations, broadest and toughest in the country, were made by the city's Commission on Intergroup Relations. They will bring some 500,000 additional dwelling units in the city under the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs Fair Housing Law.

COIR's suggestions, which are expected to be put into effect, would give the present anti-discrimination law teeth designed to elminate unfair practices in virtually the last field in which racial and religious minorities are not given equal treatment.

The teeth would include penal provisions in a law whose only force now lies in easily surmounted individual court injunctions. Also the spotlight of publicity would be focused on violators who now can hide their identities at confidential hearings before COIR.

The Mayor is expected to push these measures through the City Council and Board of Estimate soon. COIR drew them up at Mr. Wagner's direction, after the constitutionality of the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs law was recently upheld by Supreme Court Justice Aaron Steuer.

Mayor Wagner also was reportedly angry that the Legislature failed to enact similar measures on a statewide level at its recent session.

The only housing areas in which discrimination could be practiced under the proposals are the rental of an apartment in an owner-occupied two-family house and the rental of a room or rooms in an apartment by a tenant occupying that apartment.

Roughly 200,000 such apartments and rooms would thus escape the anti-bias proposal.

The new program would also streamline COIR procedures under which violators would be brought to a hearing more speedily. Hearings would be made public in the belief that the threat of publicity will eliminate violations and even the evasive tactics which cover up violations.

Vandiver-Backed Barratry Bill Whipped Through House Panel

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta Ga.

Dec. 2-9-60

By RICHARD ASHWORTH

P. 13 34-b

An anti-barratry bill heralded as the Vandiver administration's only segregation measure got quick approval Monday from a House committee despite one legislator's plea for more study on it.

The State of Republic Committee gave its "do pass" stamp to the measure, which increases the penalty for barratry to one to three years or a $5,000 fine and re-defines the crime.

Coweta County Rep. D. B. Blalock tried unsuccessfully to get the committee to reconsider its action in approving the bill.

"I think it's a rather important bill. I don't want to get into something that will cause us some trouble," Blalock said.

When he suggested that it should be given more study, Whitfield County Rep. Homer E. Winkle countered that the bill had been studied for over a year by a committee.

Blalock's motion for reconsideration got a loud chorus of "no" votes.

Haralson County Rep. Harold Murphy, who headed the barratry law study committee which drew the bill, said it is aimed at halting barratry acts committed by "groups and organizations that tend to breach the peace", and stopping suits fostered by them.

He said the present barratry law requires a person to be guilty of barratry three times before he can be charged with barratry.

Earlier in the day the House routinely passed a number of bills, including a constitutional amendment to add the commissioner of agriculture to the State Board of Regents.

It defeated a bill — amid an undercurrent of large-county versus small-county politics — which would have made it mandatory for a judge to continue a trial when an attorney or party to a trial is tied up in the trial of a case in another court.

The House also refused to accept Senate amendments to a House bill requiring the labeling of tobacco sold in Georgia. Rep. William Lanier of Candler County argued that the Senate "took the guts" out of the bill, leaving only the caption and repealing clause.

This sends the bill to a conference committee.

The bill adding Agriculture Commissioner Phil Campbell to the Board of Regents got 158 votes, wilh only Bibb County Rep. J. Taylor Phillips dissenting. Phillips said he opposed putting any constitutional officer on the regents board.

The measure was signed in the House by Colquitt County Rep. David L. Newton and 107 others.

A bill offered by Fulton Rep. Wilson Brooks and others to make legal a continuance motion on grounds of an attorney being tied up in another court was defeated 43-94 when small-county legislators argued it would let lawyers from large Atlanta firms tie up trial of cases in small-county courts.

He suggested that if it was a problem in Fulton County, it could be "resolved in the ballot box."

The House passed a resolution introduced by Appling County Rep. W. C. Parker to clear up what Parker termed "a mess" over land which the county had given the state for a forestry school, which was never built.

The land was involved in a now-dismissed Fulton County court case against former governor's aide R. A. (Cheney) Griffin, who was charged with "influencing" the then-governor, Marvin Griffin, to sign a bill giving part of the land to the Southeastern Recreation Assn.

Parker said the matter is being settled through a series of payments between the state and Appling County and the recreation association.

Other important measures approved by the House were ones to clear up the Atlanta Board of Education's financing troubles during the school integration crisis and creating a separate judicial circuit for Gwinnett County.

34b 1960 GEORGIA NO SIT DOWN LAW

QUICK TEST LOOMING FOR NO-SITDOWN LAW

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta Ga.
June 3-30-60

By RICHARD ASHWORTH

Georgia's new legal weapon against Negro sitdown demonstrations appears to be headed for a quick constitutional test in federal courts.

Negro attorneys laid the groundwork for a constitutional attack on the law Friday in a hearing before Fulton Juvenile Court Judge W. W. Woolfolk.

Other hearings on charges made under the law — which was passed by the 1960 Legislature — did not result in any outright declaration by defense attorneys that the law is unconstitutional.

The juvenile court hearing involved a Morehouse College freshman who was arrested after he and eight other students refused to leave the Union News Co., Inc. lunchroom Tuesday at Union Station, 2 Forsyth St., NW, after being asked to do so by the manager.

* * *

NEGRO ATTORNEY D. L. Hollowell, who has been active in the defense of the 78 Negro students who were arrested after they demonstrated against cafeteria segregation practices, probably disclosed what the line of attack on the new "trespassing" law will be:

That it is "unconstitutional in its application."

It was apparent from the outset of the hearing that legal grounds for the appeal were being laid. The hearing itself was held up while a court reporter was brought in to take down testimony.

As it began, Mr. Hollowell — assisted by Negro attorneys A. T. Walden and R. E. Thomas Jr.— charged that the law under which the youth was arrested "is an unconstitutional act."

* * *

JUDGE WOOLFOLK read the act at the outset. It provides that any person who refuses to leave the premises of another after being asked to do so by the owner or manager, may be arrested and charged with a misdeameanor.

Mr. Hollowell charged that the law violates the "due process" and "equal protection" clauses of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

"It is the application of the law," he said, that makes it unconstitutional.

From that point, Mr. Hollowell sought, through cross-examination of witnesses, to show that the law had been used against the youth on the basis of his race.

* * *

HERBERT C. TEAL, operator of the lunchroom, said the youth came in with the other students and asked for service. He said he refused it and asked them to leave, but they did not.

Hollowell drew out of Mr. Teal testimony that the students were properly attired, that they were sober and that their conduct was good.

Then he asked why the Negroes were not served.

"We have facilities in the other side of the building for colored . . . in the colored waiting room, Mr. Teal testified.

Patrolman J. V. Linn, one of the arresting officers, gave similar testimony about the conduct of the demonstrators.

The defendant himself said he went into the lunch room and requested service "because I thought it was a public place." He added that he had "heard something about a law, but I thought it was a public place. I mean, I wasn't well-versed on the law.

* * *

"NO ONE WAS responsible, no one encouraged me," he also said.

Judge Woolfolk probated the youth to his parents on condition that they take him back to his Birmingham, Ala., home and keep him there for a year. The judge said it was apparent he was under the influence of a student body which had deliberately violated the law.

The judge said that if the youth stayed here, he might get into further trouble which would require that he be sent to training school. And he added that he did not want to do that.

Judge Woolfolk also used the hearing as an opportunity to say that he "will not tolerate" discord, confusion or anything which will set off racial trouble in Atlanta.

"This is a serious situation. We are dealing with dynamite and we're not going to have (an explosion) here in Atlanta" he added.

* * *

THE JUDGE also suggested that encouragement by the Negro leadership of students in the violation of laws created disrespect for the law. He said an atmosphere had been created which had resulted in an increase in crime among Negro juveniles.

Similar groundwork for an appeal was also laid in a hearing before Fulton Civil Court Judge E. A. Wright on 18 demostrators who were arrested after they refused to leave the Fulton County Courthouse cafeteria and the State Capitol cafeteria.

Although no direct assertion was made on the constitutionality of the law at that time, the attorneys, through cross-examination of witnesses, brought out that the students were refused service because they were Negroes and because there were either no facilities to serve them or the facilities were located elsewhere.

* * *

THE ATTORNEYS also stressed in their questions that the two cafeterias are located on public property, that the cafeterias are leased from governments and that they are open to the public.

A similar line of questions was used in Atlanta Municipal Court hearings for 59 students arrested after they refused to leave lunchrooms at Union and Terminal Stations, City Hall and Trailways bus station.

Some of the managers admitted the Negroes were refused service because of their race, but others denied it. Clyde C. Harrison, manager of the Terminal Station lunch room, was one of the latter.

Mr. Harrison said he asked the Negroes to move into the main dining room where better facilities were available, but they refused.

Vote-Minded 8 Draft Care-For-Aged Bill

Cooper, 7 Other G.O.P. Senators, Explain Medical Program For Elderly Is Major Issue

By The Associated Press

Washington, April 7.—With an eye frankly on the national election campaign, Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky and seven other Republican senators Thursday proposed a medical-insurance plan for the aged.

At a news conference called to explain their bill, the Republican senators told reporters they regard health care for people over 65 as a major campaign issue, and said the G.O.P. must come up with a positive program.

Their plan would cost a subscriber anywhere from nothing up to $13 a month, depending on income. State agencies, with federal help, would pay the deficit to give private insurance firms a full $13 a month premium for each person covered.

Senator Cooper told the news conference there is no question about the need of older persons for help in meeting their medical and hospital costs and added:

"I think it is incumbent on the Administration and those of us in the minority party (in Congress) to present a positive program."

Other Sponsors Agree

Similar views were expressed by the other sponsors: Senators Jacob K. Javits of New York, George D. Aiken of Vermont, Clifford P. Case of New Jersey, Hiram L. Fong of Hawaii, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, Winston L. Prouty of Vermont, and Kenneth B. Keating of New York.

Scott said he hopes doctors will "study this proposal earnestly before going off half-cocked in opposing it."

All the G.O.P. senators said they consider their plan far superior to the bill of Representative Aime J. Forand (D., R. I.), which has been backed by many Democrats and labor unions. The Forand bill has been blocked in the House Ways and Means Committee, but Democrats refuse to concede it is dead.

Action Expected Soon

It would incorporate a medical-care program for retired persons into the Social Security setup, and raise Social Security taxes to pay for it.

Aiken told reporters he believes there is going to be Congressional action on the subject either this year or next.

The G.O.P. senators' bill is along the lines of a program being developed by Secretary of Welfare Flemming, but its sponsors conceded it lacks Administration backing.

Javits estimated it would cost the Federal Government $480,000,000 a year and he expressed fear the Administration would "bridle" at that.

Nixon Is Given Copy

Javits said a copy of the measure was given to Vice-President Nixon but that Nixon had neither encouraged nor discouraged the eight senators. Nixon, unopposed for the Republican presidential nomination, has been reported pressing for a G.O.P. program.

Under the bill introduced Thursday, a subscriber with an income of less than $500 a year would pay nothing. Those with incomes of between $500 and $1,000 would pay 50 cents a month, and the rate would go on up from there until the person with more than $5,600 income would pay the full $13 a month premium.

The plan, which would be voluntary, would be administered by State agencies which would have to be set up by the states. Javits said the coverage would vary in accordance with the type of contract signed by each State agency.

AGED-CARE BILL VOTED BY HOUSE

Passage, 380 to 23, Fails to Reflect Wide Opposition of Democratic Liberals

By JOHN D. MORRIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23—The House of Representatives rolled up a deceptively one-sided vote of 380 to 23 today for a Federal-state program of medical care for the needy aged.

The roll-call failed to reflect wide dissatisfaction among liberal Democrats with the limited nature and basic approach of the medical-care plan. With the House operating under "closed-rule" procedures when the bill was debated yesterday, there was no opportunity to offer amendments from the floor.

Many of those voting for the measure did so in the hope and expectation that the Senate would substitute a broader program keyed to the social security insurance system.

They were counting on the Senate Democratic leader, Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, to steer such a substitute to Senate passage.

Mr. Johnson has announced his advocacy of an insurance-type program financed by payroll taxes on employers and employes.

Substitute Bill Drafted

Democratic Senators Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma and Clinton Anderson of New Mexico are drafting substitute legislation to conform to those specifications, presumably with the majority leader's blessing. They declined today to disclose any details.

Senators Kerr and Anderson are members of the Finance Committee, which has jurisdiction. The committee, meeting tomorrowd is expected to agree to act promptly on the House bill, probably next week. In the interest of speed, public hearings are likely to be ruled out or held to a day or two.

Basically, the Johnson approach is the same as that embodied in liberal-Democratic bills such as one sponsored by Representative Aime J. Forand of Rhode Island.

The Forand bill, killed by the House Ways and Means Committee called for expansion of the Social Security insurange program to provide hospitalization and surgical care for pensioners. The measure would have increased Social Security payroll taxes to finance the cost, estimated by Mr. Forand at $1,200,000,000 a year.

Scope of House Bill

The House-approved bill differs fundamentally in that it contemplates benefits, through Federal grants to states, on a basis of need rather than as a matter of right.

In addition the grants would come from general treasury revenues, and the range and standards of benefits would be left to the states to determine within limits specified by the bill.

The House plan entails possible Federal and state outlays of $325,000,000 a year to provide medical care for persons over 65 who cannot pay for it themselves. If all states participated fully, about 10,000,000 would be eligible for help but no more than 1,000,000 would actually require medical services each year, according to sponsors' estimates.

The Federal Government would pay about $165,500,000 of the annual cost and the states about $159,500,000.

Aside from Senator Johnson, the rival Social Security approach is backed by the two announced candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination, Senators John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Stuart Symington of Missouri. Senator Kennedy issued a statement today deploring the House bill as little more than a gesture.

On passage today, 244 Democrats and 136 Republicans voted for the measure. Sixteen Democrats and seven Republicans opposed it.

In addition to the medical care plan, the bil lcontains a number of provisions liberalizing existing Social Security programs.

Eisenhower Chides Sen. Kennedy On Failure Of Care Of Aged Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower said Wednesday Sen. John F. Kennedy has only the Democrats to blame for failure to get through Congress the medical program for the aged that Kennedy wanted.

At his news conference, Eisenhower was told Kennedy had said the threat of an Eisenhower veto, plus Republican objections, had killed the proposal.

The President noted the Democrats have a 2-1 edge in Congress.

"So I don't know why the complaints," Eisenhower said. "They have got the majority—such great majorities. They can do anything they want to, if they get together."

Nineteen Southern Democrats joined with the Republicans Tuesday night in defeating 51-44 an amendment backed by Kennedy, the Democratic presidential candidate, and his vice-presidential running mate, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas. They sought to finance the medical aid through Social Security taxes.

While he was at it, Eisenhower seemed also to knock out, or at least jar, a Republican contention that only Vice President Richard M. Nixon, with his role in the administration, has had the executive experience needed by anyone applying for the White House job.

For, when he was asked about some of the big decisions Nixon has participated in, Eisenhower said: "I don't see why people can't understand this. No one can make a decision except me—if it is in the national executive area. I have all sorts of advisers, and one of the principal ones is Mr. Nixon."

A reporter kept pressing, saying: "We understand that the power of decision is entirely yours, Mr. President. I just wondered if you could give us an example of a major idea of his—Nixon's—that you had adopted in that role, as the decider and final—"

Here Eisenhower interrupted with: "If you give me a week, I might think of one. I don't remember."

As usual, the news conference ranged all over the world. It travelled from Cuba—"by no means do I want to admit, or charge, that this situation is irretrievable"—to Francis Gary Powers, convicted by the Soviet Union as a spy.

"I had hoped for less," Eisenhower said of Powers' 10-year sentence.

But mostly the session dealt with politics, and the presidential campaign.

Here's the way Eisenhower views the political scene:

ISSUES — Domestically, Eisenhower said, the issues will be the farm program and sound money, "preventing the debasement of our currency." But he said foreign affairs will be discussed, too, and he's sorry about that.

BENSON—Eisenhower was told that a claim has been made that the administration, including Nixon and Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, has brought disaster to the farmers. Would he like to comment?

"To my mind," Eisenhower said, this is "a distortion that is used for political purposes, and nothing else."

CONGRESS PASSES CUBA SUGAR BILL, THEN QUITS TILL AUGUST

Compromise Approved After an All-Night Wrangle—President to Set Quota

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3 — A weary Congress recessed this morning after an all-night wrangle over reduction of Cuba's share in the United States sugar market.

The Senate and House, after batting conflicting versions of the bill back and forth all night, finally agreed on a compromise. It lets the President set the Cuban sugar quota at any figure he wants until next March 31.

Most of any cuts in Cuba's normal shipments would be made up by imports from fifteen other foreign countries. This was a defeat for the beet-sugar lobby, which had been trying to get a bigger share of the domestic market.

[There was no official reaction on Havana to the passage of the bill. However, Premier Fidel Castro's Government is expected to carry out its threat to seize additional American-owned property if Cuba's quota is cut.]

Senate Met 22 Hours

The Senate, which met at 10 A. M. yesterday, sat for more than twenty-two hours before quitting at 8:33 this morning. The House began at noon yesterday and wound up at 8:51 A. M. today.

Both houses will be back after the national political conventions. The House voted to return Aug. 15. The Senate agreed to return a week earlier, on Aug. 8.

Most of the controversial business remains to be done in the post-convention session. The chief bill pased in this session so far is the Civil Rights Act of 1960.

Federal aid for schools, an increase in the minimum wage, medical aid for the elderly and housing are the big items left suspended during the recess. Also put off was a decision on the size of the foreign-aid appropriation.

Domestic Market Controlled

The sugar legislation was provoked by the increasingly anti-United States character of Premier Castro's revolutionary regime in Cuba.

The House fight and its long determination not to yield was led by Representative Harold D. Cooley, Democrat of North Carolina. Mr. Cooley heads the Agriculture Committee, which drew up the House bill.

The Sugar Act of 1948 controls all sugar sales in this country. It allots quotas to domestic producers and those in various countries abroad and provides for a uniform price about 2 cents above the world sugar market price.

Sugar Curb Voted, 84-0, By Senate

New Bill Must Return to House

By Don Irwin

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Senate today passed a resolution giving President Eisenhower authority to cut Cuban sugar quotas for the remainder of this year. The action came as Congress drove for a temporary adjournment tonight over the political conventions.

The Senate's 84-to-0 vote followed brief debate over the merits of a simplified version of a resolution approved yesterday by the Senate Finance Committee. It is the Senate's alternative to a House-passed bill that gives President Eisenhower discretion to set Cuban sugar quotas for the next eighteen months and adds a year to the life of Federal sugar controls that expire Dec. 31.

The Senate-House differences over the best way to insure the President's freedom to use sugar quotas as an economic weapon against the increasingly hostile Havana regime of Premier Fidel Castro was the principal barrier to temporary adjournment of Congress over the July convention season.

Back in August

The adjournment will bring Congress back early in August for a post-convention session that promises to be as hot as the midsummer August weather. The row over the sugar bill took shape yesterday when House leaders served notice that the Senate would face a fight if it undertook to alter the version that the House had just passed 394-to-0. The House reaction to the Senate's decision was not immediately available.

On another international front, a threat of "extended debate" stalled until August Senate consideration of the twelve-nation Antarctic treaty, which commits the United States, Russia and ten other nations to peaceful co-operative development of the Polar continent.

Sens. Richard B. Russell, D., Ga., and Ernest Gruening, D., Alaska, warned that they would talk against the treaty on the ground that it expunges American teritorial claims in Antarctica. In the face of this well timed threat, the Foreign Relations Committee chairman, Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., proposed that consideration be put off to the August session.

Potential friction was averted on the timing of that session by an informal compromise between Senate and House leaders. The Senate on Thursday accepted the proposal of its majority leader, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, D., Tex., that it adjourn today until Monday, Aug. 8. Leaders of the more expeditious House favor an Aug. 15 return date. Speaker Sam Rayburn, D., Tex., told reporters an accommodation had been reached on the final form of an adjournment resolution that will permit each house to return on its chosen date when it passes as one of the final items of business.

Key Issues Listed

The Johnson-Rayburn leadership has picked Labor Day, Sept. 5, as the tentative target date for final adjournment of a session that is sure to be at least as preoccupied with the election campaign as with legislation. The complexity and high political voltage of the proposed agenda for that session suggest that the leaders will do well if they can get their program enacted within the time limit.

The highest-priority items reserved for August consideration are all potentially loaded with controversy and consequent delay. They are:

1. Medical care for the aged: A plan for a limited state-Federal matched-money to care for as many as 1,000,000 minimum-income persons yearly is part of a House-passed Social Security Bill on which the Senate Finance Committee started hearings last Wednesday. Pending in the Senate are five alternative proposals, all much more comprehensive. When and if the Senate accepts a liberalized substitute for the House plan there will still be difficulties in bringing it back for House action because of almost certain opposition on the conservative-run House Rules Committee.

School Aid

2. Federal aid for school construction: The Rules Committee has blocked a Senate request for a conference to reconcile conflicting House and Senate bills, both of which contain features that could bring a Presidential veto. To reach a final decision, it may be necessary to use unorthodox procedures to bypass the Rules Committee, which normally channels all bills to the House floor.

3. Minimum wage: The House passed a "minimum" bill on Thursday that raises the wage floor from $1 to $1.15 an hour, but a serious blunder in drafting makes its reconsideration imperative. The Senate Labor Committee has cleared a bill that sets a $1.25-an-hour wage floor, but it faces the certain prospect of a vigorous conservative effort to scale it down or talk it to death.

4. Housing: A $1,350,000,000 omnibus bill has bogged down in the House Rules Committee. A similar, but not identical bill has cleared the Senate Finance Committee, but final action may well depend once again on by-passing the Rules Committee.

A final controversial entry for the August session may well be some form of farm legislation, a project that died last month when the House voted down a limited Senate bill to cut wheat acreage without changing price supports. However, it sounded today as if Sen. Johnson were trying to head off a new row on farm legislation when he proposed that farm leaders "sit down together" to work out programs geared to individual commodities.

The Majority Leader is an all-out contender for the Democratic Presidential nomination and it could be that he will return to Washington as a leader-candidate out to marshal Democratic majorities behind a program to help his personal campaign. If he fails at the convention, he will still have a key responsibility in driving through a list of legislative achievements to make a campaign record.

The assignment is doubly essential because the session thus far has produced only one standout piece of legislation: The Civil Rights Bill, which stalled most other legislative action during the two months that were required to drive and compromise it past Southern resistance in both houses.

The session thus far has also seen:

Enactment over President Eisenhower's veto of a $740,000,000 pay raise for 1,570,000 government workers.

Approval of the new security treaty with Japan against a background of Leftist-led student riots in Tokyo.

Passage of a $251,000,000 bill to aid depressed areas that President Eisenhower later vetoed as unjustifiably costly.

Passage of most key appropriations bills, although final action on measures providing funds for the State Department and the mutual security program were deferred to August. A flow of money to supply both budgets in the new fiscal year that started yesterday was assured by enactment of "continuing resolutions," which keep existing programs financed at present levels pending new appropriations.

House passes limited aged health care bill

The Birmingham News

WASHINGTON, June 23—(AP)—The House today passed a limited program of health care for some of the aged.

The measure now goes to the Senate where advocates of broader plans of health care hope to expand it. A 380-28 roll call vote approved the bill.

The House debated the bill yesterday and gave it indirect approval then by shouting down a motion to send it back to committee. Such a move would have killed it.

The formal roll call vote was held over until today to give absent members an opportunity to record their positions. Some members were attending funeral services for the late Rep. Douglas H. Elliott (R., Pa.).

The health program is the most controversial part of a long bill to amend the Social Security laws. The House plan is admittedly a minimum measure, but was the only one able to muster a majority of supporters in the House ways and means committee after eight weeks of disputes.

IT WOULD SET UP a state-federal program, applying to persons 65 and older who are not actually on public relief, but so close to the border that they could not meet heavy medical expenses. An estimated 500,000 to a million persons a year might actually receive benefits.

Rep. Aime J. Forand (D., R. I.), author of a bill to provide hospitalization and other benefits to some 12 million Social Security retirees, denounced the House measure as "a sham." But he urged votes for the omnibus bill nevertheless, saying the other Social Security changes are needed and the health portion "won't hurt, although it won't help."

House backers of a broader program looked to the Senate to send back a bill sufficiently amended so that a substantially more comprehensive health section could be worked out in conference.

But Congress' push to adjourn early in July led to some speculation that the legislation might die without agreement.

The bill would also extend Social Security disability benefits without the present age qualifications, enable a number of additional widows to be covered in the old age program, increase allotments to some children of deceased workers, and bring self-employed physicians into the retirement system.

Health Bill Rushed To Completion

Jackson Daily News

Jackson, Miss

Mar, 8-26-60

Social Security Measure Would Assist Aged Needy

WASHINGTON (AP)—A compromise Social Security bill containing increased federal grants to the states for medical bills of needy old persons comes up for final congressional action today.

The measure, worked out late Thursday by Senate-House conferees, was expected to sail through the House with no trouble.

More argument was likely in the Senate, since the conferees cut or eliminated seevral provisions voted by that branch.

The final form of the legislation contains not only the limited medical care plan for the elderly, but also a number of minor liberalizations in Social Security benefits.

However, the conferees knocked out entirely a major Senate change which would have permitted men to start drawing Social Security retirement benefits at age 62, but at a lower level than if they had waited to 65. Women now have this privilege.

CEILING CHANGE

Major changes were made, also, higher payroll taxes to pay for them.

Under the medical care plan in the bill, an estimated 200 million dollars in annual federal grants would be paid to the states at the outset to help meet medical costs of low-income elderly persons.

The benefits would go to 2,400,000 persons now on the old age assistance rolls and would be available for possibly 10 million more who do not get assistance checks but have incomes too low to handle medical expenses.

The conferees knocked out an amendment inserted on the Senate floor by Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La) to make the mentally ill and tuberculosis patients eligible for this new assistance.

The compromise bill contains liberalizations of the Social Security disability program. A major change is the removal of the age 50 restriction on payments.

In another Senate provision which would have let individuals earn up to $1,800 a year anf still draw full retirement payments. The present limit is $1,200.

Substituted for this was a schedule under which the $1,200 ceiling would be retained but the individual would suffer a reduction of $1 in benefits for each $2 earned up to $1,500. Above $1,500, there would be a $1 reduction for each $1 in earnings.

This would take the place of the present provision under which the person eligible for retirement loses, on earnings above $1,200, one month's benefits for each $80 that he earns.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va), heading the Senate conferees, said these two decisions were made because the administration objected that the Senate provisions would draw heavily on the Social Security trust fund and might require

Housing Bill Passes Without Rights Piece

Northern, Southern Democrats Kill GOP Amendment To Bar Housing Bias

By VINCENT J. BURKE
(United Press International)

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The House approved a billion-dollar Democratic housing bill Thursday after defeating a Republican civil rights amendment whcih would have spelled death for the measure.

President Eisenhower is almost certain to veto the legislation if it is approved by the Senate and sent to the White House. Senate hearings on housing legislation will begin next month.

The final House vote was 214 to 163. It followed a crucial test in which northern and southern Democrats joined in a 235 to 139 roll call vote to defeat a GOP amendment that would have barred racial discrimination in sales of the 70,000 new houses that would be built under the bill.

The measure would provide one billion dollars from the U. S. Treasury for mortgage money to stimulate home building. The funds would be used to purchase FHA and VA mortgages of $13,800 or less on new houses.

REPUBLICANS ATTACK

In buying such mortgages, the government would be required to pay 100 cents on the dollar, even though their market value is lower.

Opponents assailed the bill as a "fiscally irresponsible budget-buster." Backers defended it as a bulwark against economic recession.

Republicans admitted home building is lagging behind last year. But they denied there was any emergency and attacked the bill as a "windfall" for homebuilders.

Some supporters of the measure maintained it was necessary to relieve the "tight money" squeeze which has resulted in big discounts in the market value of government - backed mortgages carrying fixed interest rates.

CALLS PARLIAMENTARY TRICK

Adoption of the anti-discrimination amendment undoubtedly would have alienated the bill's southern Democratic supporters, thus enabling Republicans to combine with them and defeat the bill on final passage.

But southerners joined their northern colleagues in voting against the GOP proposal after Housing Subcommittee Chairman Albert Rains D-Ala. announced it as a "parliamentary trick" aimed at scuttling the bill.

The sponsor, Rep. Alvin M. Bentley R-Mich., countered he was making a sincere attempt to attack racial discrimination. He said he would vote for the bill if the amendment was adopted.

After Bentley's amendment was tentatively defeated on a non-record vote, Rep. Gordon L. McDonough R-Calif. attempted to attack it to a motion to send the bill back to committee.

It was on this motion that the roll call was held, with 225 Democrats and 10 Republicans successfully opposing the maneuver and 126 Republicans and 14 Democrats for it.

HOUSING-AID BILL BLOCKED IN HOUSE

Committee Dims Hope of '60 Action—Excise Extension Is Sent to White House

By JOHN D. MORRIS
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28—The House Rules Committee shelved one high-priority bill and cleared another today as Congress sought to build up a head of steam for an adjournment drive.

An omnibus $1,365,000,000 housing measure was set aside and perhaps killed by the committee, through which all major legislation ordinarily must pass on its way to the floor.

A few hours later, the committee met in a special session and cleared a bill broadening the wage-hour law's coverage and raising the minimum wage gradually from $1 to $1.25 an hour.

The Senate, meanwhile, completed Congressional action on a bill continuing $4,000,000,000 of corporation and excise (sales) taxes for another year.

The measure, requested by the Administration, also puts a $293,000,000,000 temporary ceiling on the national debt until July 1, 1961. The new ceiling replaces an expiring limit of $295,000,000,000.

During the day House and Senate conferees agreed on a military spending bill. Included in the bill were funds for a super carrier for which the Administration had waged a two-year battle.

The housing and wage-hour bills are among several politically appealing measures that leaders of the Democratic Congress have been vigorously pushing. The aim is to build a legislative record helpful to the party's Presidential candidate.

The Senate Finance Committee agreed today to limit hearings on another similar appealing bill to two days, starting tomorrow. The measure calls for a Federal-state program of medical care for the aged.

The three bills, with a fourth calling for Federal grants for school construction, are the major obstacles to adjournment of Congress before the national political conventions. The Democratic convention opens on July 11 and the Republican on July 25.

School Bill Delayed

So far, the House Rules Committee has refused to allow the school bill to go to a Senate-House conference to adjust differences between versions passed by the House and Senate.

The pace of legislative action continued to be slow, considering the adjournment fever. It produced new speculation over the possibility that Congress, failing to complete its work before the conventions, would return in August.

The Senate Democratic Leader, Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, mentioned such a possibility to reporters but said he was still working for adjournment next week.

He said he had polled twenty-five Senators on the question and seventeen of them "do not feel we can get through." He reported much sentiment for taking more time for hearings and debate on among other issues.

Mr. Johnson and the Senate Republican leader, Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, agreed that the outlook would probably be clear by the end of this week. Mr. Dirksen sized up the chances as "about even Stephen" between winding up the session and returning after the conventions.

A Strategy Discerned

Some skeptics suggested that Senator Johnson might be using a psychological tactic to speed legislative wheels and effect a pre-convention adjournment by creating fears of a politically tinged midsummer session.

It was suggested that Senator Dirksen might be using a similar tactic in hopes of winning modification or abandonment of legislation distasteful to the Republican Administration.

Mr. Dirksen and the house Republican leader, Representative Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, expressed hope of adjournment next week as they emerged from their weekly White House legislative conference with President Eisenhower. Mr. Halleck reported that the conference had covered a wide range of legislation, including a recently passed 7½ per cent pay raise for Federal employes. He told questioners that "the conversation was such as to lead us to believe the [pay-raise] bill probably would be vetoed."

He said he hoped the veto would not be overridden, "but I wouldn't make a flat prediction."

Usual Coalition Prevails

A 6-to-6 tie vote in the House Rules Committee bottled up the omnibus housing bill. The panel's usual six-man coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats prevented proponents from achieving a majority required for clearance.

Sponsors were not optimistic over the possibility of bypassing the committee or obtaining favorable reconsideration of the housing issue.

Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, Speaker and Democratic leader of the House, was credited with exerting pressure that broke the committee's resistance to the minimum-wage bill. Just before the special meeting was called, Mr. Rayburn conferred privately with the committee's chairman, Representative Howard W. Smith, Democrat of Virginia.

The bill is expected to be called up in the House tomorrow or Thursday.

Human-Rights Bill Sent Combs

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Commission Could Investigate Racial-Discrimination Complaints

Fri 3-18-60 34b

The Courier-Journal Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., March 17.—A bill designed to reduce racial strife in Kentucky was given 22-to-10 passage by the Senate Thursday.

The measure, House Bill 163, now goes to the Governor for his signature. The bill was sponsored by Louisville Democrat William Childress, the only Negro in the 1960 Assembly.

The measure creates a human-rights commission of 11 members, appointed by the Governor, one from each Congressional district, and three from the state at large.

Can Investigate Complaints

The commission is authorized to investigate complaints of racial discrimination A total of $25,000 is appropriated for it for the next two years.

A House amendment requires the commission to remain a forum for minority groups to seek peaceful solution of racial problems.

The commission is expressly forbidden by the House amendment to do anything designed to result in forced integration.

No Action Seen On Lobbying Bill

Move To Modify IRS Deductions Expected To Falter In Adjournment Rush

From The Comercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGON, June 21. — A move to modify an Internal Revenue Service regulation restricting tax deductions on legislative lobbying expenses is apt to falter in the congressional rush to adjourn.

Supporters Tuesday saw little chance for passage at this session of a bill by Representative Hale Boggs (D., La.) to revise the IRS regulation.

Prohibits Deductions

Issued last December, the regulation has been interpreted as prohibiting deduction for income tax purposes of expenses incurred by individuals in appearing before congressional or state legislative committees on public questions.

The regulation still permits such deductions for appearances before Federal and state regulatory bodies.

The Boggs bill has been reported by the House Ways and Means Committee but is given little chance for final enactment at this session, now expected to end around July 2.

Chairman Declines Comment

Representative Wilbur Mills (D., Ark.), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, declined to comment on the issue at this time.

However, a new move to modify the regulation is expected to be begun when Congress reconvenes next January.

The IRS regulation has been attacked by some newspapers as an interference with freedom of speech because paid advertisements expressing an individual or firm's views on public issues now are regarded as nondeductible for tax purposes in some instances.

Wait Til Next Year?

The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla. Sat. 10-1-60
1340
1-7-A

Lobbyists Struck Out On Congress Of 1960

By Congressional Quarterly

WASHINGTON — Many of the well-known lobby groups in Washington classify the 1960 Congressional session as one they would like to forget.

Among the unfortunate few that viewed the session as a total loss were such big-name organizations as the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Americans for Democratic Action and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

To find out how the pressure groups fared in 1960, Congressional Quarterly polled 34 organizations repesenting a cross-section of legislative interests. Here is a sample of some of the comments made by lobby spokesmen:

★ ★ ★

Americans for Democratic Action — "Every attempt at creative legislative innovation was stifled." ADA deplored Congress' failure to enact a strong civil rights bill, a federal health program for the aged to be financed through Social Security, aid to education, urban renewal and a broader minimum wage legislation.

NAACP — "Pussyfooting and surrender . . . are suitable epitaphs for the 86th Congress . . . bold leadership was conspiciously absent in both parties." The civil rights bill that was enacted "falls far short of what is needed in this critical period."

AFL-CIO — "Every major piece of legislation has failed of enactment." The 13-million-member federation lobbied in vain for a school bill, minimum wage legislation, the Social Security approach for aged medical care, public housing legislation setting up minimum federal standards for unemployment compensation, a bill to aid chronically depressed labor-surplus areas and a strong civil rights measure.

National Education Association — Congress' failure to enact a school-support bill was "a tragedy for the Nation."

★ ★ ★

NOT ALL of the groups polled were as critical of Congress' performance during 1960. The one that came closest to expressing complete satisfaction was the Government Employees Council. The Council, which represents 24 postal and federal employee unions, advised it members that they had "good reason to be proud" of the GEC's lobbying campaign. The Council demonstrated its influence in Congress by rounding up enough votes to override a Presidential veto of a measure proving generous pay raises for half a million government workers. It was only the second time in President Eisenhower's eight-year Administration that Congress had overridden a veto.

Lobbies representing big business — the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., the National Association of Manufacturers and others — were grateful that Congress refused to broaden minimum wage legislation and had demonstrated its "fiscal responsibility" by rejecting a school-aid bill, depressed areas legislation and compulsory health insurance for the aged.

The business groups failed, however, to gain approval for some of their own proposals, notably a bill to permit self-employed persons to defer tax payments on income set aside for retirement purposes.

★ ★ ★

THE FARM lobby, divided into two rival factions, each submitting ambitious proposals to solve the nation's No. 1 farm problem — the wheat surplus. On one side was the American Farm Bureau Federation, the largest of the farm groups; opposing the Farm Bureau were the National Farmers Union and the National Grange. Neither side was successful.

Two groups interested in housing — the National Assn. of Home Builders and the National Association of Real Estate Boards — expressed satisfaction that Congress did not enact a bill to permit secondary boycotts at construction sites.

Two public power groups — the American Public Power Association and the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association — were pleased that Congress increased appropriations for government power projects and rural electrification.

Since Congress enacted no major legislation in the transportation field, the transportation lobby was relatively quiet. The American Merchant Marine Institute was gratified to get government subsidies for ship construction raised from 50 to 55 per cent of the cost of the vessel.

SEGREGATION BILLS GET FINAL APPROVAL

La. Registrar Proposal Amended by Senate

(Legislative digest in Sec. 3, Page 16.)

By ROBERT WAGNER
(Times-Pacayune Staff Correspondent)

BATON ROUGE, La. — The state Senate Thursday gave final passage to 26 "segregation" bills covering school segregation, voter registration, and welfare requirements.

Most bills were unanimously approved, but opposition developed to a bill to overhaul voter qualifications, restricting suffrage among illiterates, parents of illegitimate children, and persons convicted of misdemeanors.

Senators also forced segrega- Cane, sugested the bill was that would have removed a present law that voter registrars must resign at least 12 months before being elected or appointed to another office.

Sen. B. H. Rodgers of Grand Cane suggested the bill was bearing a "false label," and was not a bona fide "segregation" bill. "I think this is a kind of sneak" bill for the voter registrars, he said.

Rep. John Garrett, chairman of the segregation committee, acknowledged the bill had been prepared by district attorneys and registrars, although it was approved by the segregation committee and the administration.

RESIST MOVE

Segregation leaders at first stoutly resisted the move to have the bill amended, but succumbed as the pressure mount-

(Other legislative stories in Sec. 1, Pages 3, 17, 19.)

ed. It was amended to accommodate only registrars removed through federal action.

The bill appeared to be of special interest to Dist. Atty. Leander H. Perez of Plaquemines parish, who carefully scrutinized the amendment before it was sent to the Senator.

Orleans Sen. Adrian Duplantier was the first to suggest the controversial bill was not a bona fide "segregation" bill. He also proposed amendments to the voter qualification bill, but they were defeated.

In another lengthy, eloquent speech Duplanter suggested that many of the "segregation" bills were "harmless, but probably would do little to solve Louisiana's acute problems on the issue.

"We have reached the time wnen we can no longer hide our heads in the sand about this problem," he said.

"Unlike the ostrich, we are hiding our heads, not in the sand, but in statutes like this, which do no harm, but do not solve the problem."

APPROVED BY HOUSE

The bills under consideration were previously approved by the House of Representatives and were among about 40 "segregation" bills sponsored by the segregation committee and the administration.

In his speech, Duplantier referred particularly to a bill that would give the governor power to order all public schools in the state closed, if any schools have been fully, or partially integrated.

The bill was unanimously approved. Duplantier voted for it on the basis it was "harmless," but "not because I believe it to be the answer to our problem."

Major controversy centered upon the so-called "voter registration bill," a constitutional amendment that will have to be approved by the voters at the polls in November.

Disputed features of the bill included a provision that persons convicted of a misdemeanor would, under certain conditions, be ineligible to vote.

Duplantier tried to get the bill amended so it would not apply to past convictions on misdemeanors, but only to future ones. "This is a fundamental principle of American Democracy," he said.

PROPOSAL LOSES

His proposed amendment was defeated, 11-24, after Sen. Speedy O. Long, who handled the bills, objected.

Duplantier also sought amendment of a provision that persons living in a common-law marriage, or conceiving or bearing illegitimate children could be disqualified.

He asked that the bill provide that anyone disqualified on these premises shall first be convicted of the offenses. "Even if you commit a murder, you have to be convicted of it," he said, to be disqualified.

This amendment was also rejected. Bill sponsors said the governor was opposed to any changes in his voter registration bill, and had made this statement as late as 11:22 a.m. Thursday.

After Duplantier's amendments failed, New Orleans Sen. Charles Deichmann proposed an amendment which, he said, would exempt from the misdemeanors thase "volations that city people get into from time to time."

LONG OBJECTS

He said the exemption from traffic and game law violations "took good care of the country boys" but not the city people, who he said, were "subject to political purges from time to time by registrars."

Sen. Long objected, and Deichmann's amendment was turned down down, 6-28. Later, one senator was heard observing that under the bill very few persons in New Orleans' second ward would be able to vote.

The only other bill to which objection was raised was a measure to set up welfare audit teams to investigate eligibility of welfare recipients.

"Don't they already have that authority?" asked Jennings Sen. A. C. Clemons Jr. Long said they might have, but the bill would make doubly sure they had it. Clemons and Deichmann oposed the bill.

In his address to the Senate, Duplantier said many New Orleans residents have left the city because of the threatened school trouble.

AGAINST MIXING

"I wish to emphasize at the outset that I deplore as strongly as any of you that the US supreme court upset the separate but equal doctrine, invading deeply into states-rights.

"This has precipitated trouble throughout the South. I am no integrationist. On the contrary, I am a strong advocate of states rights and segregation.

"We in New Orleans face this problem very, very soon. Permit me to mention some of the problems caused by the mere threat facing us. Many residents have already moved out of the city, rather than have no schools.

"Others are making firm plans to break up their families to send their children to other states, to stay with relatives and friends.

"Our universities have reported difficulties securing professors from out of state to fill vacancies. People don't want to go to a state hat's going to have trouble. These are only a few of the very, very serious consequences.

"And the schools are not yet closed. It is merely a threat. Imagine the tremendous impact, if our schools are actually closed."

"I have had more contact with my constituents over this problem, than with any other problem. It has worried me tremendously."

Duplantier said he has received "letter after letter, post card after post card from worried, frantic parents." He cited resolutions by various church groups, and parents co-operatives to keep schools open.

QUOTES OFFICIAL

He quoted the president of the Orleans school board (Lloyd J. R. Hiner) as saying there was no alternative but to conform with the order to integrate the schools.

He added that the federal court judge, J. Skelly Wright, who had ordered integration of Orleans first grade classes would be willing to go along with something "more palatable to the people."

Apparently still quoting the school board president, Duplantier said the judge would be "a little bit more reasonable."

Duplantier indicated it might be a question of having token integration, or having "calamitous consequences," not having any kind of a public school system.

He quoted a resolution of the Oak Park Presbyterian church that referred to the "lack of leadership" in handling the New Orleans situation.

The New Orleans senator said he had discussed the matter several times with Gov. Davis, and, "in fairness, I must say he is aware of the grave responsibility that rests upon his shoulders."

He urged others to assist the governor in reaching a wise solution to the problem, "but believe me it will take something more than the legislation such as this to do it."

Presents Statement of Va. Governor

Duplantier also presented a statement from Gov. J. Lindsay Almond of Virginia, in 1959, as follows:

"The time for hurling the firebrands of criticism, charges and countercharges and recriminations has passed. The time has arrived to take stock, not of theory and indulgence in wishful thinking, but in actual conditions and realities, and the laborious and soundest procedures within the limitations of our genius to devise for the present and future welfare of our state.

"We must not allow the welfare of our children and the future of our state to be victimized by the bitterness of disappointment, the pang of frustration, the demon of hate, and threat of political purge, appeal to base passions and prejudices, and the stirring of emotions productive of violence and disorder.

"It is your sacred responsibility and mine, the responsibility of those whom you elect to positions of high trust, to face the issues squarely and honestly, and to dedicate every energy and talent to a constructive resolution consistent with honor and under the aegis of law.

"No error could be more grave, no mistake more costly, no travesty more tragic, no curse more productive of woe, than to succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and dependency, and the dungeons of delinquency."

In response to Duplantier's speech, Sen. Long said: "There's not a member of this Senate naive enough to believe this is the answer to the whole problem.

"But the attorneys fighting the case down there (in New Orleans) hoped this legislation would strengthen their cause . . ."

Here is a summary of the school segregation measures given final passage Thursday by the Senate:

La. Solons In Spree OK 16 Hate Laws

BATON ROUGE — The Louisiana State Legislature, in an eight-week session called "incredibly ridiculous" by observers, indulged in a spree of passing anti-Negro measures before ending its activities two weeks ago.

Gov. Jimmie Davis compounded the legislative race hate by signing 16 of the measures into law.

Citizens in only a precious few states would have remained silent at so blatant a display of pure and unadulterated bigotry. But only a few mild protests have come from Louisianians.

Among the segregation bills signed by Governor Davis was a proposal authorizing the Governor to close all public schools when any public school has been racially integrated by court order.

ANOTHER would provide for the closing by the Governor of any public school in the state in case of disorderly riots or violence.

Other segregation bills awaiting the Governor's signature include one which caused a hardened Negrophobist, in a rare moment of lucidity, to shudder.

This bill would deny the franchise to illiterates. It was passed despite the revelation that there are more white illiterates than Negro illiterates on the voting lists. One legislator opposed because such legislation would remove his own mother from the voting rolls.

Segregation bills signed last week are:
House Bill 358—Providing that the Attorney General shall be attorney and legal adviser for registrars of voters.
HB359—Requiring registrars of voters to comply with registration and election laws of the State of Louisiana.

HB468—Changing from discretionary to mandatory the right of local school boards to prescribe rules relative to assignment and transfer of pupils.

HB499—Authorizing the governor to close all public schools when any public school or system is, by court order, racially integrated.

HB877—Providing the dedication of real property to the public for public school purposes.

HB1069—Amending the revised statutes providing for the designation of the race of each candidate for public office.

HB1065—Amending the revised statutes relative to the certification of a child's age and race upon entering school.

HB1066—Providing for the closing by the governor of any public school in the state in case of disorder, riots or violence.

HB1068—Requiring all transportation companies to adopt regulations for the seating of passengers.

HB1069—Changed the definition of flag desecration so as to include the flag of the Confederate States of America.

HB1325—Amending the revised statutes to require a photograph of the licensee upon all driver's licenses.

HB1363—Providing for the closing of any trade school operated by the state in case of disorder, riots or violence.

HB1364—Providing for the creation of a method of classification of public trade and special school facilities operated by the state.

HB1365—Prohibiting the furnishing of supplies or funds to schools which have been racially integrated.

HB1367—Authorizing the governor to close trade and special school when such schools are integrated by court order.

Public schools in New Orleans have been ordered by the Federal Court to integrate beginning with the September term. Public schools in East Baton Rouge and St. Helena Parishes are under similar order but no dates have been set. Also ordered to integrate are several state-operated trade schools.

The segregation bills, all enacted after the Federal Court orders had been handed down, were for the purpose of nullifying the court's mandate.

15 SEGREGATION BILLS PASSED BY HOUSE

Fifteen new segregation bills were passed recently by the Louisiana House which included measures authorizing the governor to shut any schools threatened with riots or disorders.

All of the bills approved by the House were passed without any dissenting votes.

Among the bills headed to Senate: House Bill 500 - Authorizes Legislature to classify schools throughout the State as white or Negro; House Bill 1066 - Provide for closing by governor of any school in case of riots, disorder or violence; House Bill 1363 - Directs governor to close any trade or special school threatened by riots or disorders; House Bill 1364 - Provide for classification of trade or special schools, for purposes of maintaining segregation; House Bill 1365 - Prohibit use of state funds for state-supported trade or special schools in event of integration with provisions for reopening under segregated basis; House Bill 1058 - Simplified steps in voter registration when a voter changes from one ward to another; House Bill 1061 - Provide for designation of candidate's race on the ballot; House Bill 1063 - Require that a parish school board election, except in New Orleans, must have a runoff if no candidate gets a majority; House Bill 1064 - Require runoff elections for school board in New Orleans; House Bill 1065 - Tightens law requiring certification of age for child entering school for the first time; House Bill 1068 - Require bus companies, street car firms and others carrying passengers for hire adopt regulations for seating of passengers; House Bill 1069 - Include the Confederate flag in provisions of laws against flag desecration; and another which requires people filing suits against state officials to post bonds covering court costs and attorneys fees to pay them in case the plaintiff loses.

AFFAIRS OF STATE

Bills To Aid Segregation

The Clarion-Ledger, Jackson Daily News, Sun.
6/12/60 Jackson, Miss

BY CHARLES M. HILLS
Clarion-Ledger Staff Writer

At least 21 bills were approved by the 1960 legislature looking to the maintenance of segregation in this state and seeking to thwart any attempts to integrate.

The State Sovereignty Commission has the measures under study and stands ready to take advantage of any or all on appropriate occasion.

We noted a few days ago that Director Albert Jones had copies of the measures, as approved by the governor, spread upon his desk in study.

Many of the acts have to do with school de-segragation and perhaps are the most important.

Several, passed in great haste toward the close of the 1960 legislative term, face up to what was at the time a seeming emergency, as sit-down demonstrations by blacks threatened around the South and in some northern sectors.

Perhaps old Harry S. Truman's blast at the sit-downers put the quietus to this type of violation of law and the rights of society which the Negroes sought to call peaceable resistance, as if any resistance could be termed peaceful.

JUST THE SAME

Be this as it may, the legislature didn't anticipate the ex-president's blast at the NAACP actions and went ahead and passed bills applying to all races as regards "peaceful" resistance.

In Mississippi, present laws would soon end the so-called peaceful demonstrations. So, we are prepared to some extent anyway.

While publicized at the time, there were so many of the anti-integration acts approved by the 1960 legislature that we think it informative to look over the Sovereignty Commission's shoulder and enumerate them at this time.

For instance, there are four senate bills and a senate concurrent resolution which we think fit to mention:

Senate Bill 1923, by Sen. George Yarbrough, Red Banks, president pro tem, authroizes school boards of trustees to close any one or more or all schools in the district in case of attempts to integrate. Transfer of pupils is allowed.

COMPLETE ATTENTION

Another act by Yarbrough, SB 1980, provides that no child may attend a school outside his own district, unless lawfully transferred. In other words, the stunts pulled in New York, sending Negroes out of their home areas to inflict upon white school districts, is prohibited in this state.

Still another Yarbrough measure, SB 2010, provides that parents or guardians may accompany any child seeking enrollment in school. Teachers may require such accompanyment, so nobody will be fooled as to color or design.

Then, there is SB 1907, which applies to court appointments of guardians, which has to do with who sends a child where.

CONSTITUTION

Sen. Yarbrough also has two constitutional amendments, coming up for a vote of the people Nov. 8.

Concurrent Resolution 143 (Senate) provides for the maintenance and establishment of free public schools, for children within ages of 6 and 21 years, by taxation or otherwise.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 147, would amend the state constitution to provide as an additional qualification to register for the purpose of becoming a qualified elector, a person shall be of good moral character. The federal government has been attacking state's election laws.

House Speaker Walter Sillers Bolivar, was author of HCR 43 the constitutional amendmen placing the "right-to-work" law i the constitution, and, it is said t have segregation inferences.

Then, there is HCR 23, B Rep. Maurice Black, Carroll which would amend the consti tution so as to authorize the leg islature to fix the qualification of grand and petit jurors.

14 HOUSE BILLS

Reps. Thompson McClellan, Clay and Wilburn Hooker, Holmes, secured passage of seven bills (hurriedly) when the sit-down strikes came up.

Included are:

HB 431, prohibiting obstruction of sidewalks, streets, highways or other passageways, with $500 fine and 6 months in jail as penalty.

HB 432, prohibiting inciting, soliciting or encouraging others to trespass upon property, $500 fine and 6 months.

HB 433 prohibiting any person or persons going into or remaining in premises after having been forbidden, $500 and 6 months.

HB 556, prohibiting obstruction of streets, highways and sidewalks, a misdemeanor, $400 and 4 months.

HB 560, making it a misdemeanor to disturb the public peace, by violent, profane, or other conduct or language, $500 and 6 months.

HB 595, providing that any person obstructing or resisting any law enforcement officer shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, $500 and 6 months.

ELECTIONS

McClellan and Hooker have a couple of bills dealing with elections which are of interest as follows:

HB 708, clarifying the times when the county commissioners or election may hear appeals from the decisions of the county registrar, questioning or refusing registration of any person or persons.

HB 702, authorizing the board of election commissioners to hear documentary evidence on appeals from county registrars, on questions of fact.

Guardianships of minors appears important in school desegregation and district designations, so, McClellan and Hooker have two bills which also became law as follows:

HB 705, designating clearly the states to which the definition of the word "guardian is to apply.

HB 706, providing that every guardian appointed by a chancery court is a general guardian.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Rep. Natie Caraway, of Lauderdale, came up with three measures appartnely directed to keeping the Civil Rights Commission and its cohorts or informers from running rampant in this state.

All signed into law by the governor, they are:

HB 732, making it unlawful for any person or persons to make certain sworn false statements to any executive, legislative or judicial body or agency of the United States government, with intent to cause an investigation, sentence 6 months to five years and fine $100 to $1,000.

HB 733, making it unlawful to make false statements to U. S. officers or agencies, that they or others have been deprived of certain constitutional rights by Mississippi agencies or officers. Six months to five years and fine $100 to $5,000.

HB 734, making it unlawful for any person or persons to make certain sworn false statements to any executive, legislative or judicial body or agency of the United States Government and officers or agents thereof, that such persons have been or are about to be deprived of certian rights and privileges by certain agents or employees of any subdivision of the state of Mississippi or by the state of Mississippi, 6 months to 5 years and $100 to $1,000 fine.

The bill was part of the administration's 13-bill pro-segregation package. 34b

The Senate passed the entire package aimed at reinforcing Louisiana police laws to counteract racial integration moves. Most had heavy favorable votes.

Sen. Adrain Duplantier. New Orleans, attacked the illegitimates bill.

"We are about to make motherhood a crime," he said. "No civilized government in the history of mankind has ever done this."

Louisiana Senate OKs racial bills

Birmingham, Ala. News
Birmingham Ala.
6/17/60

BATON ROUGE, La., June 15—(AP)—The Louisiana Senate yesterday voted 21-16 final legislative passage of a bill to make it a crime to have more than one illegitimate child. P. 12

SENATE SIDESTEPS SEGREGATION BILLS

New Orleans States-Item
New Orleans, La.
6-13-60

Action on Jitney Proposal Also Delayed

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — The Senate Sunday night sidestepped segregation matters as the Legislature began the sixth week of its 60-day session.

Sen. E. W. Gravolet Jr., Pointe A La Hache, said the administration's 13 segregation bills would not be taken from the Senate calendar for a floor vote until Monday.

The proposed bill to legalize jitney service in cities ordered to racially integrate public transportation, Gravolet said, won't come up until later in the week.

Gravolet co-sponsored the jitney bill along with Sen. Wendell P. Harris, Baton Rouge. He said he would be among those steering the segregation bills in the Senate.

The bills earlier received approval of the Senate Judiciary-B committee.

The committee voted 8-1 for the jitney bill, which is intended to set up regulations for car-pool type operations for pay in cities ordered to racially integrate public transportation systems.

Opponents claimed the bill is not needed because it doesn't solve anything.

In the Senate committee hearing, the jitney bill was pushed by Dist. Atty. Leander Perez, St Bernard and Plaquemines parishes, a strong segregationist.

Perez contended the jitney bill would slow down integration of public transportation systems in Baton Rouge, Shreveport and other Louisiana cities.

FEDERAL COURT ORDER

New Orleans already has street car and bus integration, ordered by a federal court.

Perez claimed the bill also would push the New Orleans Public Service system and the New Orleans government to file suit to lift the federal court injunction that restrains them from interfering with integration of public transportation facilities.

The administration's bill to spell out voter qualifications may see new action in the House after Tuesday.

Gov. Jimmie H. Davis is scheduled to meet then with members of the Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation to discuss the bill.

The bill twice went back to the House calendar when it drew objections from lawmakers over provisions to allow two citizens to disqualify a voter for moral reasons and to end voting for illiterates.

The morals section of the bill was cut out, and Davis apparently maneuvered a compromise on the illiterates provision with segregation leaders. Davis said such compromise was in the making.

Rep. John Garrett, Claiborne Parish, was restored to his long-time post of chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation and the committee went to

Davis' aid on the stalled bill.

Garrett says the bill may get through the House with amendments. It originally was part of the administration package.

MEASURES LISTED

The administration bills in the Senate would make it a crime to:

Refuse to leave a place of business after being requested or ordered to do so by the proprietor or manager.

Trespass on private property after being forbidden to do so.

Obstruct public passageways or block streets or sidewalks. Lawful picketing by labor unions and blocking of streets and sidewalks by contractors during work would be exempted.

Disturb the peace by a person interfering with customers in a business establishment.

Incite, solicit, urge, exhort, or instigate other persons to go on private property, knowing these persons have been denied entry to the property.

Make a false report against anyone for the purpose of depriving that person of his rights under the federal and state constitutions.

Make a false report that constitutional rights have been denied by Louisiana agencies.

RESIST ARREST

Resist arrest between the time a person is arrested and the time incarcerated. This is a redefinition of the crime of resisting arrest.

Seek to unduly influence a registrar of voters of otherwise seek to interfere with performance of the registrar's duties as prescribed by Louisiana law.

Assault the owner or operator of an establishment for refusing entry or service. This again is a redefinition.

Enter a common-law marriage.

Have two or more illegitimate children. Both father and mother would share equally the guilt.

And another law would increase the residence requirement for public welfare assistance from three to five years.

25 SEGREGATION BILLS OKAYED

Rainach Talks; Senate Committee Acts

(The Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

BATON ROUGE, La. — A Senate committee Monday approved, without opposition, 25 "segregation" bills, sponsored by the administration and the joint legislative committee on segregation.

Eleven of the bills were designed to deal with the public schools system, particularly with integration-threatened public schools in New Orleans.

Other bills provide tightening-up of voter registration and of welfare requirements on aid to illegitimate children, and prohibit defilement of the Confederate flag.

A key provision was a proposed constitutional amendment that would restrict suffrage for persons convicted of misdemeanors, who have been involved in "common-law" marriages or are parents of illegitimate children.

OKS CLOSING

Most far reaching, potentially, of the school segregation bills was one that would authorize the governor to order all schools in the state closed when any schools have been ordered integrated.

Former Sen. W. M. Rainach of Homer, who explained the bills in Senate judiciary "B" committee, said such a weapon would be used only as a last resort, with the full backing of the people of the state.

"As you know, New Orleans is faced with possible integration this September," said Rainach, "and we need every weapon we can get.

"This bill enables the governor to close every school in Louisiana. It is a drastic bill, and we don't know if we will resort to that or not.

"If it is taken it must be taken with the backing of the people, and we would have to have the school people behind it."

ANTI-MIX BILL OK'D IN HOUSE

Measure Designed to Alter Parish Set-Up

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — The Louisiana House Monday passed 76-15 its newest and hitherto undisclosed segregation bill to keep Segroes from getting on parish governing bodies.

The Constitutional proposal, backed by the administration of Gov. Jimmie H. Davis, went to the Senate with eight more votes than the required two-thirds majority.

As a constitutionol measure, the people would make the final decisions at the polls next November.

In effect, the bill is designed to allow voters of any parish to change their form of government to a commission form with members elected parish-wide, if Negr voters became concentrated enough in one or more wards to elect a member of their race to the present police jury. Members of police juries are elected by wards.

CHANGES ADDED

The proposal was passed without too much trouble after Rep. T. T. Fields of Union parish, a Davis floor leader, brought it off the House calendar after adding amendments to overcome some objections.

Key amendments would pave the way for changing the form of government in any parish upon petition of 15 per cent of qualified voters, filed with the parish police jury.

A charter commission of 11 members, plus the House of Representatives delegation of each parish, would be set up to draft the proposed changes.

Fields, after parrying some puzzled questions when he first brought the bill up earlier in the day, finally burst out:

'SEGREGATION BILL'

"This is a segreiation bill. I hated to say it, but this was designed so that, if undesirables get on parish police juries, the people could change their form of government."

"I don't think there will be more than two or ahree parishes that ever will ask for this change," Fields said.

He asserted it would not do away with the parish police jury type of government.

Fields said the district attorneys association helped draft the bill "as part of a package."

Rep. E. J. Grizzaffi of St. Mary asked what would happen to police juries.

'NO GERRYMANDER'

"This wouldn't do away with police juries, they would have to act themselves on this," Fields insisted.

"How about parishes where the people would want this change immediately?" Grizzaffi persisted.

"Then that would be it," Fields answered.

Fields said, "I believe the House understands the bill now."

"Does this gerrymander anybody out of office?". Rep. Jasper Smith of Caddo asked.

It does not, Fields replied.

Rep. Robert Angelle, St. Martin, said amendments now "make this a very, very good bill."

But Rep. Lloyd Himel of St. James, protested "these things seem to be thought out and drafted without much consideration. All the amendments show that.

DELAY IS URGED

"I will vote with the administration, since it is a segregation bill, and the older members say it is all right," Himel said. "But these things are drawn up too quickly."

Rep. Algie D. Brown of Caddo said he favors the intent behind the bill. "But what this bill attempts to do could be done in other ways much better. We've had too much encroachment upon local government in this country.

"I'm afraid this bill would place authority directly in the hands of those who would do away with local government," Brown said. "Here you have a radical deporture from recognized, local self-governing police juries. Under this bill you could actually do away with city governments."

Rep. Parey P. Branton of Webster urged the House to put it off for two years, contact the police juries, those who would be most directly affected.

Fields, in rebuttal, said "If I were trying to eliminate communism, I would support this bill."

LA. HOUSE OK'S ANTI-MIX BILLS

The Times-Picayune

Four Measures Are Sent to Senate Floor

BY JAMES H. GILLIS
and ROBERT WAGNER
(The T-P Staff Correspondents)

BATON ROUGE, La.—The Louisiana House of Representatives Tuesday passed four school segregation bills sponsored by Gov. Jimmie H. Davis' administration and adjourned until 11 a. m. Thursday.

These bills moved on to the Senate for first reading at its 8 p. m. Tuesday session.

The four bills adopted by the House were:

House bill No. 6 repealing authority of the Orleans parish school board to select its own attorney and to fix and pay his compensation.

House bill No. 7 making it a crime to willfully prevent, obstruct, impede or interfere with or to willfully attempt to prevent or interfere with the carrying out of any state court decree and making it punishable by a fine of not more than $1000 or imprisonment for not more than a year or both.

House bill No. 8 authorizing any parish or city school board or other authorized agency to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the real or personal property of any school or schools indefinitely closed under any state law.

House bill No. 9 creating a five-member school board of the parish of Orleans with the power to borrow, receive and disburse money; levy and collect and receive school taxes; and reserving to the Legislature all powers over schools vested in the Legislature by other state law.

All four bills were authored by the three administration House floor leaders—Reps. T. T. Fields of Union parish, Bryan J. Lehmann Jr. of St. Charles parish, and Risley C. Triche of Assumption parish.

Lehmann steered all four bills to passage with only scattered opposition; and only New Orleans Reps. George D. Tessier of the 14th Ward, Maurice E. Landrieu of the 12th Ward, and Salvador Anzelmo of the Seventh Ward, took the floor to speak against any of them.

Lehmann offered an amendment to House bill No. 6 to provide that if the state should lose a suit the plaintiff would have to pay the expenses.

DISCOURAGE SUITS

Asked the purpose by Tessier, Lehmann replied that "we have had suits that are harassment suits. We can discourage that sort of suit by persons he termed 'crackpots.'"

Tessier asserted that it would be an unwarranted burden on the attorney general of Louisiana to have to function as the school board's attorney. He said it had no relation to segregation. It was being done because the Legislature disagreed with the board's present attorney, Samuel I. Rosenberg, he said.

"This is bad substantive law and we should kill it and not let it get out of this House," Tessier said.

Rep. Anzelmo expressed agreement with Tessier, whose "approach" he described as "a sound one."

"I see no need for it," said Anzelmo. "The Legislature is running the schools."

He asserted that "the Legislature's attorney is the attorney general." He inquired "why do we want to do these things before they are necessary? Let's don't do unnecessary things. Let's vote it down."

Rep. Ford E. Stinson of Bossier parish asserted that Rosenberg "belongs to the antidefamation league which is dedicated to integrating the schools."

He expressed the belief that "they have got some people up here helping them."

Tessier wanted to know why action would be taken again when the Legislature "thought" it had already fired Rosenberg. Stinson replied that he had no objection to acting again.

SOME WEAKNESSES

The bill was passed by a vote of 81-to-4 with Tessier, Anzelmo, Landrieu and Rep. Lloyd R. Himel of St. James parish in the negative.

House bill No. 7 was then passed without debate by a vote of 84-to-1, with Himel the sole dissenter.

House bill No. 8 pertaining to the sale and lease of school properties was then brought up by Lehmann for passage.

Landrieu asserted that "insomuch as it is designed to implement the student grant bill it is a good bill but that it has some weaknesses." He said that the bill endangers the grant in aid bill. He expressed the fear that "you are going to run the danger of having the federal court strike this down."

He warned that the Legislature would be courting "nullification" by the courts of other acts of the Legislature.

Lehmann asserted that "we took out the provision whereby the governor could close the schools" which exists in present law.

The bill was passed by an 86-to-2 vote, with Landrieu and Anzelmo dissenting.

Lehmann then spoke for House Bill No. 9.

He explained that under a ruling by Judge Fred LeBlanc of Baton Rouge district court the governor is enjoined from making appointments to the school board.

"We're going to pass the act again and try to get the governor to appoint a new school board," Lehmann said.

Tessier asserted that "it's still a matter the courts have to decide."

The bill passed 86-to-4 with Tessier, Landrieu, Anzelmo and Rep. Louis A. Michot Jr. of Lafayette parish in opposition.

Rep. Jasper Smith of Caddo parish on a point of personal privilege reported that he had received checks of over $100 for furtherance of the support of the co-operative schools.

Mississippi Senate Clears Racial Bills

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — The Mississippi senate passed a new group of segregation bills Friday to tighten laws against disturbances and sit-in strikes and to discourage testimony before the federal Civil Rights Commission.

The bills have already cleared the house and are ready for the governor's signature. They include:

Two to make it unlawful to interfere with a business or the use of streets and sidewalks. The business bill carries a $500 fine and 6-month term and the obstruction measure a $400 fine and 4-month term.

A bill against resisting arrest carrying a $500 fine and 6-month term.

A bill against disturbing the peace by action or talk, carrying $500 fine and 6-month term.

Three bills banning various types of false statements before federal agencies with the intent to cause an investigation. Only one witness would be needed to establish the falsity of the statement. The penalty ranges from a minimum of 6 months in jail and a $100 fine to 5 years in prison and a $1,000 fine.

34b 1960

MISSISSIPPI

Jury Changes Given Approval

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
June 5-3-60
P. 26.

Mississippi To Vote June 7 On Amendment Allowing Negroes To Serve

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., May 2. — The Legislature would be authorized to prescribe the qualifications of jurors under a proposed constitutional amendment to be submitted in the June 7 election. At present, jurors must be qualified electors.

The change results from failure of some counties to have Negroes as qualified electors, which has resulted in United States Supreme Court reversal of death sentences for Negroes.

Chairman Maurice Black of the Constitution Committee was successful in gaining House acceptance of a Senate amendment to the original House proposal which would have made "resident freeholders" eligible for jury services. That would have permitted the summoning of Negro landowners for jury service.

Conviction Reversed

Representative Black is from Carroll County, where Roberet Goldsby. Negro of St. Louis, was convicted in 1954 for the murder of a white woman. Goldsby's conviction, however, was set aside by the United States Supreme Court because there are no Negroes in Carroll County qualified for jury service.

Representative J. P. Coleman of Choctaw County, the former governor, urged that the House refer the issue to conference rather than accept the Senate change. He said under the Senate amendment qualifications could be changed at any time by the Legislature, which he said would make the situation worse.

"The change could interfere with the very keystone to the operation of our courts — the right of trial by jury," Representative Coleman said.

However, Representative Black asserted that the Legislature should be given that authority, asserting that "otherwise we are fixing to hang ourselves with rope which w eourselves furnish."

Conference Urged

Representative Irby Turner Jr. of Humphreys County had proposed that the House refuse to accept the Senate change and invite conference. His motion was rejected, 66 to 46, and concurrence was then voted.

Final approval was given an appropriation of $150,000 for a recess committee to make a far-reaching study of the state educational system. It was a Senate bill which had previously been approved in the House but held on a motion to reconsider.

Representative aKrl Wiesenburg of Jackson County opposed the proposal, asserting, "It's about time we stopped creating such committees to sit on the pork barrels at the expense of the people of Mississippi."

Governor's Bias Message

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 31—Following is the text of the special message Governor Rockefeller sent to the Legislature today appealing for approval of his bill opposing discrimination in housing.

In these waning hours of the 1960 meeting of the Legislature, a session that in many respects will be of great historic significance in the annals of New York State, I fell constrained to call urgently to the attention of your honorable bodies as a whole one vital piece of unfinished business.

I refer to the Peterson bill to combat the evil of racial and religious discrimination in private housing and the sale or lease of commercial space (Senate introductory 3668, Assembly introductory 4464).

World-wide attention is focused on the issue of discrimination. Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union, racial strife in South Africa, demonstrations of protest in widespread areas of the United States bring the problem to the fore. In Washington, the Congress of the United States has been preoccupied for weeks with consideration of further civil rights legislation.

Were none of these events now occurring, it would still be unthinkable that New York State, the pioneer among all the states in anti-discrimination legislation, should fail on this occasion to meet the challenge posed by the Peterson bill.

And in the context of these events, to ignore this bill now is to place in jeopardy the reputation for good and faith and dedication to equality of opportunity and dignity for all men and women that New York State has won through all the years.

New York has already made great gains against discrimination in employment, education, publicly assisted housing and places of public accommodation. But full realization and advancement of these gains cannot be chieved so long as segregation in the housing market continues.

I therefore renew my request, with all the emphasis at my command, that the Legislature pass this bill before adjournment.

GOVERNOR'S BILL ON BIAS IS KILLED IN FINAL SESSION

State Courts in City To Add 12 Justices

By LEO EGAN

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 31—A bill adding seven new $34,500-a-year places to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District and five in the Second headed for final legislative approval tonight. Both districts are in New York City.

An agreement on passage of the measure and a division of the new places between Democrats and Republicans was reached early in the afternoon after some of the most intricate and fancy political maneuvering Albany has seen in a long time.

Of the seven new places in the First District, five are slated to go to Democrats and two to Republicans. In the Second, four are scheduled for Democrats, and one for a Republican.

In both districts all the candidates nominated to fill the new posts are to receive both Democratic and Republican nominations.

The political maneuvering that resulted in the passage of today's legislation for more judges started in earnest almost a year ago. The first step was a report by the State Judicial Conference that more judges were needed to reduce calendar congestion.

To political leaders the prospect of more Supreme Court justices is always appealing. The posts carry salaries of $34,500 a year in the metropolitan area. They also open other employment opportunities for the politically favored. Each justice can name a secretary and an attendant.

By choosing candidates from the lower courts, five Supreme Court justiceships might open thirty to forty other desirable political plums. Thus a City Court justice might be named for the Supreme Court, a Municipal Court justice named for the resulting City Court vacancy, a Magistrate for the Municipal Court vacancy, a legislator for the Magistrate's Court place, and some deserving party worker for the legislator's.

Consequently, with the secretary and attendant to the Supreme Court justice, eight persons would benefit from the creation of a single new Supreme Court place.

But setting up new Supreme Court places in the metropolitan area involves obtaining the assent and cooperation of many persons, most of whom exact a price for the help.

Thus, Presiding Justice Bernard Botein of the Appellate Division is reported to have demanded legislation unifying the various probation services in the city—a project long close to his heart—before he would throw his weight behind the bill.

A bill offered by Assemblyman Luigi Marano, Republican of Brooklyn, providing for such a unification was speeded through the Legislature today before the justices bill was even submitted.

Mayor Wagner is reported to have made two demands as the price for his support and cooperation. One was approval by the Legislature of bills authorizing extra city taxes on taxicabs and trucks and broadening the city tax on real estate transwers. The other was the right to nominate one of the Democratic candidates to be elected in the First District.

The two Wagner tax measures are calculated to raise $8,000,000 to replace the revenue the city is losing by the repeal of the 10-cents-a-ride taxicab fare. A powerful combination of truck owners, Teamsters Union and taxicab lobbies had the bills bottled up in committee until today.

Until these measures were acted upon, Bernard Ruggieri, the Mayor's legislative representative, kept Mr. Wagner's letter asking for the additional justices carefully hidden in an inner pocket. It was taken out and delivered when the tax legislation went through.

Mr. De Sapio is reported to have agreed to the Mayor's second condition late last night when the number of new justices proposed for the First District was raised from six to seven.

Since the Legislature is controlled by the Republicans, the sponsors of the legislation had to win the assemt of Republican party leaders in New York City and Governor Rockefeller.

ISSUE SPLITS G.O.P.

Plan Kept Off Floor of Senate by Caucus—Shelters Defeated

Text of Rockefeller's appeal is printed on Page 18.

By WARREN WEAVER Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 31—Republican Senators killed Governor Rockefeller's bill to reduce racial discrimination in housing by a secret vote at a closed party conference today in the final session of the 1960 Legislature.

Four hours later, after the Governor had sent the Legislature a stinging challenge on the issue, the same thirty-three legislators rejected a compromise measure somewhat weaker than the administration bill.

Later in the evening Assembly Republicans reported the bill out of Rules Committee for a floor debate and ultimate passage. Their reported plan was to approve it too late for consideration by the traditionally early-adjourning Senate.

The theory was that this could provide some sort of face-saving device for the Governor and highlight the Senate Republicans as the culprits of the discrimination scenario.

G.O.P. Senators Adamant

It was understood, however, that the Senate planned to stay in session as long as necessary to receive the measure, with no intention of passing it but an equally strong determination to avoid any accusation of walking out on a controversial measure.

The information that the Republican senators would not let a housing discrimination measure out onto the floor for debate came from Majority Leader Walter J. Mahoney.

Senator Mahoney reported on the results of two closed party conferences. At both, voting on the discrimination bill was by secret, unidentified paper ballots, on which each senator wrote "yes" if he favored the bill or "no" if he did not. Mr. Mahoney counted the votes.

Governor Surprised

The move caught the Governor and his staff by surprise. Only shortly before the second Senate conference, Mr. Mahoney had left Mr. Rockefeller with the Governor believing that the compromise bill would come onto the floor and pass. The Senator reportedly made no commitment to the Governor, however.

When word of the Senate rejection arrived at the Governor's office, his press staff was engaged in preparing a Rockefeller statement hailing approval of the bill.

The defeat of the housing discrimination measure was one of a series of serious political setbacks suffered by the Governor as the Legislature moved toward adjournment tonight.

Earlier in the day, the Rockefeller plan to set up large federated school districts, to be entrusted later with unspecified nonproperty taxing powers, was officially pronounced dead by the Republican leadership. The bills never got out of committee.

In midafternoon, the Assembly voted to send back to committee three Rockefeller bills encouraging citizens to build fall-out shelters. This was the same as killing them for this session.

The action—on a program Mr. Rockefeller considered one of his most important—was accompanied by jeers and catcalls from Assemblymen of both parties. Only two Republicans, Robert J. Feinberg of Plattsburg and Oren S. Wilcox of Theresa, voted against killing the bills.

In a third Rockefeller setback, the Assembly killed the administration bill that would have given nonresident income taxpayers deduction privileges similar to those enjoyed by residents. This step was taken on the firm assurance that the Senate would not act on the program.

The administration housing bill first rejected by the Senators would have forbidden racial or religious discrimination in the sale or rental of all private housing except that in developments of less than ten houses and owner-occupied one- and two-family houses.

The amended bill that Senator Mahoney took back to the Senators from his conference with Governor Rockefeller would have applied the ban only to houses in developments of twenty or more units and to multiple dwellings with ten or more units.

Mr. Mahoney reported afterwards that there had been less support for the amended bill than for the original administration measure. He also said that it was at the insistence of the Republican Senators that he counted their votes and kept the breakdown a secret, even from them.

Majority in G.O.P. Rules

A vote in the Republican party conference has no direct parliamentary effect on any pending legislation, but Senator Mahoney had promised that the Senate Finance Committee would not allow the administration bill to come to a floor vote unless a majority of the Republican Senators favored it.

Speaker Joseph F. Carlino of the Assembly had made no secret of the fact that he could have the measure reported out of the Assembly Rules Committee and passed on the floor.

He refused to take this action, however, unless he was assured that the bill was coming out of committee in the Senate. Few things make Assemblymen angrier than being forced to vote on a highly controversial bill upon which the Senators

never commit themselves.

Despite the Speaker's past assurances, there were recurrent rumors in the early evening that the Assembly might report and pass the administration bill. Suh a move would be designed to focus responsibility for the passage or failure of the measure even more forcefully on the Republica Senators, perhaps even to cause them to reverse their position.

Most Favored Bias Bill

There was little doubt that the administration bill would have passed either house, once it got out of committee. Virtually all the Democrats would have supported it, with enough Republicans concurring to insure passage.

In his message to the legislators that followed rejection of the administration bill but preceded the killing of the compromise, Mr. Rockefeller called it "unthinkable" that the Legislature would "fail on this occasion to meet the challenge" of barring housing discrimination.

When the news of the first Senate rejection reached the Assembly, the Democratic minority leader, Anthony J. Travia of Brooklyn, urged that the administration bill be brought to a vote in the lower house, whatever the Senate did.

"Let the Senate be blamed," Mr. Travia shouted. "We certainly should take a position."

Before adjournment, the Legislature also took these major actions:

¶Gave final approval to a $150,000 investigation of the cost and financing of public education, to be conducted by a fourteen-member legislative committee that will report back next Jan. 15.

¶Killed a plan under which all users of the state's barge canal system, including pleasure boats, would have paid a "service charge," afetr the Army engineers threatened to halt all Federal aid for canal reconstruction immediately if the fees were established.

¶Approved a bill that would deny state welfare aid to any locality in which local officials failed to enforce any housing law or ordinance with respect to buildings in which relief recipients lived.

¶Approved a Rockefeller-endorsed bill under which the state will prepare stock school-building plans to be available at cost to local school districts.

¶Sent the Governor an administration crime bill that makes bookmaking and policy operation a felony.

¶Changed the Whiteface Mountain Authority to the Adirondack Mountain Authority and gave it additional authority for the development of skiing facilities in the area.

¶Amended the election law to provide that workers may have time off from their jobs to vote only when their working hours prevent them from having reasonable opportunity to get to the polls.

¶Abolished the State Youth Commission and established instead a Division for Youth in the Executive Department with power to set up youth opportunity centers for potential delinquents.

TV Proposal Rejected

The Assembly killed on the floor a bill that would have made veterans-services agencies in counties optional rather than mandatory. It also rejected a measure that would have permitted the telecasting or broadcasting of public hearings of legislative committees.

The Administration shelter program would have permitted those who voluntarily built shelters to deduct the cost from their income tax for tax purposes and to exclude the added value from their property assessments. It also would have required the schools to teach courses on the dangers of radioactive fall-out.

Originally, the Governor had favored legislation to require shelters in virtually all buildings, but he shifted to the voluntary program when it became clear that a mandatory one was impossible politically.

Some aspects of the Governor's fall-out program may survive, however. In the $36,224,240 supplemental budget approved by both houses today there were appropriations o $1,265,000 for civil defense surveys of the problem and $210,000 to design and build demonstration shelters.

State Litigation Aide Named

George C. Mantzoros, a Manhattan lawyer, has been appointed an assistant attornel general in the litigation bureau of the State Department of Law, Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz announced yesterday. A graduate of the University of Pittsburgh Law School, Mr. Mantzoros, who is 42 years old, was formerly associated with the law firm of Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens. He lives at 171 East Seventy-fourth Street.

Students Back Anti-Bias Bill

From Herald Tribune Bureau

ALBANY, Mar. 26.—The New York State Student Christian Movement today urged the Legislature to pass a Rockefeller program bill outlawing discrimination in some housing accommodations in the state.

At its annual meeting, the Student Christian Movement adopted a resolution declaring that "through the extension of civl rights legislation God's reconcilling action in Christ amon men is expressed."

Pre-Emption Bill Has Little Hope

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

House OK'd Rights Measure Is Likely To Die In Eastland Committee

Special to The Commercial Appeal

WASHINGTON, July 19. — A states' rights anti-pre-emption bill which twice has passed the House has again been pigeonholed by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The measure (H.R. 3), sponsored by Representative Howard W. Smith (D., Va.), is aimed chiefly at the so-called "pre-emption doctrine" followed in some past decisions by the Supreme Court.

First passed by the House in 1958, the bill was buried in the Senate Judiciary Committee where its advocates failed by a one-vote margin to get enough support to report it to the Senate.

The House again passed the bill on June 24, 1959 by a vote of 225 to 192, but it has once more been sidetracked in the Senate Judiciary Committee's Internal Security Subcommittee headed by Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.).

Only Two Paragraphs

Committee sources conceded Tuesday there isn't the slightest chance the measure will be reported out or acted upon by the Senate during the brief post-convention session starting Aug. 8.

The Smith Bill, as it is familiarly known, contains only two short paragraphs.

The first provides that no legislation passed by Congress should be construed by the courts to occupy the field in which it operates to the exclusion of state laws which are not conflicting.

The second provides that Federal anti-subversive laws should not prevent the states from enforcing their own laws against sedition or subversion.

There are two major reasons for the Senate Judiciary Committee's failure to act on the bill.

Pushed Through House

1. The broad sweep of the bill's first paragraph. Business and labor groups—as well as the Justice Department—strongly opposed it, warning that it might upset Federal regulation of commerce, transportation and communications. Critics charged that it would create "legal chaos" by casting doubt on Federal laws and court decisions which had been followed for many years.

2. The Supreme Court only a few days before the House passed the bill last year, reversed itself by handing down a decision which was interpreted as abandoning the "pre-emption doctrine." Even some of the bill's supporters conceded that this made its passage unnecessary.

The Smith bill was pushed through the House by a Republican-Southern Democrat coalition.

Dampened By Business

Charges by some opponents that Southerners hoped to use the measure in civil rights battle—possibly to get around the Supreme Court's school integration decision—were hotly denied by Representative Smith.

But business opposition to the bill dampened the ardor of some of its Republican backers.

However, the most important reason that the bill has been quietly shelved by the Senate Judiciary Committee is the Supreme Court's apparent abandonment of the pre-emption theory.

The high court several years ago seemingly upheld this doctrine in the Steve Nelson decision.

Nelson, a Pennsylvania communist leader, was convicted under the state's anti-subversion laws. But the Supreme Court threw out his conviction on grounds that the Federal Smith Act — under which many Red leaders were convicted of advocating overthrow of the United States Government—had preempted the field.

Court Reversal

But the court reversed itself on June 8, 1959, in the so-called Uphaus case.

In this 5 to 4 decision, the court upheld the conviction of Willard Uphaus for refusing to turn over to New Hampshire state investigators a list of guests at his World Fellowship Center.

Justice Tom Clark, writing the majority opinion, held that the Nelson decision had not stripped the states of the right to protect themselves against subversion. Clark held that, in the Nelson case, the court had only barred a race between Federal and state prosecutors to the courthouse door.

Anti-Labor Attitude Demonstrated: Right-to-Work Amendment Ratified

Atlanta Journal & Constitution, Atlanta, GA.
Sun. 6/12/60

By KENNETH TOLER

Bureau Chief, The Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., June 11—Mississippi's antilabor union attitude was demonstrated in voter ratification this week of an amendment inserting the 1954 right-to-work law in the state constitution.

The one-sided vote favoring the constitutional provision also stemmed from the state's position on segregation. Much anti-labor feeling results from the integration-favoring positions of national labor leaders and failure of state forces to take issue with them.

Underlying the favorable vote on the proposal is Mississippi's all-out effort to bolster its industrial economy in the wake of a declining agricultural dynasty.

It was on that premise that Gov. Ross Barnett headed forces favoring ratification of the amendment. The governor said the amendment is another step in his new program in a daring "industrial bill of rights" he gained at the recent legislative session.

* * *

LABOR SOUGHT unsuccessfully to block the ratification on grounds of asserted legislative irregularity in its submission to voters. It still plans a move to prevent Secretary of State Heber Ladner from inserting the amendment in the state constitution.

Once tucked away in the constitution, the only way the law, which gives a worker freedom in determining whether to join a union, but does not make that a prerequisite to work, can be changed is by two-thirds vote of the legislature. Then, it must go to the voters for ratification or rejection.

Industrial leaders view the amendment as an additional "talking point" in the state's efforts to attract new plants to the state. They contend it shows the "Mississippi friendly attitude to industry over that for labor leaders."

* * *

THE STRONGEST antilabor feeling is in the northeastern sector where many small plants are not organized.

It's the reverse in the larger cities filled with industries—and especially along the Mississippi Gulf coast, which is the state's up-and-coming industrial empire.

Despite the strong labor organizations in some of the southern industrialized counties, only three of the 82 counties registered a majority vote against the amendment.

MISSISSIPPI

The Week in Mississippi

Passage of five workmen's compensation tightening bills at the recent legislative session will save employers an estimated $1,200,000 in insurance premiums, according to the Mississippi Manufacturers Assn., one of the sponsors. The bills reversed plans for raising rates 22 per cent and resulted in only a 5 per cent boost. . . . **A multimillion-dollar corrugated container plant** will be built at Magnolia by a division of the Flintkote Co. . . . **New superintendent of the state-owned** Matty Hersee Hospital at Meridian is Dr. A. B. Smith of Meridian. He succeeded Dr. Wendell H. Cook, also of Meridian. . . . Dr. Walter Barbe of the University of Chattanooga **will be on the faculty for the Mississippi Southern College** reading conference at Hattiesburg, opening Monday. . . . Dr. J. Moody McDill, pastor of Fondren Presbyterian Church in Jackson was **recipient of a honorary degree** at Memphis' Southwestern College. . . . **Selected for a Nieman scholarship** commencing next year was John Herbers, state manager of United Press International in Mississippi, a graduate of Emory University.

NIXON PUSHES SCHOOL BILL

Birmingham World, B'ham, Ala.
Wed. 6/22/60 P.1
34b

By JOHN A. GOLDSMITH
(United Press International)

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Vice President Richard M. Nixon has taken the lead in efforts to force a school construction bill through Congress before it adjourns for the political conventions, a Nixon aide reported Friday.

Herbert G. Klein, the vice president's press secretary, said Nixon conferred with House leaders and White House representatives on school aid legislation, now stymied in the House. He said Nixon was one of the prime movers in arranging the conference.

As a result of the session, Klein said, there is "a good chance that a school construction bill" will come out of a House-Senate conference committee. He indicated it would be acceptable to President Eisenhower.

The House passed a bill calling for a $1,300,000,000 program of school construction over four years. The Senate approved a two year $1,830,000,000 program - and voted to provide the states money to help pay teachers salaries if they wished.

The administration strongly opposes the teacher pay provision and Klein said it would be omitted from any version that came out of a House-Senate conference committee.

The Senate has asked the House to let a House-Senate committee iron out differences in the two versions. But House leaders failed to get unanimous consent for this procedure, leaving the issue up to the House rules committee. And some committee members are cool to any federal aid to education.

school construction "is sabotaged before it reaches the House and Senate."

Press Secretary Herbert G. Klein said Nixon feels that Republican support can be obtained to get the bill out of the House rules committee if GOP members are convinced a Senate-House conference committee will agree on a compromise acceptable to President Eisenhower.

The rules committee voted 7-5 yesterday against permitting the bill to go to a conference committee. The seven opposition votes came from the four Republicans on the committee and three Southern Democrats.

Thurs. 6/23/60

THE ACTION surprised both Republican and Democratic congressional leaders.

Some Democrats interpreted the votes of the Republicans as a slap at Nixon who had intervened with House GOP leaders last week in behalf of school aid legislation.

WITH CONGRESS rushing toward adjournment, the committee's action spells doom for the bill this year unless it can be prevailed upon to reconsider the matter, or the Senate agrees to pass the House bill in much its present form.

Election year politics loom large in efforts to revive the bill, which would provide federal grants to help states build schoolrooms.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson, who would like to be the Democratic candidate for president, badly wants a school bill to bolster his bid for the nomination. His fellow Texan, House Speaker Sam Rayburn, would like to help him get it.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, the probable Republican candidate, is also pushing for passage of a school bill, if for no other reason than to deprive the Democrats of an issue in the forthcoming campaign.

NIXON CONFERRED last week with House Republican Leader Charles A. Halleck of Indiana in effort to get favorable rules committee action on the measure.

But Johnson and Nixon were both dealt a blow by the rules committee action yesterday. In the 7-5 vote, all four committee Republicans joined three Southern Democrats to defeat the conference move supported by five other Democrats.

Only two courses remain open to backers of the legislation. Either they must prevail upon the rules committee to reconsider, or they must induce the Senate to abandon its own bill and act on the House measure.

Under the latter plan, the Senate would be expected to strike out a House-approved amendment denying federal funds to segregated schools, with the understanding that the House probably would agree to go along with that change.

Nixon says school bill vital need

The Birmingham News, Ala.
B'ham, Ala.

WASHINGTON, June 23—(AP)—Vice President Richard M. Nixon's spokesman said today Nixon feels it would be a tragedy if a bill to provide federal aid for

School Bill Important Politics

The Talladega Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.

By JOHN BECKLEER

WASHINGTON —(AP)— House Democratic leaders today sought to breathe new life into a school construction bill apparently doomed to death by the House Rules Committee.

The committee took both Republican and Democratic leaders by surprise Wednesday by refusing to allow the House to seek a compromise with the senate on school legislation. The two houses have passed widely differing bills on the subject.

With Congress rushing toward adjournment, the committee's action spells doom for the bill this year unless it can be prevailed upon to reconsider the matter, or the Senate agrees to pass the House bill in much its present form.

Election year politics loom large in efforts to revive the bill, which would provide federal grants to help states build schoolrooms.

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HELP FOR SCHOOLS BLOCKED IN HOUSE

The New York Times

Rules Committee Votes 7-5 Against Senate Conference —Proponents Stunned

Thurs. 6-23-60

By TOM WICKER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22—The House Rules Committee virtually buried today all chances for a Federal school construction bill.

Republicans and Southern Democrats combined to dig the grave. The vote was 7 to 5 against allowing the House to enter into a conference with the Senate to work out a compromise bill.

However, a high Republican source described the vote as a "power play" that might yet result in legislation.

The source said some Republicans wanted ironclad commitments from Democrats in both House and Senate that a conference would produce a bill much nearer Republican wishes than has so far appeared likely. If these commitments are forthcoming, he said, another Rules Committee vote might be obtained.

Bills Differ Widely

The two bills differ widely. The Senate's measure provides $1,800,000,000 in two years, to be distributed on a needs basis, with recipient states permitted to use some of the funds for teachers' salaries.

The House measure provides $1,300,000,000 in four years for school construction only, not to be distributed on a needs basis. It also contains an anti-segregation amendment.

The compromise that had been in prospect was $975,000,000 in three years, for construction only, distributed on a needs basis. The anti-segregation amendment would have been stricken.

The result stunned proponents of a school measure in both parties. The general outlines of a compromise had been accepted by members of Congress, the Eisenhower Administration and Vice President Nixon.

When Representative Howard W. Smith, the Virginia Democrat who heads the Rules Committee and who is an implacable foe of school legislation, acquiesced in today's meeting, most observers believed the committee would divide, 7 to 5, in favor of a conference. That was the vote when the panel allowed the House bill to be debated on the floor a month ago.

Two Switch Sides

Today, however, Representatives B. Carroll Reece, a Tennesee Republican, and James W. Trimble, an Arkansas Democrat, switched sides. They voted against a conference, together with Chairman Smith, Representitive William M. Colmer, a Mississippi Democrat, and three Republicans, Representative Leo E. Allen of Illinois, Clarence J. Brown of Ohio and Hamer H. Budge of Idaho.

Those voting for the conference, all Democrats, were Representatives Ray J. Madden of Indiana, James J. Delaney of Long Island City, Homer Thornberry of Texas, Richard Bolling of Missouri and Thomas P. O'Neill r. of Massachusetts.

Democrats immediately sought to charge the committee vote to the Republicans. They said Republicans. They said Representative Trimble's vote would have been cast for the conference if Representative Reece had not changed his. As it was, they said, Mr. Trimble's vote would have obtained only a tie.

Unit's Power Assailed

Considerable resentment was also expressed by the school-aid proponents against the power of the Rules Committee. Representative Frank Thompson Jr., a New Jersey Democrat who wrote the original House bill, said:

"The will of both House and Senate must yield to a little group of willful men on the Rules Committee."

Representative Thompson, who was speaking for a group of House liberals, also said:

"This makes quite evident two important facts. The first is that the Vice President was completely repudiated by all of the Republicans on the Rules Committee. This is a great victory for Charlie Halleck, who has more influence here than Nixon does.

"The second is that the Rules Committee and its chairman are determined to run roughshod over the will of a majority of the members of the House. A concerted and determined effort must and will be made to reform the Rules Committee and its procedures, if the next Congress is Democratic."

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SCHOOL BILL

ZABLOCKI AMENDMENT WOULD NULLIFY SUPREME COURT DESEGREGATION RULE AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS CHARGES

Jackson Advocate

Amendment Would Permit Loans And Other Aid To Private And Parochial Elementary And Secondary Schools

Jackson, Miss.

Sat. 6-4-60

Separation Of Church And State Threat Seen In Plan To Amend Federal School Aid Bill

NEW YORK, May 23.—The Zablocki amendment to the Federal school construction bill offers an escape-hatch for Southern school officials seeking to avoid integrating public schools, the American Jewish Congress charged today in opposing the measure.

Shad Polier, chairman of the Congress' Commission on Law and Social Action, said the amendment also threatens separation of church and state by providing for government support of religion. In telegrams to the House majority and minority leaders, he urged opposition to any amendment to the Federal aid-to-education bill that would permit loans or other aid to private and parochial elementary and secondary schools.

The Federal school aid blil, calling for a total of $975,000,000 over a three-year period, is scheduled for action in the House on Wednesday. An amendment expected to be offered by Representative Clement J. Zablocki (Dem., Wisc.) would authorize long-term, low-interest loans for construction by private and parochial schools.

The American Jewish Congress spokesman said his organization supported an effective Federal school-construction bill because the present needs of our public schools can no longer be met by local resources." He warned, however that widening the scope of the bill to include loans for private schools, including church institutions, was "dangerous" on two grounds.

Sat 6-4-60

First, he said, the Zablocki amendment would permit Federal funds to be used to frustrate the Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools.

"In view of the threat by many Southern communities to abolish their public school systems rather than desegregate," Mr. Polier declared, "the Zablocki amendment offers a way for Southern school officials to have their cake and eat it too. They would simply close up their local public schools, set up private schools and apply to the Federal government for loans to build them with."

The result, he said, would be to nullify the Supreme Court school desegregation decision.

Second, the Zablocki amendment presents a "grave threat to religious freedom and the separation of church and state by opening the door to Federal aid to church schools, in violation of the Constitution," Mr. Polier declared adding:

"Just as church groups may not be interfered with by the state, neither may they be supported by the state. The Zablocki amendment challenges one of the basic precepts of our American democratic tradition—that the relation between man and his God is immutably private and personal, and under our Constitution may neither be the subject of governmental control nor the beneficiary of governmental support."

Integration Clause In School Bill Hit

The Atlanta Constitution

34b

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Southern senators served notice Friday that they will try to ~~knock an anti-segregation amendment~~ out of the $1,300,000,000 school construction bill passed by the House.

Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala), chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, said he and other Southerners were "unalterably and unequivocally" opposed to the integration amendment sponsored in the House by Negro Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY).

Atlanta, Ga.

Hill and others, including Senate Democratic Whip Mike Mansfield (Mont.) and GOP whip Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), agreed that a House-Senate Conference Committee would be asked to resolve differences between the House bill and a $1,833,000,000 Senate-passed bill.

This strategy would avoid a Senate floor fight, and possible Southern filibuster, against the House amendment barring funds for segregated schools. But it also could mean new dangers for the bill.

Dat. 5-28-60

The House bill, passed Thursday night, would provide grants to the state of 325 million dollars a year for four years for public school construction.

If the bill is permitted to go to conference, however, it is conceivable that both the anti-segregation amendment and the aid-for-teachers proposals would be dropped.

School Bill Conferees Kill Integration Clause

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

By JOHN BECKLER

WASHINGTON (AP)—An unofficial agreement was reported to have been reached Monday in secret Senate-House conferences on a compromise school construction bill. The compromise version would lack an antisegregation provision adopted last week by the House.

Tue, 5/31/60

Backers of the legislation hope their assurances that the touchy segregation issue has been disposed of will get the bill past Southern opposition in the House Rules Committee.

P. 2

The bill has been regarded as in serious trouble since the House accepted an amendment by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) providing that schools built with federal funds must be integrated.

The amendment blocked quick Senate approval of the House's four-year $1,300,000,000 bill and also threatens to hold up House approval of a formal conference between the two bodies to agree on a bill.

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But a key figure in the House fight for congressional approval of a school bill said Monday informal conferences have already settled the problem. Not a single conferee on either side would vote to retain the Powell amendment, he said.

On other points in conflict it is regarded as likely the Senate would drop a provision in its $1,800,000,000 bill that funds could be used for teachers' salaries as well as for construction, and the House would accept the Senate's formula for allocating funds on the basis of need.

The final product would thus come close to meeting President Eisenhower's description of the kind of bill he would approve.

Despite the optimism prevailing among the bill's backers, however, the Rules Committee and its chairman, Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va), still remain formidable obstacles to final passage.

Under usual procedure when the Senate rejects a House bill and asks for a conference it is agreed to without objection. A single voice raised in protest sends the bill to the Rules Committee, where a majority would have to approve the conference.

Since there are many in the House who don't want a school bill even without the Powell amendment, an objection is virtually certain and the Rules Committee undoubtedly will have to act.

Smith, his Southern colleague Rep. William M. Colmer (D-Miss), and four Republicans who opposed the bill make up half the 12-man committee.

But one of the Republicans, Rep. B. Carroll Reece of Tennessee, voted to let the bill go to the floor originally and its sponsors are hopeful he will do so again.

They also are counting on the assurance that the Powell amendment has been killed to hold the six other Democrats on the committee in line since two of them, Reps. James W. Trimble of Arkansas and Homer Thornberry of Texas are Southerners.

Integration School Bill Faces Fight

The Post Herald
P. 5

WASHINGTON, May 27 (UPI)—Southern senators served notice today that they will try to knock an anti-segregation amendment out of the $1.3 billion school construction bill passed by the House.

Sen. Lister Hill (D., Ala.), chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, said he and other Southerners were "unalterably and unequivocally" opposed to the integration amendment, sponsored in the House by Negro Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.).

5-28-60

Hill and others, including Senate Democratic Whip Mike Mansfield (Mont.) and GOP Whip Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), agreed that a House-Senate conference committee would be asked to resolve differences between the House bill and a $1,323,000 Senate-passed bill.

Birmingham

This strategy would avoid a Senate floor fight, and possible Southern filibuster, against the House amendment barring funds for segregated schools. But it also could mean new dangers for the bill.

The conservative - dominated House Rules Committee may decide to block any House request for a conference committee because of the higher price tag on the Senate bill, plus its provision for Federal aid for teachers salaries.

The House bill, passed last night, would provide grants to the states of $325,000,000 a year for four years for public school construction.

If the bill is permitted to go to conference, however, it is conceivable that both the anti-segregation amendment and the aid-for-teachers proposals would be dropped.

Meantime, the National Catholic Welfare Conference expressed "great disappointment" at the failure of the House to include loans for construction of private and parochial schools in its bill.

'Integrated Only' School Funds Bill Passed By House

Racial Tag Faces Tough Senate Fight

The Montgomery Advertiser
P. 1

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House Thursday night approved a $1,300,000,000 school construction bill containing an antisegregation provision.

5-27-60

The roll-call vote was 206-189.

The antisegregation amendment put into the bill by a 218-181 vote, could endanger the chances of Senate agreement to the measure.

Montgomery

Under the amendment, no money could go to schools that refuse to obey court integration orders.

SENATE VERSION

Southern senators are unlikely to accept this provision. Their support would be needed in the usual House-Senate conference proceedings in such situations.

House approval of the bill came after an eight-hour session in which the legislation at one time seemed doomed.

The Senate has passed a $1,800,000,000 bill which contains a controversial provision—not in the House measure—authorizing the states to use the money for teachers' salaries as well as for school construction.

Voting for the House bill on final passage were 162 Democrats and 44 Republicans. Against it were 97 Democrats and 92 Republicans.

Voting for the antisegregation amendment which was sponsored by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY), were 100 Democrats and 118 Republicans. Against it were 160 Democrats and 21 Republicans.

ONE YEAR ADDED

The bill was in trouble all the way through the stormy session. At one point it was replaced by a substitute that would have used cigarette taxes to help finance school construction, but in a later roll-call vote the House discarded this approach.

As finally approved the House bill authorizes 325 million dollars a year for four years, the money to be used solely for school construction.

The House added one year to the three-year program originally proposed. This was done in meeting an administration demand that the states match all federal money received.

Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D-NJ), author of the bill, proposed the extension and added a provision that local as well as state funds may be used for matching during the first two years. Only state funds would be used the final two years.

5-27-60

Another provision demanded by the administration—that funds be allocated on the basis of a state's needs—was rejected finally after being tentatively approved once.

The shifting of positions on the various votes taken during the battle prompted Thompson to accuse opponents of the bill of adopting "completely cynical" tactics in an effort to defeat it.

'SLAM THE DOOR'

He told newsmen a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats was trying to "slam the door shut in the face of the nation's school children."

The final vote marked the first time the House has approved a bill providing general federal aid for school construction.

En route to their victory Thompson and his colleagues had to steer a perilous course past amendments that would have either killed the bill or broadened it to a point that would have almost surely led to a presidential veto.

The Senate bill ,which must now be compromised with the House measure, authorizes $1,800,000,000 for two years and gives the states the option of using the money for construction or for teachers' salaries.

34b 1960

SCHOOL BILL

COLLEGE AGE LIMIT EPEAL HITS SNAG

A move to repeal the college imit law is being kissed off e Georgia House as having more chance of passage an outright integration bill. v. Ernest Vandiver, who vigsly supported the age limit when it was pushed through 1959 General Assembly, still his law.

Just about nobody votes against Vandiver segregation measure the Legislature. And a vote to the age limit law—controal though it is—would amount st about that.

* *

THE BILL to repeal the law introduced last week in the ouse by Rep. C. H. Odom of ocherty County. It had drawn some scattered support before Rep. Odom introduced it, but there has been no new outbreak of allegiance since then.

Rep. Odom is a member of the University System Committee of the House, a group which is expected to remind the House "strongly" about some adverse effects of the law—but which apparently will not be behind the effort to get the law repealed.

The committee's report pointing out some of the bad results of the law hasn't been made yet. Rep. Chappelle Matthews of Clarke County, the chairman, indicated the report would come pretty soon.

Gov. Vandiver, though, said in effect that he hadn't been having many complaints about the purported hardships caused by the law.

The idea behind the age limit is that most of the Negro applicants trying to test segregation laws at state colleges and universities are considerably older than the average white student enrolled.

So the law sets out that applicants for undergraduate study can't be older than 21; applicants for graduate study must not be more than 25. There are some exceptions and special dispensations.

* * *

ACCORDING TO Rep. Matthews, the University System Committee found that the law has been causing sharp cuts into the segment of older and more mature students in the system—particularly the married ones.

The red tape necessary for the over-age white students to qualify has discouraged a great many of them from pursuing their educations further, he said. The result, the committee found, has been a "terrific" loss of those students and impairment of night school courses and the like.

Rep. Quimby Melton of Spalding, one of the outspoken critics of the law when it was being passed last year, is about the only one besides Rep. Odom who has come out in favor of repeal. Rep. Matthews said he probably would support repeal, also.

Talmadge Reintroduces School Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — A constitutional amendment to spell out that the states should have exclusive control over public education was introduced again Thursday by Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga).

It was a revised version of one the Georgian offered last year, reworded to remove objections. These objections, Talmadge contended, were largely groundless.

Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala) contended such an amendment is needed "as a restatement and a reaffirmation of the constitution" following the Supreme Court's 1954 decision against racial segregation in the public schools.

SPARKMAN BACKS

Sparkman said the constitution is clear that states and local communities shall have control over their schools.

Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D-Va) agreed. He said in a speech he was supporting the proposal to offset what he called "a flagrant misinterpretation" of the constitution by the high court.

However, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY), who has offered several civil rights bills this session, disagreed.

"The question of desegregation of public schools has been settled by the courts," he told a reporter, "and I cannot see now the constitutional process is going to be served by a constitutional amendment.

"We've got to go forward by implementing the Supreme Court decision," he said, adding that the administration's civil rights bill provides for assistance to school districts seeking to integrate.

KEFAUVER CHAIRMAN

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn) chairman of the Senate constitutional amendments subcommittee was not in the chamber when Talmadge made his speech. Kefauver told a reporter he had not seen the new proposal.

The Tennessee senator said he thought some of the provisions of the original amendment last year "carried out the wrong intentions."

Kefauver said he has no idea now as to whether his subcommittee would hold hearings on the Talmadge proposal. The earlier one lost 3-2 in that subcommittee last year.

Under the proposed amendment, every state would have exclusive control of its public schools, educational institutions and educational systems, whether operated by the state or by political subdivisions.

It also provides that nothing in the amendment shall be construed "to authorize any state to deny to any pupil because of race, color, national origin or religious belief the right to attend schools equal in respect to the quality and ability of the teachers, curriculum and physical facilities to those attended by other pupils attending schools in the same school system."

Besides Sparkman and Robertson, other senators co-sponsoring the proposal were Democratic Sens. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia; Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina; Lister Hill of Alabama; Russell Long of Louisiana; John Stennis and James O. Eastland of Mississippi.

Senate On Spot As Fight Brews

BY BETTY PRYOR
United Press International

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — An anti-segregation provision in the House - passed $1,300,000,000 school construction bill has endangered chances of any school aid legislation getting through Congress this year.

The Democratic - sponsored bill, first general school construction measure ever approved by the House, was passed 206-189 after a day of dizzy parliamentary maneuvering.

It now goes to the Senate, which passed a $1,833,000,000 bill in February without any ban against spending the money on segregated schools. The Senate version provides aid for teachers salaries as well as classroom construction.

The anti-segregation amendment in the House bill put the Senate on the spot and raised the likelihood of a deadlock between the two branches of Congress.

The Senate faced the choice of risking a Southern filibuster against the House bill or risking a roadblock in the House Rules Committee if it seeks a compromise between the two differing measures.

The NAACP urged the Senate to accept the anti-segregation provision. The plea was made in a telegram from Washington NAACP director Clarence Mitchell to Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Democratic Presidential hopefuls in the Senate.

Senate Democratic Whip Mike Mansfield (Mont.) "guessed" the Senate would request a joint Senate-House conference to seek a compromise.

But the conservative-dominated House Rules Committee was expected to block any such request because of the higher price tag on the Senate bill and its aid for teachers' salaries.

House passage of the school bill climaxed seven hours of action on amendments and two turnabout votes.

On final passage, 162 Democrats and 44 Republicans voted for the bill while 97 Democrats and 92 Republicans opposed it.

The anti-segregation amendment, which led to House defeat of school construction bills in 1956 and 1957, was approved 218-181.

The amendment, offered by Rep. Adam C. Powell (D-N. Y.), declares that schools built with the federal funds "shall be available to students without regard to race, creed, color, national origin or religion, in accordance with decisions of the Supreme court."

HALLECK THWARTS WHITE HOUSE PLAN FOR SCHOOL AID

G.O.P. House Leader Blocks Compromise by Flemming for an Acceptable Bill

RAYBURN FAVORED STEP

Administration Offer Would Have Knocked Out Powell Anti-Bias Amendment

By TOM WICKER
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28 — Representative Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, the Republican floor leader, blocked a compromise proposal made by the Eisenhower Administration in the middle of Thursday's hectic House debate on a Federal school construction bill.

The plan, which might have knocked the controversial Powell anti-segregation amendment out of the final bill, had been agreed to by Democratic leaders, including Speaker Sam Rayburn.

Mr. Halleck, the Administration's signal-caller in the House but a determined foe of Federal aid to education, alone refused to accept the compromise, which had been proposed by Arthur S. Flemming, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Mr. Flemming's proposal was a last effort to rescue the bill when it seemed headed for defeat. Although a bill was ultimately passed, it included an amendment to prevent any Federal grants from going to school districts in defiance of court orders to desegregate. The amendment was offered by Representative Alan Clayton Powell Jr, Democrat of Manhattan.

May Block Compromise

Under the Felmming proposal that amendment would have been knocked out. As matters stand, it is the same amendment that may yet kill school legislation by preventing a Senate-House compromise on a final bill.

Here is the story, as pieced together from authoritative sources in both parties:

The House appeared to have doomed the $1,300,000,000 school bill when it voted 154 to 129 to substitute a measure that would have turned back to the states 25 per cent of the Federal cigarette tax, to be used for school purposes.

At that point, Mr. Flemming and Bryce Harlow, a Presidential assistant—both of whom were constant observers of the debate — proposed the compromise.

They sent Representative Peter Frelinghuysen Jr., a New Jersey Republican, to Representative Frank Thompson Jr., the New Jersey Democrat who was author and floor manager of the bill. Through Mr. Frelinghuysen, they suggested that a school-aid proposal made by the Administration in 1957 be substituted for the pending bill.

The 1957 plan would have provided $325,000,000 a year for four years, solely for school construction, to be distributed primarily to needy states. It required matching grants from the states in all four years.

This was close to the provisions of the Democratic bill written by Mr. Thompson. It was a big concession from the 1959 Administration plan, which was limited to grants to help states and localities pay interest and principle on bonded indebtedness for school construction.

Mr. Thompson reportedly assented at once. The backing of Speaker Sam Rayburn was also obtained, as well as that of some influential Republicans. The plan was to move that the 1957 bill be substituted for the cigarette tax proposal.

But Mr. Halleck, who had been in close touch all day with Representative Howard W. Smith, the Virginia Democrat who is head coach of the Southern delegation in the House, would not go along. Their coalition, at that point, sensed victory.

Representative Carroll D. Kearns of Pennsylvania, the ranking Republican on the House Education and Labor Committee, wanted to accept the compromise. But he would not buck Mr. Halleck and proposed at the crucial moment that the Administration's 1959 bond-interest plan—not the 1957 grant program—be substituted.

Mr. Thompson rose and put a pointed question to Mr. Kearns. Did the gentleman from Pennsylvania really mean the 1959 Administration program? He did, replied the unhappy Mr. Kearns. The Administration's compromise had been torpedoed by its own floor leader.

Had the 1959 compromise been approved by the House—and as an Eisenhower measure it would have had strong appeal for Republicans—it would have been too late, under House rules, for the Powell amendment to have been put back in.

Mr. Halleck's motive is not clear but his opposition to any Federal school aid is known. For instance, he was one of those 118 Republicans who voted Friday to encumber the construction bill with the divisive Powell amendment.

He was also one of the ninety-two Republicans who turned about-face and voted to kill the entire bill.

Adam Powell Puts Lawmakers on Spot

His Amendment to School Aid Bill Proves 'Irritant'—Measure In Doubt

The Powell amendment to the school aid bill, passed by the House of Representatives Thursday, is in, but the big question is whether the amendment "injected" by the self-styled "irritant" from Harlem can stay in.

Congressman Powell is not against the school aid bill. All he wants guaranteed is that Federal money will not go to school districts which spit in the face of the Supreme Court decision on segregation in the schools.

Heretofore, the Powell amendment has had the effect of killing school aid.

Now, however, a $1.3 billion school aid bill has squeaked through the House by a vote of 206 to 189.

The Senate has already passed its version of a school aid bill.

With the Powell amendment in the House bill, it is a certainty that both bill will go before a conference committee to work out compromises acceptable to both bodies.

This compromise butchery rings the Powell amendment with

GO TO COMMITTEE

New Segregation Bills Pondered

Segregation forces sent a new deluge of bills to legislative committees to study today in an effort to strengthen Mississippi's hand against court assaults on state customs.

OTHER MEASURES

The bills included measures to tighten voter and school laws and head off any complaints from Mississippians to the Federal Civil Rights Commission.

The House versions of the civil rights bills were authored by Rep. Natie Caraway of Lauderdale and others, while Sen. George Yarbrough of Red Banks and others offered the Senate versions.

The bills would ban any person from causing a false statement to be made in any newspaper abusing any official.

They also would ban false statements to police or other investigative agencies, and from making false statements to violate public health and safety as guaranteed by the state or federal constitutions.

Other House measures included proposals to:

Require voters be of good moral character.

Eliminate the requirement that applications for registration be made in writing.

Make state operation of public schools discretionary.

Give authority to require a child's parents to accompany him when he tries to enroll in school.

Authorize the board of election commissioner to hear appeals from voters registrar decisions.

Eliminate the requirement to preserve voter registration application forms and other registration records.

Allow school district trustees to close schools "to promote or preserve. . .the public peace."

Another bill would authorize the college board to decide who should enter, attend and be graduated from a college.

A Senate bill would encourage any persons "dissatisfied with their economic and social status in this state to become a resident of another state."

TEXTBOOK BOARD

In another pro - segregation move, a Senate bill would increase the textbook purchasing board by two members who need not be educators, apparently an effort to get segregation leaders on the board which buys school books.

Other bills included in the flood of measures introduced just before the deadline would:

Authorize the Democratic state executive committee to reconvene the state convention after the national convention. This would permit the state to decide whether to go along with the presidential candidate and platform.

Give cities a share of the beer tax, revenue from fire insurance premiums and taxes on public utilities within their limits.

Combine the charity hospitals and mental institutions under a new state rehabilitation board and eliminate the eleemosynary and mental institutions boards.

Make it unlawful for a private person to own a pistol or other weapon for 30 days without registering it. The bill had pro-segregation overtones.

VOTING MACHINES

Require voting machines in precincts with more than 500 electors.

Authorize merchants to keep 2 per cent of their sales tax collections to cover costs of collecting the tax.

Make it mandatory to yield a party telephone line for an emergency call.

Let counties have open range grazing for livestock.

Forbid legislators to hold state jobs in the executive branch under penalty of losing their legislative seats.

Authorize the general legislative investigating committee to function during sessions, although hearings could not be held except between sessions.

Set up a $20,000 fund for medical scholarships.

Provide for a referendum on the liquor question, tighten drunk driving laws and provide procedure for counties voting wet.

Provide larger pensions for retired school teachers.

Hire a psychiatrist for the state penitentiary.

Give lawmakers a $75 a month raise.

RESOLUTION AGAINST FORCED INTEGRATION FOLLOWS PROTEST AGAINST SITDOWN LAW

Louisville, Ky. — A proposed trespass ordinance that could be used against sit-in demonstrators has resulted in a barrage of protests to city officials.

Opposition to the proposal is led by the Rt. Rev. C. Ewbank Tucker, presiding bishop of the A.M.E. Zion Church and a member of the board of directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund. He and two other SCEF board members, the Rev. M. M. D. Perdue and the Rev. Daniel J. Hughlett, are organizing a protest meeting.

"If such ordinance is passed," Bishop Tucker declared, "the city and county jails will not be large enough to hold those who will hold peaceful demonstrations in the prosecutions of their civil rights."

Protests were so great that the Police Department announced that it would not arrest anybody under the ordinance unless proprietors of business places obtained warrants.

City Prosecutor John Dougherty, who had induced the board of aldermen to give the ordinance first reading, said the only purpose of the proposal was to remedy a defect in a 1957 law. He declared that it would not be used against segregation opponents.

Bishop Tucker, who is also a lawyer, then asked why the ordinance needed to be passed if it was not intended for use. The Courier-Journal and the Louisville Times called the proposal unwise in view of the widespread sit-ins throughout the South.

There have been demonstrations in Lexington and Frankfort, Ky., but none in Louisville thus far. A factor in this has been the hope that a negotiated settlement could be worked out.

Last month, however, the aldermen refused to pass an ordinance forbidding hotels, motels, restaurants, theaters, and similar places to refuse service to citizens because of their color. Instead, the board adopted a resolution saying it opposed "forced integration."

Dime store lunch counters here were integrated two years ago after unpublicized sit-ins. However, restaurants, theaters, some hotels, and department-store lunch rooms continue to discriminate.

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STATES RIGHTS BILL

Senators warn against vote for righters

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26—Alabama's senators warned today that election of independent presidential electors in next Tuesday's Democratic primary runoff may block progress on Coosa-Alabama River development—just as they say the state's bolt of party ranks did in 1948.

In a joint statement, Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman said:

"Our chances in the years ahead to obtain the funds and the support we must have for the Coosa-Alabama will be jeopardized, if not destroyed, if the bolters, falsely applying the 'independent' banner, again cut our lines of communication and help put another Republican administration in the White House."

A start on the long delayed waterway from Mobile to Rome, Ga., seems assured with House approval of a $200,000 item for completion of planning on Miller's Ferry Lock and Dam. It would be the first of three federal dams to be built south of Montgomery. The upstream navigation channel would be attained by federal installation of locks on dams already built or being built by Alabama Power Co.

The senators said that chances of getting the waterway started under past Democratic administrations "went by the board in 1948 when the walk-outers took Alabama out of the Democratic Party." This, they said, cut the lines of communication between the administration and members of the Alabama delegation in Congress.

THEY NOTED THAT President Eisenhower in 1955 cited the Coosa-Alabama as a perfect example of his partnership river development plan, but said he has failed year after year to put any money in his budget to get it started.

In the House, Chairman Clarence Cannon (D., Mo.) of the appropriations committee, followed Eisenhower's lead and rejected pleas from Alabamians for funds to start this waterway that was authorized by Congress in 1945. Three times, Sens. Hill and Sparkman persuaded the Senate to approve funds for Miller's Ferry only to lose out in House-Senate conferences to a coalition of Republicans and Cannon-picked Democrats from the House.

Last week, after an intensive campaign by all Alabamians in Congress with the backing of Gov. John Patterson—the Cannon-Eisenhower blockade in the House was broken. And the two senators are confident they can get the item cleared in the Senate once again.

With the Coosa-Alabama program "back on the track," Hill and Sparkman said, "we must not allow these same forces that directed the Alabama bolt from the Democratic Party in 1948 to lead us down a dead-end street in 1960."

REPS. ALBERT RAINS and Kenneth Roberts say flatly that the Miller's Ferry item could never have been approved over Chairman Cannon's objection without the help of House Democratic leaders. They say Speaker Sam Rayburn and Majority Leader John McCormack "went to bat" for the project when the chips were down.

Rains said Rayburn made it plain he was giving his help because the main sponsors of the waterway had been loyal Democrats over the years. The Gadsden congressman said a victory by independent electors would be a severe blow to prospects for speedy development of the Coosa-Alabama.

STATES' RIGHTS BILL PROMISED

La. Senate Will Get Measure Today

(Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

BATON ROUGE, La. — An administration-backed bill to create a state sovereignty commission will be introduced Wednesday in the state Senate.

Sponsors will be Sen. Wendall R. Harriss of Baton Rouge and Howard Jones of St. Joseph. The administration proposal was designed to "safeguard the state from encroachment by any agency of the federal government."

Ex-officio members would include Gov. Jimmie H. Davis, attorney general Jack P. F. Gremillion, House speaker J. Thomas Jewell, and Senate president pro-tem Robert Ainsworth.

The balance of commission members would be chosen, one each, from the state's eight congressional districts. They would serve "at the pleasure of the governor."

'TONED DOWN'

The administration measure was abviously a toned-down version of the sovereignty commission envisaged by state segregation leader W. M. Rainach.

It reportedly would provide only a $100,000 appropriation, as compared to the $500,000 reportedly sought by Rainach, whose authority would be more restricted under the administration proposal.

The administration measure would provide a per diem of $25 to members (other than ex-officio) for each day of service, in attending meetings or discharging duties.

It would also provide payment of travel expenses while away from home on authorized business of the commission. The chairman would receive -50 per diem plus expenses.

FIXES PAY

The commission was empoweerd to employ an executive secretary and to fixe the salary of the employe, subject to approval of the governor, under the Harris proposal.

The commission also would be "empowered to employ other personnel as required." Records of the commission would be exempt from the public records act, but "will be made available to members of the commission and to the Legislature."

The bill will provide that the attorney general shall be the legal representative of the commission, but allows the commission to employ other legal counsel, "with the advise, consent, and approval of the attorney general and the governor."

It was widely rumored among legislators that Rainach, who has been at odds with Gremillion, disliked the provision installing the attorney general as the commission's legal adviser.

The proposed bill would "fix a policy" of the state and would direct all officers, employes, agencies, and subdivisions to co-operate with the commission, "rendering aid and assistance as requested."

Harris was supposed to introduce the bill Tuesday, but somehow it didn't get into the Senate hopper.

GOVERNOR WINS STATES' RIGHTS BILL'S PASSAGE

La. Senate Okays Forming Sovereignty Body

(Digest in Sec. 1, Page 20.)

By ROBERT WAGNER
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

BATON ROUGE, La. — The state Senate Wednesday approved 39 to 0, a bill to create a state sovereignty commission to protect the sttae from encroachment by the federal government.

The easy passage of the bill, without opposition, was a significant victory for Gov. Jimmie H. Davis, who insisted upon a commission controlled by the governor.

Interested observers included W. M. Rainach, defeated segregationist candidate for governor, and attorney William B. Shaw.

Rainach forces wanted a commission that would be largely autonomous. Also, they reportedly wanted almost unprecented legal powers.

NO BILL YET

Rainach's lieutenants in the House have been slated to introduce their version of the state sovereignty commission, as embodied in a bill, but it has not appeared.

Asked if the bill may be introduced before Sunday's deadline for introduction, Rainach said, "I have no comment."

His only comment on action Wednesday of senators was, "I think they showed they were interested in the idea."

According to most reports, Rainach and his cohorts, faced with the certainty of defeat, decided not to contest the sovereignty commission issue in the Senate.

But they succeeded in tacking on an amendment during a Senate committee hearing on the bill. It provided that members of the commission would serve terms "concurrent with that of the governor."

AYCOCK INCLUDED

As originally set up, members of the commission would serve "at the pleasure of the governor." Actually, the change probably has no legal significance, since the governor has power to hire and fire.

A second amendment included Lt. Gov. C. C. Aycock as an ex-offico member of the commission. Other key state and legislative officials already were included in the commission.

This proposal was made by Crowley Sen. William J. Cleveland, although there were some reports it may have originated within Rainach ranks.

Meanwhile, the bill was sent Wednesday to the House, where it should — barring any suspensions of the rules — come up for final passage late next week. It's road in the House may be rocky.

Davis forces demonstrated control in the Senate; but the 101-man House, which includes most Rainach cohorts in the Legislature, reportedly could prove troublesome.

DEBATE POSSIBLE

Leaders expected no difficulty in passing the measure through the House, but appeared to anticipate some sharp debate, unless Rainach should decide again to toss in the towel and bide his time.

Sen. Wendell Harris, sponsor of the administration bill, startled some Davis leaders by saying he feels the commission should get at least $500,000 in state spending money.

Harris added that the work of the commission may require millions. A newcomer to the Senate, Harris was elected with support from both Rainach and Davis forces.

The sovereignty commission bill, as passed in the Senate, bore no price tag, since appropriations have to be introduced into the House of Representatives.

Money May Prove Bone of Contention

It was understood the Davis administration is opposed to putting up more than $100,000 for the commission. Rainach reportedly wants at least $500,000.

Harris' statement may have indicated Davis, in order to keep peace, reconsidered his position and may be willing to cough up $500,000.

However, administration leaders contacted Wednesday afternoon said they were unaware of any change in policy. They said the appropriation will probably be substantially less than $500,000.

The amount of the appropriation may prove to be a major bone of contention in the House. So far, the administration has not proposed an appropriation bill to finance the commission.

The money would be provided either through a special appropriations bill, which would have to be introduced by Sunday night, or through amendment of the sovereignty bill itself to include some money.

Other alternatives include amendment of the general appropriations bill, which was introduced (but not in detail), but reportedly contains no appropriation for the sovereignty commission.

PURPOSES LISTED

Possible strategy of Rainach forces in the House could include proposing of a substitute bill, embodying things they want, which are not in the administration proposal.

The administration bill, although not entirely satisfactory to Rainach, was in itself a potentially far-reaching proposal. Purpose of the commission was to:

"Do all things necessary to protect the sovereignty of the state from encroachment by the federal government. . . .

"And to resist by legal means usurpation by the federal government or any organization of the rights and powers reserved to the states by the US Constitution. It is to have all powers necessary to accomplish such purposes."

The commission could subpena persons and documents by service through the sheriff of the domicile of the person named in the subpena.

If any person refused to appear, testify, or produce documents, the commission could apply through the attorney general to the district court for an order

requiring obedience.

Failure to obey the court order could be punished by the court as contempt.

Officers and employes of the state, its agencies and politica subdivisions, and all colleges, universities, and boards and commissions operating on public funds, would be directed to cooperate.

PERJURY DEFINED

Witnesses before the commission could be accompanied by their own counsel, who "may cross examine other witnesses." Also, witnesses would have to be informed of the general nature of the inquiry.

They would have the right to offer rebuttal evidence, but "wilfull false testimony to any material fact will constitute perjury."

Records of the proceedings of the commission and its receipts and disbursements would be exempt from the public records act.

But they would be available to members of the commission and members of the Legislature upon request. "Upon order of the governor, the records shall be destroyed."

Ex-officeo members of the commission would be the governor, attorney general, president protem of the Senate, and the speaker of the House of Representatives, as well as the lieutenant governor.

The attorney general would be legal representative of the commission, although additional legal counsel could be hired with compensation, if approved by the attorney general and the governor.

Any additional counsel would have to be commissioned as a special assistant attorney general.

Bill Provides for Secretary

The commission would be authorized to employ an executive secretary and fix his salary, "both subject to approval of the governor." Other "necessary personnel" could be hired.

In addition to ex-officio members, the commission would have eight others, one from each of the congressional districts. They would be appointed by the governor.

The sovereignty commission bill, as it emerged from the Senate, bore an "emergency" label.

An "emergency" bill becomes immediately effective upon its signing by the governor. Ordinarily, legislation does not becomes effective until 20 days after the end of the session (July 7).

Immediate enactment of the bill would mean the commission would be active during the current 60-day legislative session, since the bill required members to meet "upon the effective date of the act."

At this first organizational meeting, they would choose a chairman and vice-chairman. Davis reportedly agreed that Rainach will be made chairman of the commission.

Harris told the Senate Wednesday the bill was a result of co-operative work by the governor and Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion. "It required many hours of work," he said.

"We have bent over backwards to guarantee individual rights of any person called before the commission. We will calmly and legally proceed with projects and legislation to maintain segregation."

GRAVOLET RISES

Sen. E. W. Gravolet of Pointe a la Hache, former vice-chairman of the joint legislative segregation committee, said, "I rise to add my support . . ."

He said there was some "little misunderstanding." He said, "It is getting to the point, in some parts of the state, where to be classed as a conservative is a dirty word."

Gravolet praised the work of Rainach, who was chairman of the joint legislative segregation committee. He said the committee, under Rainach, bolstered the state's segregation laws.

"At the present time it looks as if the judiciary is using the South as a whipping boy," he said.

"And even some of our colleges and universities here in Louisiana are brainwashing students into the liberal way of thinking that has already swept the colleges and universities in the North."

It is time for everybody, he said, "to stand up and be counted. Let's stand behind Gov. Davis, a strong executive, who will stand behind our Southern way of life.

"Let's thank our attorney general for the hard job he has done and for the hard job in years to come." He also called for thanks to Rainach "for the many years in which he has been behind this cause."

He said the administration will use its sovereignty commission to maintain segregation. He added registrars of voters will enforce the law "down the line" on voter registration.

Harris moved "the previous question," and the bill, without debate, was approved 38 to 0. Sen. J. C. Gilbert of Sicily Island was absent, but later he asked to be recorded as voting for the bill. The Senate adjourned until 10 a. m. Thursday.

Talmadge Steps Up Rights War

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Sen. Talmadge injected Friday another term—"Davenportism"—into his drum fire attacks on a proposed federal "voting referee" bill.

The Georgian for the third straight day blasted this newest of the administration's civil rights bill as being patterned after an old reconstruction law.

This 1871 law creating "voting supervisors" was aimed at the South but actually was used as a vehicle of "skulduggery and tyranny" in New York to perpetuate Republican machine control, Talmadge said.

The administrator of that law in the New York City area, Talmadge said, was John I. Davenport as chief supervisor of elections. History shows, Talmadge added, that Davenport collected $145,591 from the U. S. treasury during the Republican Harrison administration to get GOP votes into the ballot boxes and keep Democratic votes out.

"There was not a carpetbagger or scalawag in the South whose infamy even remotely approached that of Davenport," the senator said, and during the last decade of the 19th century the term "Davenportism" was the worst term of disrepute which would be applied against a public official.

In his speech to the Senate, Talmadge said, "It should be obvious by now that the long-dead and unmourned force bills of reconstruction have an irresistible fascination for someone in the Eisenhower department of justice."

In 1957, he pointed out, then Attorney General Brownell proposed a bill that would have revived a reconstruction statute authorizing "the full might of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps to enforce punitive legislation in the field of human relations."

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MEMBER
ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE SURVEY OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS
IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Southern U. prexy named to Fed unit

The Afro-Am
Baltimore, Md
Sat 11-26-60

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Dr. Felton G. Clarke, Southern University president, has been named a member of the Advisory Committee of the Survey of Federal Programs in Higher Education, according to the Office of the U.S. Commissioner of Education, Washington.

Serving as committee chairman is Dr. John E. Ivey Jr., president of the Midwest Program on Airborne Television Instruction and former vice-president of New York University.

* * *

OTHER MEMBERS named are McGeorge Bundy, dean of the faculty of arts and sciences, Harvard University; Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, president of California Institute of Technology; Dr. Douglas Knight, president, Lawrence College; Dr. Herbert E. Longenecker, president, Tulane University; Dr. Charles E. Odegeard, president, University of Washington.

Also, Dr. John A. Perkins, president, University of Delaware; Dr. Paul C. Reinert, president, St. Louis University; Dr. M. H. Trytten, director of the office of scientific personnel, National Academy of Science; Dr. John C. Weaver, dean, Graduate School, University of Nebraska; and Dr. Helen C. White, professor, department of English, University of Wisconsin.

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AFRICAN ASSIGNMENT-
U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

Miss Austin to accept Federal post in Africa

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON, D.C. (ANP) Miss Elsie Austin, attorney and authority on African affairs, has resigned her position as executive director of the National Council of Negro Women to accept an appointment by the United States Information Agency for an African assignment.

Miss Austin expects to leave the States around March 1, for Nigeria, where she will serve as Assistant Cultural Affairs officer, with special work dealing with women's activities. Although she will be stationed in Nigeria, her work will probably carry her to Ghana, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

A spokesman for USIA said: "The agency is aware that there is a tremendous interest among women in Africa of what women in the United States are doing, and for this reason we believe that Miss Austin will be very welcome in the African countries."

* * *

COMMENTING on her new assignment the former NCNW director said:

"It will be a wonderful opportunity to relate the experience I will find in women's activities in Africa with the American experience. And if desired, I will arrange for relationship between the women of Nigeria and the United States. There may be some way that the American organizations can help the women of Africa.

"No matter where you go, and how different the culture between countries, there is always a common bond between women. They have the same problems and same aspirations in regard to the welfare of their children and opportunities for them."

* * *

MISS AUSTIN is a native of Tuskegee, Ala., but maintains legal residence in Ohio. She served as Assistant Attorney General in Columbus, Ohio, before coming to Washington to accept employment in the Federal Government.

Her first position in the Government was that of executive director in the office of the Recorder of Deeds. Next she worked in the legal division of the Office of Price Administration, and finally with the National Labor Relations board.

* * *

AFTER 14 years in Government service she accepted a position in Morocco, North Africa, with the American School of Tangier, where she served for four years. Upon her return to the United States she was appointed executive director of the National Council of Negro Women serving in this capacity for two years.

Miss Austin is a life member of the National Council of Negro Women, is past national president of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and is active in the American Association of University Women.

MISS ELSIE AUSTIN

consulation service of the association.

Women graduates of FAMU are now eligible for membership in the AAUW, the largest organization of University women in the world.

Journal and Courier
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 23-60

Colored Postmaster Sworn In At Alabama Town

Ramon N. Days Sr., (second from left) receives certificate of appointment from Joseph A. Clarke, special assistant to the Assistant Postmaster General, United States Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. Days was sworn in as Acting Postmaster at Magazine, Ala., at the close of business, Jan 8, and became the first Negro postmaster of the 65-year-old-independent post office. Others in the photo are Mrs. Days, and Postal Inspector Z. L. Brown.

Magazine, a suburban community of Mobile, Ala., is rich in historic and legendary tradition because the last slave-trading ship bringing natives from the Gold Coast of Africa was run aground in nearby waters in the attempt to outrun a federal blockade against the importation of slaves. Many of the citizens of Magazine and the adjacent community of Platean are direct descendants of the original settlers.

Hatch Act Case Irks Patterson

The Commercial Appeal

Governor Says Application Is Illogical In Charge Against Englehardt

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 23.—Gov. John Patterson, obviously nettled by the Federal investigation of whether Highway Director Sam Engelhardt is violating the Hatch Act, believes the statute to be illogical in application.

"It just doesn't make sense in this particular case," the Governor said, "and I do not believe that Mr. Engelhardt or the State of Alabama has done anything wrong."

Prohibits Dual Role

The Hatch Act specifically prohibits any state official who holds a political post from handling Federal money. Engelhardt, as director of roads, oversees the spending of millions of dollars in Federal funds. The former Macon County senator also is chairman of the state Democratic Executive Committee.

It was this dual role which prompted the Civil Service Commission to launch an investigation.

"The reason the act is illogical," Governor Patterson said, "is what would happen if Engelhardt is removed from his position as highway director and I decide not to appoint another man. I would wear the Governor's hat half a day and the highway director's cap the other half.

"And, needless to say, I'm in politics every hour of the day and night."

Cites Exception

The Governor noted that the Hatch Act does not apply to men elected to their offices or political posts.

"That makes it more ridiculous," Governor Patterson snorted. "If the highway director, say Mr. Engelhardt were elected, wouldn't that make him more of a politician?"

The Chief Executive said he had talked with the Civil Service Commission investigator, John W. Earman, and found him to be a "likeable, charming fellow. We gave him all our records and co-operated in every way. He has finished his probe and has gone back to Washington. And we're not going to do anything until we hear from the commission."

Governor Patterson indicated he considered Engelhardt to be worth more than the $60,000 that the state would lose in Federal funds should Engelhardt be found guilty of violating the Hatch Act. The act provides the state be penalized twice the annual salary of the official involved. Engelhardt makes $15,000 a year and he has two years to serve—double that is $60,000.

Engelhardt Says Prober 'Interfering'

Montgomery Advertiser

State Highway Director Sam Engelhardt Friday accused a Civil Service Commission agent of interfering with the work of highway department employes.

But he did not say what, if anything, he plans to do about it.

The commission investigater, John W. Earman Jr., has been at the capitol for three days looking into a complaint that Engelhardt has engaged in political activity prohibited by the federal Hatch Act.

Earman was not available for comment.

"If this intereference keeps up long enough," Engelhardt told the Associated Press, "it could have an adverse effect on the highway program."

He said "some of the employes are upset" by Earman's presence in chcking through department records and asking questions.

But the investigator's activity has not bothered him, said Engelhardt, who has denied viclating any law.

He said earlier in the day that "I'm not resigning from anything."

Investigator Mum On Engelhardt's Complaint

The Montgomery Advertiser

A federal investigators withheld comment Saturday on Sam Engelhardt's complaints that he is "interfering with the work" of highway department employes.

John W. Earman Jr., a Civil Service Commission agent, declined to comment on the highway director's charges.

Earman has been in Montgomery several days in a preliminary investigation to see if Engelhardt has engaged in political activity prohibited by the Federal Hatch Act.

The commission received a complaint that the highway director's dual role as state Democratic chairman violates the law aimed at keeping federal employes from participating in political affairs.

Although the Hatch Act is designed for those on federal payrolls, it also applies to state officials whose department spends federal funds as the highway department does.

Engelhardt said Friday that in making his investigation—checking records and questioning employes—Earman has upset some members of the highway staff.

"If this interference keeps up long enough," he said, "It could have an adverse effect on the highway program."

Hatch Act Inquiry Ends Local Phase

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn.

Investigation Of Englehardt Is 'Far From Complete'

Tues. 6/21/60

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 20. —(UPI)—United States Civil Service Commission investigator John W. Earman Jr. said Monday the local phase of his investigation on whether state Highway Director Sam Engelhardt is violating the Hatch Act by holding down a party post was nearly completed.

Earman said the probe was "far from complete" but that he doesn't plan to remain in town much longer.

Earman began his investigation last week to determine if Engelhardt is violating the Federal statute by serving as chairman of the state Democratic executive committee while overseeing the handling of million of dollars of Federal road-building funds.

The Hatch Act forbids any state, local or federal official from engaging in political activity while handling Federal funds.

The rpobe was the result of a story in the Alabama Journal by City Editor Ray Jenkins accusing Engelhardt of wearing "two hats" by holding down both posts.

Earman's report, when completed, will be given to the commission's general counsel who will decide whether action should be taken against the former state senator.

If Engelhardt is found guilty of violating the statute, the commission could order Gov. John Patterson to remove him as highway director or be penalized with a loss of Federal aid.

Engelhardt has said he is not resigning from either of his posts at the present time.

Engelhardt Dual Role Investigated

Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Thurs. 6/16/60

U.S. Civil Service Checking Records Of Road Director

The U. S. Civil Service Commission Wednesday launched an on-the-scene investigation of Sam Engelhardt's dual role as state highway director and chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

ENGELHARDT

John Earman Jr., an investigator for the commission, arrived at the Capitol Wednesday and began going through Highway Department records in an effort to determine if Engelhardt is violating the federal Hatch Act.

Both Engelhardt and Gov. John Patterson said they welcomed the probe and declared that "all records are open to public inspection."

FEDERAL FUNDS

Earman declined to comment on his activities, explaining that any statement would have to come from the commission in Washington.

The federal agency said several weeks ago it planned to look into the case and see if Engelhardt was violating provisions of the act which prohibits employes paid in full or in part with federal funds from taking an active part in politics.

Gov. Patterson, when informed of the arrival of the investigator, declared "we have violated no law and have nothing to hide."

NEWSPAPER STORY

"The investigation is welcome, and all records are open to public inspection," he added. "The investigation was sicked on us by the Alabama Journal."

This was an obvious reference to the fact that Engelhardt's dual role was first questioned in a Journal news story.

Patterson also took time to praise Engelhardt for "the splendid job he is doing as highway director and for his long years of public service for the state."

Should the investigation conclude that the highway director is engaged in political activity and is violating the law, the commission can demand his removal from one office or the other.

If this is refused, the state can be penalized by withholding federal highway funds equal to twice the director's annual salary. Engelhardt is paid $15,000 a year.

After Serving 25 Years—

Veteran Court Clerk, Henry Watson, Resigns Position

Tuskegee News, Tuskegee, Ala. Thur. 7/7/60

A familiar figure at the Court House for the past quarter of a century has retired from the public office he held so long.

Henry Watson, popular clerk of the Circuit Court, has resigned effective Aug. 1 because of ill health and will take some well-deserved rest after serving in the office continuously since 1935.

In announcing his resignation, Mr. Watson expressed his gratitude for the support of the people of Macon County through the years and for the many friendships which have meant so much to his life. He ran for the office of clerk of the Circuit Court in 1934 and was elected; since then, he has offered for re-election for each term and only one time (the first after his election) has he had any opposition.

The son of the late Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Watson, Henry was born in Georgia, but moved to Tuskegee when just a small boy and had spent all of his life here. He was educated in the public schools here and, in early young manhood, was associated with the Macon County Bank here. He also worked an emergency period in the Alabama Exchange Bank during World War II.

Mr. Watson was married to Miss Mattie Morton Lane and they reared a fine son. Mrs. Watson died in 1956. His beloved mother also passed away in 1958 at the age of 91.

Mrs. Grace Youngblood, county treasurer and clerk of the County Board of Revenue, has been appointed by Circuit Judge Albert Hooton to fill Mr. Watson's term, which will expire in 1965.

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ALABAMA

U. S. Judge Throws Out Engelhardt Injunction

By Sam Ala. Herald 11-13-60

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 13 (AP)—A U. S. judge has thrown out a state court order which blocked Federal prosecution of Highway Director Sam Engelhardt on charges of improper political activity.

Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. yesterday apparently paved the way for the U. S. Civil Service Commission to go ahead with an impending hearing on the Hatch Act charge against Engelhardt.

The state official is accused of violating the Federal statute in his twofold role as highway chief and Alabama Democratic chairman. The law forbids political activity in a job handling Federal money.

Johnson, taking a mild slap at Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, who granted the state court injunction, said the state judge's order "was improvidently issued."

Barring further court battling, the Civil Service Commissioner presumably will call another hearing here on the Engelhardt case in the near future.

The first hearing was scheduled last month, but was postponed indefinitely when Jones granted Engelhardt's plea for an injunction prohibiting the CSC proceeding with its ease.

If the commission examiner decides after the hearing that Engelhardt's political duties violate the Hatch Act and the commission agrees, Gov. John Patterson will be asked to remove the highway chief.

Patterson can refuse to dismiss Engelhardt, but the Federal government can penalize Alabama by withholding $30,000 in U. S. road funds—twice Engelhardt's annual salary.

Court Delays Engelhardt Case Ruling

The Montgomery Advertiser 11-14-60

A decision on whether Hatch Act charges can be pressed against Highway Director and Alabama Democratic party leader Sam Engelhardt was put off here Thursday.

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. put off action after Engelhardt's attorney's asked a one-day delay to answer new argument on the delay by both sides. Johnson said he will issue a ruling probably next week.

Engelhardt has been charged with violating the federal law by wearing two hats—that of highway director and that of state Democratic chairman.

The act forbids political activity by federal employes or by state employes in any agency receiving federal funds.

Engelhardt says the act doesn't apply to officials appointed their posts. Gov. John Patterson, who named him highway director, agrees. Both have charged political harassment by the Eisenhower administration.

A hearing was set for Engelhardt last month. But his lawyers obtained an injunction against the Civil Service Commission from Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones.

Federal attorneys sought to have Judge Johnson set aside the injunction, but he instead held up action on the case pending submission of arguments from both sides. But he did assume jurisdiction in the case, while leaving the injunction in effect.

Another Delay Won By Sam Engelhardt

By Sam Ala. Post-Herald 11-10-60

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 10 (AP)—State Highway Director Sam Engelhardt gained another delay today in his fight to stave off a hearing on Hatch Act charges.

By agreement with opposing attorneys, U. S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. postponed action on Engelhardt's request for a continued injunction against the Federal Civil Service Commission.

The highway director's lawyers asked for an additional 24 hours to answer any new questions raised by Federal attorneys. Johnson said he will announce his ruling, probably next week, after he studies the newly-submitted written arguments.

Government lawyers contended Engelhardt has no right to take the issue into court until the Civil Service Commission has made its findings on the state official's guilt or innocence on the charges of improper political activity.

Another judge, Walter B. Jones in state court, granted an injunction last month prohibiting the Federal agency from proceeding with its case against the highway director.

Johnson took jurisdiction away from Jones' court, but left the injunction in effect until further orders.

The Hatch Act is designed primarily to keep Federal employes from engaging in political activity, but it also applies to some state officials and employes who handle Federal funds.

Engelhardt was accused of violating the law because he also is chairman of the state Democratic Executive Committee.

Engelhardt Gives Bypass Green Light

The Montgomery Advertiser 11-16-60

Highway Director Sam Engelhardt said Tuesday the green light has been given for the construction of the new eastern-northern bypass around the city of Montgomery.

Engelhardt said he had ordered plans to be drawn for the four-lane bypass which when completed will result in a virtual circular bypass around Montgomery.

He said the first link of the bypass should be ready for bids within three or four months.

No exact route has yet been agreed upon, he said, but several alternate proposals are under consideration.

The bypass will begin near the point where the Southern bypass intersects with Troy Highway. It will travel eastward, crossing Vaughan road and then the Atlanta Highway (near the Montgomery Drive-In Theater).

It will then run north of Gunter Field, probably cross the Kilby Prison reservation, continue on through Chisholm and span the Alabama River south of the present Tyler Goodwyn Bridge.

Where it will extend from that point depends upon the decision of the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads concerning the route of the North-South interstate now under construction between Montgomery and Birmingham.

Federal judge rules against Engelhardt

By Sam Ala. 11-13-60

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 12—(AP)—A U. S. judge Saturday threw out a state court order which blocked federal prosecution of Highway Director Sam Engelhardt on charges of improper political activity.

Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. thus apparently paved the way for the U. S. Civil Service Commission (CSC) to go ahead with an impending hearing on the Hatch Act charge against Engelhardt.

The state official is accused of violating the federal statute in his twofold role as highway chief and Alabama Democratic chairman. The law forbids political activity in a job handling federal money.

Johnson, taking a mild slap at Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, who granted the state court injunction dismissed today, said the state judge's order "was improvidently issued." Improvident means wasteful or lacking foresight.

NEITHER JONES nor Engelhardt was available for comment integration order. The Justice Department spokesman said the measures taken will depend specifically on what occurs.

on the action. It could not be learned immediately whether the federal judge's ruling is appealable to higher court.

Barring further court battling, the Civil Service Commission presumably will call another hearing here on the Engelhardt case in the near future.

The first hearing was scheduled last month, but was postponed indefinitely when Jones granted Engelhardt's plea for an injunction prohibiting the CSC from proceeding with its case.

In throwing out the disputed injunction, Johnson rejected the highway director's claim that the Civil Service Commission lacks authority to prosecute him on the Hatch Act charge.

GOVERNMENT LAWYERS had contended Engelhardt has no right to take the issue into court until the CSC has made its finding on his guilt or innocence about engaging too actively in politics.

Johnson had already taken jurisdiction of the matter before issuing Saturday's ruling, but he left the state court order in effect until Engelhardt's attorneys could present their arguments.

If the commission examiner decides after the hearing that Engelhardt's political duties violate the Hatch Act and the commission agrees, Gov. John Patterson will be asked to remove the highway chief.

Patterson can refuse, but the federal government can penalize Alabama by withholding $30,000 in U. S. road funds—twice Engelhardt's annual salary.

IN A BRIEF OPINION accompanying his decree, the federal judge said there was no doubt of federal jurisdiction in the case. He said Patterson and Engelhardt have acknowledged that fact.

"It is quite apparent from the appropriate authorities . . . that a state court does not have the authority to review the exercise or the discretion by federal officers in the performance of their official duties," Johnson asserted, adding:

"That being the case, the injunction issued by the Circuit Court of Montgomery County (Jones) was improvidently issued."

LOUISIANA DEMOS

Patterson Talks At Rally

ALEXANDRIA, La. — Gov. John Patterson called on the top Democrats of Louisiana here Saturday to "roll up your sleeves and go to work to put a Democratic administration back in the White House."

Making his first out-of-state campaign address in behalf of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket, the Alabama governor fired a blistering salvo at the Republican Administration.

"The policies of the Republican Administration during the last eight years have brought our country to the brink of disaster," he said. "The Republican party has failed to give this country the leadership that it needs. We are threatened by economic collapse from within. We are threatened by foreign powers from without."

Declaring that "the time is here for a change," Gov. Patterson said he "enthusiastically" endorsed Sens. Kennedy and Johnson.

While admitting that there were parts of the Democratic platform which he "strenuously" objected to, Patterson said such platforms are "designed to get votes."

"They are not the law. Congress makes the laws," Patterson added.

Turning to the religious issue, Patterson said it would be a "terrible thing if a man could not be elected President because of his religion."

"Mr. Kennedy has always firmly stated that he would allow nothing to interfere with his duty to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States," Patterson continued. "He is a man of his word and that is enough for me."

Patterson struck hard at the foreign policies of the Republicans.

"Their 'silk handkerchief' and 'golf course' diplomacy has made us the laughing stock of the world," he said.

Patterson also warned of the dangers of not voting on election day.

"If we stick our heads in the sand or go fishing on election day, or turn our backs on the party, we will be denied our rightful voice at the council table when national policy is made," Patterson warned. "We will be making a terrible mistake and the world will most certainly pass us by. We must get in this thing and fight."

Patterson To Aid Louisiana Demos

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 14 (UPI)—Alabama Gov. John Patterson promises to open the Democratic presidential campaign in Louisiana with a fiery denunciation of the Republicans.

The governor will deliver the principal address at a luncheon meeting Saturday at Alexandria in central Louisiana. Every elected official in the state has been invited to attend.

"I am going to show how Alabama and Louisiana and other Southern states have always benefited under Democratic administrations and how our people have suffered under the Republicans," Patterson said. "The Republicans are no friends of ours, and never will be."

Louisiana Sens. Russell B. Long and Allen J. Ellender and several Louisiana congressmen also will speak at the rally.

It will be Patterson's second trip to Louisiana in little more than a week. He visited Shreveport last Friday to attend a four-state meeting to map plans for the Democratic campaign in the South.

Patterson's Example

The Phenix Citizen

A MONTGOMERY political columnist (not a particular backer of Gov. Patterson) wrote recently that "more was expected of Patterson than other recent governors."

That's a correct estimate, we believe, and one which the governor should consider a compliment.

His accomplishments have sometimes been overlooked, however, when they did not measure up to the high goals. As the columnist remarked, a little mud shows up far worse on a "white knight."

Last week, Patterson acted forthrightly on a matter that had not reflected credit on his administration. He ordered bids taken on the selling of surplus state material.

Previously, such items as cars could be sold by the state indiscriminately, and sometimes for ridiculously low prices. Now Gov. Patterson has acted to halt this practice.

The action is significant because it sets a precedent for future administrations. They will have Patterson's example before them and the people will demand that the example be followed.

Hearing Set Nov. 10—

Engelhardt Order Remains In Force

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 18 (AP)—Federal attorneys tried in vain today to get around a state court injunction and proceed as scheduled with Highway Director Sam Engelhardt's Hatch Act hearing.

U. S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. took jurisdiction of the legal dispute growing out of the charges of improper political activity, but refused to set the injunction sion action as "purely political" aside without a hearing.

He left the state court order in and a "crude attempt by the Eiforce pending a hearing in Federal Court Nov. 10.

The injunction stopping the U. S. Civil Service Commission from going ahead with its own hearing of the Engelhardt charges was issued yesterday by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones.

Federal lawyers, still hoping to start the commission hearing on schedule today, asked Johnson to vacate Jones' restraining order. One of the commission attorneys, Phil LaMacchia, had expressed confidence that the proceedings would get under way during the day.

Order Still Stands

But Johnson said "this is a matter that is not in the nature of an emergency" and there was no cause to rule on the government request "without proper time being accorded to those desiring to be heard."

Meanwhile, Commission Examiner James W. Irwin of Washington, who came here to take testimony concerning the charges that Engelhardt engaged in improper political activity, twice recessed the scheduled hearing and asked witnesses to return later in the day, hopeful that the commission hearing would proceed.

The complaint against the state highway director arose from his dual role as head of that department and as chairman of the state Democratic Executive Committee.

He was accused of improper political activity while handling Federal highway funds, which is prohibited by the Hatch Act.

Wrongdoing Denied

Engelhardt and Gov. John Patterson have repeatedly denied any wrongdoing. The governor has denounced the Civil Service Commis-

He also contends the Federal law, which is designed to prohibit political activity, was aimed at Federal and state employes with civil service status and was never intended to apply to elected or appointed state officials.

Injunction Delays Engelhardt Hearing

BY DONAL DF. MARTIN

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 17 (UPI) — Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones today enjoined the Civil Service Commission from holding a public hearing tomorrow on charges Highway Director Sam Engelhardt is guilty of improper political activity.

JONES

Jones set a hearing on the injunction Nov. 21 which gives Engelhardt more than a month's time to prepare a defense.

Jones issued the injunction after Engelhardt's attorney, Ralph Smith of Montgomery, accused the commission of using "illegal tactics" in lodging the charges against the highway director.

Smith said government regulations require the commission must publicly list the charges against the defendent and, at the same time, set a date for a public hearing.

Prejudged Director

"The commission did not do this in the Engelhardt case," Smith said. "The commission made an examination of the charges, filed them against Mr. Engelhardt and then set a hearing date."

"The commission, in effect, prejudged him. It judged him guilty before setting a hearing which is contrary to legal procedure."

Engelhardt asked a Federal judge in Washington, D. C. to issue an injunction against the commission on the same grounds but the request was dismissed. Federal Judge Alexander Holtzoff dismissed the plea after the government argued Engelhardt had not exhausted his administrative remedies and would not be damaged by the denial of the injunction.

The commission claims Engelhardt is violating the Hatch Act by wearing two hats—director of Alabama's vast road-building program and chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Denies Wrong Doing

The highway director denies any wrong doing.

Gov. John Patterson, attending the American Legion Convention in Miami Beach, quickly jumped to the defense of his highway director.

"It is the Federal Civil Service Commission which is violating the law, not Mr. Engelhardt or me. The Federal Civil Service Commission action against Mr. Engelhardt is purely political and is a crude attempt by the Republican administration to harrass Democratic officials who are working against Nixon . . ."

The commission charges against Engelhardt followed a front page story in the Montgomery Alabama Journal.

When the newspaper story was published April 19, Engelhardt bitterly criticized the newspaper and City Editor Ray Jenkins, who wrote the story, for "joining forces with Paul Butler in trying to oust me as head of the Alabama Democratic Party.

"I have been attacked repeatedly since I have been carrying on a fight for States' Rights during the past 8-10 years and this is just more Butlerism aimed at hurting the States' Rights cause."

Clerics Hit Kennedy Ties By Governor

By BOB INGRAM

Gov. John Patterson said Wednesday he had already encountered some opposition to his support of Sen. Kennedy for the presidential nomination, especially from the Protestant ministry.

In his first press conference since returning from the Democratic Convention where Kennedy the Catholic was nominated, Patterson said he had received "great heaps of mail" concerning his support of Kennedy but that "most of it has been favorable."

"Some of my Baptist and Methodist preacher friends have objected to my support of Kennedy," he added.

However, the governor said the preachers were "friendly in their opposition."

PLAYED DOWN

Patterson noted that he had many friends in the ministry who had supported him in his law enforcement program.

In a happy frame of mind which he contributed in part to having "been with a winner" in Los Angeles, Patterson played down questions regarding the sharp-toothed civil rights plank in the Democratic platform.

Asked if he felt if Alabama might go Republican in November should the GOP civil rights plank be less outspoken than the Democratic plank, Patterson replied:

"I don't see how the Republicans can do anything now to change the attitude of the Southerners twoard Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers and the Republican Administration. I'll bet their civil rights plank will really be a humdinger."

When asked if he felt the Republican Party could write a civil rights plank any stronger than the Democratic plank, Patterson said "I don't know whether they could or not."

OPPOSES BOLT

Patterson reiterated an earlier promise to "do everything I can" to help Alabama go Democratic in November. He also declared his personal opposition to any third party movement as has been suggested by Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi.

"I don't want to get in any argument with Gov. Barnett," he said, "but I think it would be very unwise to launch any such movement. I feel that we have a good ticket and that we are going on to victory in November. I am not in favor of bolting from the party or splintering off. I feel that would be a bad mistake."

He added that he was "hopeful" that all 11 of Alabama's electors would vote for the Democratic nominess.

Patterson disclosed that he had received a letter from Julian Elgin, Montgomery cattleman and GOP nominee for U.S. Senate, in which the latter asked for $2,500 in state funds to defray expenses of delegates to the Republican convention in Chicago. Elgin will not get the money.

KIND WORDS

"I did not spend any state money on delegates to the Democratic convention, they had to scuffle for themsleves," Patterson said.

Patterson's good humor resulted in some kind words for his old adversary, former Gov. James E. Folsom.

Patterson said he felt it "was good" that Folsom attended the convention.

Patterson said he doubted that Folsom or anyone else could be credited with influencing many of the delegates.

"I think the delegates were pretty well set (as to how they would vote) before they got to the convention," Patterson said. "We didn't attempt to pressure anybody. Mr. Folsom had a number of close friends in the delegation. Mr. Gallion had a number of close friends and I had a number of close friends. It would be hard to say who influenced who."

Patterson said he had talked with Folsom several times at the convention.

"I was pleased that he came out there," he continued. "I asked him to join my side, he asked me to join his. I think his presence out there was good."

Patterson once more was quizzed about the likelihood of a special session. The only definite statement he made in this regard was that if he calls one it will not be in August. Otherwise he hedged.

The governor also defended his practice of arming himself and many of his aides with revolvers.

"Ever since June 18, 1954 (the date his father was assassinated) I have either carried a weapon or had someone around with one," he said. "We have been engaged for the past five years with enforcing the laws of the state and I feel like the governor should take minimum precautions. I can't see anything wrong with that."

Washington Mission Set By Patterson

By WILLIAM O. BRYANT
United Press International

Gov. John Patterson plans to fly to Washington Wednesday to talk with key backers of Sen. John Kennedy about Alabama's role in the presidential campaign.

Patterson told United Press international there were conflicting engagements on his schedule but he would try to have them changed.

"I plan to talk to Alabama's senators and congressmen," Patterson said, "and visit some of the Kennedy people. I don't think Sen. Kennedy will be there so I won't get to talk to him."

OUTLINED PLANS

The governor briefly outlined his personal plans for the campaign and said headquarters should be established in Birmingham before the end of the month.

He said he thought a fund raising rally should be held in Birmingham with other rallies all over the state. He promised to stump the entire state if need be, but expressed confidence the Democrats would have not problem sweeping Alabama.

ONE OR TWO

Patterson predicted all but one or two of the state's six independent presidential electors will vote for Kennedy.

"I think we will take the entire state," the governor said, "and Kennedy will get nine or ten of the electoral votes."

He said there was no portion of the state he thought would be particularly troublesome. "We'll take it all," he said.

"It is important to see that a Democratic president is elected," Patterson said. "We need to be able to take our problems to the White House and get some help with them.

Engelhardt given time to fight charges

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 20 —The U. S. Civil Service Commission has given State Highway Director Sam Engelhardt additional time to defend himself against charges of violating the Hatch Act.

Engelhardt was notified yesterday that the hearding scheduled for Sept. 27 in Montgomery has been put off until Oct. 18 to give his attorneys time to ask a federal judge for a temporary injunction to delay the hearing still longer.

THE FEDERAL AGENCY has accused the state official of violating the Hatch Act by engaging in political activity while handling federal highway funds. The charge was based on the fact that Engelhardt also is chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Engelhardt's attorneys, Ralph Smith and Clinton Moore of Montgomery, were turned down last week when they asked U. S. Dist. Judge Alexander Holtzoff in Washington to issue a permanent injunction against the hearing.

However, the judge said he would consider a motion for a temporary injunction to block the hearing until the question of its legality is determined.

The Civil Service Commission granted a 21-day delay so the attorneys could file a second request with the court.

Engelhardt contends the commission itself violated the law by failing to notify him of a date and place for a hearing at the time it notified him of the charges against him.

Engelhardt Wins Hatch Act Delay

Says Commission Violated Law

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 19 (AP)—Highway Director Sam Engelhardt has won a three-week delay in his Hatch Act hearing to give him more time to try to show that the hearing shouldn't be held at all.

Engelhardt, accused of violating the Federal law against political activity, contends the Civil Service Commission should have notified him of a hearing date at the same time it advised him that the charges had been filed.

Because the hearing wasn't set until weeks later, the highway director says the commission itself violated the law and must drop the proceedings against him.

A hearing on the Hatch Act charges was scheduled in Montgomery for Sept. 27, but Engelhardt was notified today that it has been postponed until Oct. 18.

Engelhardt's attorneys, Ralph Smith and Clinton Moore of Montgomery, asked U. S. Dist. Judge Alexander Holtzoff in Washington for a permanent injunction which would remain in effect until the legal issue is cleared up.

Federals In New Move On Engelhardt

MONTGOMERY (AP) — U.S. attorneys moved swiftly today to counteract a state court injunction blocking the Civil Service Commission investigation of State Highway Director Sam Engelhardt.

A federal spokesman said U.S. Dist. Court Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. would be asked to assume jurisdiction and order Engelhardt's hearing on Hatch Act charges held as scheduled today.

Phil LaMacchia, chief of the litigation section of the Civil Service Commission general counsel's office, said he would ask Johnson to throw out the state court injunction in time for a commission examiner to begin hearing evidence in the case on schedule.

LaMacchia disclosed the next federal move Monday night shortly after his arrival from Washington and only a few hours after Engelhardt's attorneys got the injunction from Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones.

The Hatch Act charge against Engelhardt grew from his two-fold capacity as highway director and Alabama Democratic chairman. The commission accused him of political activity while handling federal road money.

Judge Lets Engelhardt Delay Stand

Federal Court Sets Nov. 10 For Airing Of Restraining Order

By ARTHUR OSGOODE

A legal roadblock kept charges of improper political activities from being aired against Alabama Highway Director Sam Engelhardt Tuesday.

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. assumed jurisdiction in the case, but declined to set aside a restraining order issued by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones that barred the Civil Service Commission from proceeding against Engelhardt.

Finding the matter "not in the nature of an emergency," he set Nov. 10 as the date on which attorneys for the commission and for Engelhardt can submit arguments on the petition to set aside Jones' order.

AFTER ELECTION

The disposition of the charges against Engelhardt, which the highway director has said are politically inspired, was thus postponed until after the Nov. 8 general election.

The hearing on charges that Engelhardt violated Hatch Act provisions in serving as both highway director and Democratic party chairman for Alabama had been set for 10 a.m. Tuesday.

But Judge Jones issued his temporary injunction Monday, blocking the hearing.

Federal attorneys pushed to prepare a petition for removal of the case to the local federal court, and to have Jones' restraining order thrown out.

Examiner James W. Irwin, who was to hear the case, twice set up the time for the hearing, pending the order from Johnson.

Phil LaMacchia, one of the two CSC attorneys who were to present the charges against Engelhardt, said Tuesday morning he expected the case to be heard, after some delay.

NO NECESSITY

But Johnson decided that there was no necessity for "accelerated hearings without due notice being given all concerned and without proper time being accorded to those desiring to be heard."

After Johnson's order was issued, LaMacchia told reporters he thought the charges against Engelhardt would "probably" be heard in December in the event Johnson removes the state court injunction.

Hatch Act charges were brought against Engelhardt for carrying on the duties of party chairman while heading an agency that receives federal grants.

The act originally applied only to federal employes, but was broadened to include state employes who handle federal funds.

JOINED BY GOVERNOR

It's purpose is to keep such employes politically neutral.

Engelhardt has said the act was not meant to include appointed state officials. Elected state officials are specifically expected from the provisions of the act.

Gov. John Patterson has joined Engelhardt in charging that the case is an attempt by the Eisenhower administration to harass Alabama officials backing the Kennedy-Johnson ticket in the Presidential campaign.

As part of the preparation to hear the case hearing examiner Irwin went to the sheriff's office in the courthouse here to be served with the state court injunction.

PRELIMINARY MOVE

This was a necessary preliminary to having the case transferred to the federal court. Irwin was named in the injunction as "John Doe" in his capacity as hearing examiner.

Also named were the members of the Civil Service Commission in Washington.

After hearing the case, Irwin would make a recommendation to the commission. The commission could then call for the removal of Engelhardt as highway director.

Engelhardt could not be forced out of his post, but in the event he remained the state would be penalized twice his annual salary in highway funds.

WAS PATTERSON BAMBOOZLED ON DC. TRIP? LOOKS LIKE IT

There was mounting evidence Monday that Gov. John Patterson was led on a wild goose flight last Friday when he flew to Washington for a meeting that never took place with President-elect John Kennedy.

The crazy mixed-up affair became more so Monday when Stephen E. Smith, Kennedy's brother-in-law and the man who supposedly called Patterson, said in Washington he made no such invitation.

The governor's office had announced last Friday that a call had been received from Smith late Thursday night inviting Patterson to fly to Washington for a conference with Kennedy that afternoon.

Patterson wasted no time in flying to Washington, after canceling a Veterans' Day appearance in Birmingham.

Kennedy's plane landed in Washington as expected, but Kennedy remained on the plane which took off shortly thereafter for Miami. The president-elect did not see Patterson, a fact which Kennedy confirmed Monday in Miami.

Gov. Patterson was also in Miami Monday attending the annual convention of the National Alcoholic Beverage Control Association, but he was not available for comment.

Federal judge rules against Engelhardt

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 12—A U. S. judge Saturday threw out a state court order which blocked federal prosecution of Highway Director Sam Engelhardt on charges of improper political activity.

Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. thus apparently paved the way for the U. S. Civil Service Commission (CSC) to go ahead with an impending hearing on the Hatch Act charge against Engelhardt.

The state official is accused of violating the federal statute in his twofold role as highway chief and Alabama Democratic chairman. The law forbids political activity in a job handling federal money.

Johnson, taking a mild slap at Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, who granted the state court injunction dismissed today, said the state judge's order "was improvidently issued." Improvident means wasteful or lacking foresight.

NEITHER JONES nor Engelhardt was available for comment integration order. The Justice Department spokesman said the measures taken will depend specially on what occurs.

Barring further court battling, the Civil Service Commission presumably will call another hearing here on the Engelhardt case in the near future.

The first hearing was scheduled last month, but was postponed indefinitely when Jones granted Engelhardt's plea for an injunction prohibiting the CSC from proceeding with its case.

In throwing out the disputed injunction, Johnson rejected the highway director's claim that the Civil Service Commission lacks authority to prosecute him on the Hatch Act charge.

GOVERNMENT LAWYERS had contended Engelhardt has no right to take the issue into court until the CSC has made its finding on his guilt or innocence about engaging too actively in politics.

Johnson had already taken jurisdiction of the matter before issuing Saturday's ruling, but he left the state court order in effect until Engelhardt's attorneys could present their arguments.

If the commission examiner decides after the hearing that Engelhardt's political duties violate the Hatch Act and the commission agrees, Gov. John Patterson will be asked to remove the highway chief.

Patterson can refuse, but the federal government can penalize Alabama by withholding $30,000 in U. S. road funds—twice Engelhardt's annual salary.

IN A BRIEF OPINION accompanying his decree, the federal judge said there was no doubt of federal jurisdiction in the case. He said Patterson and Engelhardt have acknowledged that fact.

"It is quite apparent from the appropriate authorities . . . that a state court does not have the authority to review the exercise or the discretion by federal officers in the performance of their official duties," Johnson asserted, adding:

"That being the case, the injunction issued by the Circuit Court of Montgomery County (Jones) was improvidently issued."

U.S. Judge Tosses Out Injunction

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A U.S. judge Saturday threw out a state court order which blocked federal prosecution of Highway Director Sam Engelhardt on charges of improper political activity.

District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. thus apparently paved the way for the U.S. Civil Service Commission (CSC) to go ahead with an impending hearing on the Hatch Act charge against Engelhardt.

The state official is accused of violating the federal statute in his twofold role as highway chief and Alabama Democratic chairman. The law forbids political activity in a job handling federal money.

MILD SLAP

Johnson, taking a mild slap at Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, who granted the state injunction, said the state judge's order "was improvidently issued."

Neither Jones nor Engelhardt was available for comment. It could not be learned immediately whether the federal judge's ruling is appealable.

Barring further court battling, the Civil Service Commission presumably will call another hearing here on the case in the near future.

The first hearing was scheduled last month, but was postponed indefinitely when Jones granted Engelhardt's plea for an injunction prohibiting the CSC from proceeding with its case.

WITHHOLDING FUNDS

In throwing out the injunction, Johnson rejected the highway director's claim that the Civil Service Commission lacks authority to prosecute him.

Government lawyers had contended Engelhardt has no right to take the issue into court until the CSC has made its finding on the guilt or innocence about engaging too actively in politics.

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"That being the case, the injunction issued by the Circuit Court of Montgomery County (Jones) was improvidently issued."

CONFERENCE IS HELD

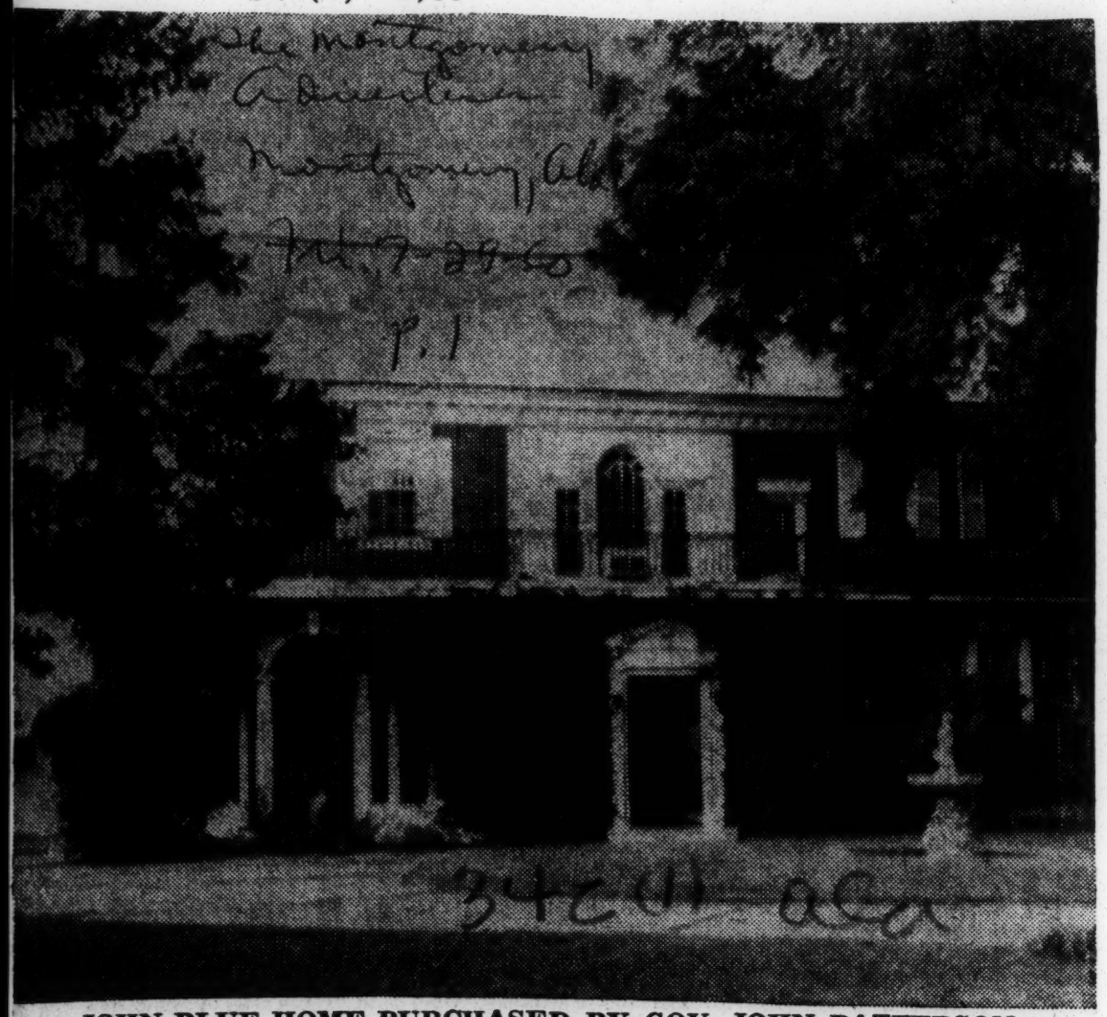
Kennedy-Patterson Huddle In Washington

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 11.—(UPI)—Alabama Gov. John Patterson flew to Washington Friday to huddle with President-elect John F. Kennedy.

Harry Cook, the Governor's press secretary, said Stephen E. Smith, Senator Kennedy's brother-in-law and close associate, called Governor Patterson at the executive mansion late Thursday night.

Mr. Cook said Mr. Smith did not reveal what the conference would be about. He said Mr. Smith told the Governor, Kennedy wanted to see him on his campaigned for Kennedy way from Hyannis Port, Mass. more than 18 months. to Palm Beach, Fla. Governor Patterson actively

34c(1) 1960



JOHN BLUE HOME PURCHASED BY GOV. JOHN PATTERSON
Governor Considering Possible Law Career In Montgomery

Patterson Buys Home Here, May Join Smith In Law Firm

Gov. John Patterson has purchased a home in one of Montgomery's finest residential sections and he said there is a "good possibility" he will enter law practice here with Ralph Smith when his term as governor expires.

Patterson bought the John Blue home, located on the southeast corner of Gilmer and Felder avenues, from William Arrington. The purchase was handled through the realty firm of W. H. Moore Co., it was reported, but the price was not learned immediately.

Smith resigned Monday from his $11,000 a year post as associate commissioner of the Public Service Commission. According to Capitol Hill sources, the unexpected resignation was for the purpose of setting up a law practice in Montgomery, in which Patterson would become a partner when his gubernatorial term expires early in 1963.

Contacted in Mobile Thursday, where he is attending a meeting of the Industrial Development and Planning Board, Patterson said there is a "good possibility" he will enter law practice with Smith.

He had earlier indicated a desire to make Montgomery his home, calling it the "loveliest city I've ever seen."

Two other possible reasons behind Smith's resignation have been cited by sources at the Capitol. One is that Smith may direct Sen. John Kennedy's presidential campaign in Alabama and the other is that the young Guntersville attorney may run for governor in 1962.

Smith was a classmate and close friend of the governor when both attended law school at the University of Alabama.

ALABAMA

Recalls land 'deals'—

Engelhardt's attorney threatens to retaliate

BY AL STANTON
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 12—Atty. Ralph Smith Jr. today threatened to reopen an investigation into "fast Federal Housing Administration land deals" and other federal political activity in retaliation against Hatch Act charges brought against Highway Director Sam Engelhardt.

Smith, who resigned as Public Service Commissioner last week to practice law here, said he and his law partner, Clinton Moore, will defend Engelhardt against charges that he is holding both public and political office.

Vowing an all-out fight, Smith said, "We're also going to look into the political activities of the federal folks and see who comes out on top."

The U. S. Civil Service Commission last week filed charges against Engelhardt, accusing him of violating the Hatch Act, which prohibits political activity while holding a job connected with dispensing federal funds.

BOTH ENGELHARDT and Gov. John Patterson said they will resist the charges "in every way possible."

Smith said he already had filed a motion with the Civil Service Commission in Washington to dismiss the charges.

The former Guntersville attorney, a close friend of Gov. Patterson, said he would make a counter-investigation into "those fast land deals through the FHA last year."

Engelhardt Given 3 Weeks To Strengthen Legal Fight

Highway Director Sam Engelhardt has been given an additional three weeks to streangthen his legal defenses in the his fight with the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Engelhardt was informed Monday that a CSC hearing scheduled to be held here Sept. 27 on charges that he was violating the Hatch Act had been postponed until Oct. 18.

The state official has been accused of violating the act by serving simultaneously as highway director and chairman of the Democratic Party in Alabama.

Last week Engelhardt and his attorneys—Ralph Smith and Clint Moore—went to Washington and petitioned a federal court for a permanent injunction which would restrain the CSC from pursuing the case.

This petition was denied. However the opinion suggested that a petition for a temporary injunction might meet with more success.

The three-week delay granted Engelhardt will allow him time to file for the temporary stay

Lawyer files motion—

Dismiss charges, Engelhardt asks

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11—The state of Alabama today asked the U. S. Civil Service Commission to dismiss its recent charges of improper political activity filed against State Highway Director Sam Engelhardt.

The motion to dismiss was filed by Ralph Smith, as attorney for the state and for Engelhardt. Main basis for the motion was the allegation that the commission failed to notify either Engelhardt or the state of the time and place of a hearing on the charges.

It added, in fact, that no such hearing has been held, and that such a hearing with due notice is required under the U. S. Code.

THE COMMISSION evidently feels that Engelhardt has not denied its basic charge, that he is serving both as state highway director and as chairman of the Alabama Democratic Committee, therefore no hearing is necessary.

The commission claims that Engelhardt's two jobs add up to mproper political activity, since many road building projects of the Alabama Highway Department are financed in part by federal funds.

In a separate answer to the charges, Engelhardt and the state of Alabama, through Atty. Smith, said:

1. That Engelhardt has not taken part in improper political activity as charged.

2. That the highway department is not financed wholly or in part by grants and loans from the U. S.

3. That Engelhardt has not taken an active part in political management and in political campaigns as charged by the commission.

4. That Engelhardt "is a political appointee and an arm of the duly elected state administration and not a civil servant or merit system employe whose political activities it was the intention to curb" under the law cited by the commission.

IF ENGELHARDT is found guilty by the commission, the state will have to end his dual status or be subject to a fine of twice Engelhardt's annual salary of $15,000. The charges against Engelhardt came out of informal complaints made to the commission through the Commerce Department.

Patterson Says He Would Do Highway Duties Himself

Gov. John Patterson said Wednesday he would take over the duties of Highway Director before he would appoint anyone to take Director Sam Engelhardt's place.

The comment came during a press conference when the governor was questioned about Engelhardt's legal fight with the U.S. Civil Service Commission. The federal agency has accused Engelhardt of violating the Hatch Act by serving as chairman of the Alabama Democratic Party while directing the Highway Department.

"I don't have any idea of appointing another highway director to replace Sam," Patterson said. "I would just take over the job myself—spend a half a day in the governor's office and a half a day in the highway director's office."

Patterson once again blasted the federal investigation of Engelhardt as being politically inspired by the Republican Administration.

'GOP HARASSMENT'

"It is just another move by the Republicans to harass their political opponents," Patterson declared. "Mr. Engelhardt is not violating any law.'

Patterson's comment came shortly after a federal judge in Washington had denied a petition by Engelhardt to grant an injunction which would have prevented the CSC from continuing its investigation.

The CSC has called a hearing on the case for Sept. 27 in Montgomery.

On a related matter, Patterson said there had been no new developments in efforts by the Federal Bureau of Roads to remove the Ku Klux Klan "welcome" signs from the right of ways of Alabama highways.

Patterson noted that the federal agency had a regulation prohibiting any type of sign on federal highways except those relating to traffic.

"They have never enforced this rule." he said. "Now somebody got irritated and they have told us to comply with the rule. However, they said if the Highway Department wanted some exceptions to this rule he should write them out and send them to the bureau for approval."

'HAVEN'T GOT NERVE'

"They haven't got the nerve to issue the order themselves," he said. "They want to shift the burden to us; they want us to make that decision."

Asked if he intended to order the removal of the KKK signs, Patterson smiled faintly and replied:

"We have taken the matter under advisement."

On another matter, the governor said he felt a "long range" study of the state school system was in order, with special emphasis on the possibility of operating schools on a 12-month basis.

He warned that the time might come when the state could not afford its capital investment in schools "unless they operate full time.'

"Now they operate but five days a week, a few hours a day and only nine months a year," he said. "We might ought to think about operating schools 12 months a year."

Patterson then turned to presidential politics, opening up a two-fisted attack on Republicans and Alabama's daily newspapers.

HARD TO UNDERSTAND

Patterson first questioned how the Birmingham News could endorse Nixon—"it is certainly very difficult for me to understand."

He then turned to a loose-leaf notebook which contained a number of newspaper clippings, some of which he read to the press.

"Here's one from the New York Post which says that Jackie Robinson has been appointed a policy advisor to the Volunteer's for Nixon," Patterson said. "That's Red Blount's outfit, isn't it?"

Robinson, a columnist for the Post, is a former Negro baseball star. Winton M. (Red) Blount, Montgomery contractor, is southern director for Volunteers for Nixon.

Patterson then turned to an editorial clipping from the Birmingham News, dated January 1959, which termed Nixon "the most potent pro-civil rights man in Washington."

"It's a joke to me how the News, Post-Herald, Advertiser and Journal keep plugging away for Nixon,' Patterson said.

Patterson was later asked for comment on rumors that he might get a federal position in return for his support of Kennedy.

"There is no truth in that whatsoever,' he said. "I haven't asked for anything. I haven't been promised anything. I don't want anything. There's not a job in Washington that would be better than governor of the state of Alabama."

The Great Engelhardt Case

Birmingham News
Birmingham Ala.
Aug. 6, 1960
Ed. Page

Anger is clustered on the brow of Gov. Patterson by the charge of the U. S. Civil Service Commission that Highway Director Sam Engelhardt is engaging illegally in politics by simultaneously holding the office of chairman of the Alabama State Democratic Executive Committee.

Gov. Patterson seems convinced that the whole thing is a plot of Republicans to harass and embarrass the state. We are encouraged to assume that the motivation is only political partisanship. We didn't know the GOP was so hard-up for targets.

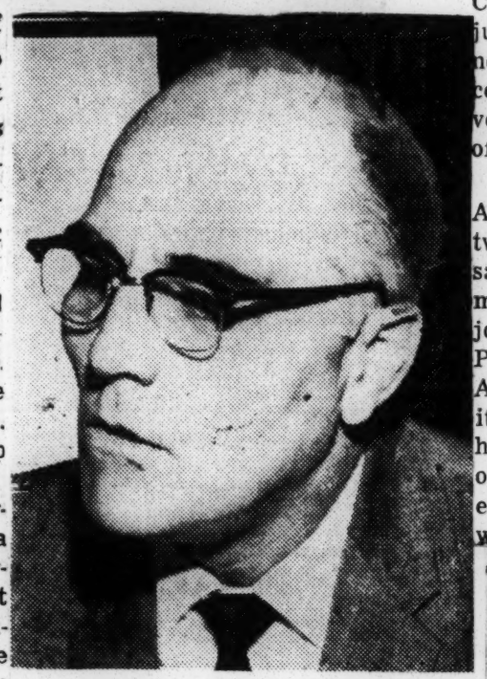
Gov. Patterson's response is not surprising. "Harassment" has become a familiar term in his vocabulary, particularly applicable to any development which is counter to convictions or policies of his administration. In this case it's an unjustified simplification of a question deserving cool, objective consideration.

From one viewpoint, Gov. Patterson's difference of opinion with the U. S. Civil Service Commission is understandable. Whatever the interpretation of the Civil Service Commission as to ethics in politics, the dual responsibility of Sam Engelhardt evidently doesn't violate Alabama's conception of political ethics. Mr. Engelhardt has held the two positions for many months now without visibly offending standards of the citizenry of Alabama.

No protests were heard on an ethical basis, when the Democratic Executive Committee, with a hard push from Gov. Patterson, selected Engelhardt as its chairman.

However, Gov. Patterson would do well to remind himself that the same situation would not have obtained if Alabama were a two-party state, with Democrats and Republicans bitterly contesting for state control on a fairly equal basis, as is the case in those states of the Union outside the Solid South. Under those conditions, it is highly unlikely that the citizenry would accept the head of a state political organization as the director of the Highway Department, that state agency offering by far the greatest potential for political patronage.

No matter what the personal ethical standards of the individual might be, the political aroma of that situation is strong. Admittedly, too, the scent is largely neutralized in those states, like Alabama, where the political and governmental structures have by practice tended to become synonymous.



Engelhardt . . . Harassed?

But surely the state of Alabama, along with Gov. Patterson, has learned that it is but rarely that the mores and traditions of Alabama have any discernible influence in the federal administrative establishment, controlled by Democrats or Republicans. If Alabama's political structure were comparable to that of New Jersey, Illinois or California, Sam Engelhardt would not be concurrently state highway director and chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, U. S. Civil Service Commission or no.

It is well to remember that the U. S. Civil Service Commission has not accused Sam Engelhardt of any malfeasance in office, although Mr. Engelhardt's emotional reaction, which reintroduced bayonets in Little Rock and the operations of the Civil Rights Commission, would encourage such interpretation. The Civil Service Commission has merely concluded, in this case, that the Hatch Act prohibits political activity by persons disbursing U. S. government funds. Mr. Engelhardt does this as highway director.

The finding of the U. S. Civil Service Commission is not surprising. It hardly justifies bitter oratory. Viewed from a non-partisan angle, it's difficult to conceive of it as evidence of a political vendetta against Patterson on the part of Eisenhower.

Since it is possible for the state of Alabama to be penalized in U. S. grants twice the amount of Mr. Engelhardt's salary if he defies a Civil Service Commission order to resign one of his two jobs, more than the emotions of Gov. Patterson or Mr. Engelhardt is involved. Alabama probably must decide whether it wants to sacrifice $120,000 in federal highway aid for the doubtful pleasure of thumbing its collective nose at a federal commission. Some might say it's worth it, though.

Governor notified—

Engelhardt faces Hatch Act charges

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
Wed. 8-3-60

BY AL STANTON, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 3—Gov. John Patterson was notified today in a letter of allegations by the U. S. Civil Service Commission against State Highway Director Sam Engelhardt charging him with violation of the Hatch Act.

Besides his state job, Engelhardt also is chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, a political office.

Engelhardt in a statement declared that the commission allegations might have political overtones.

"I am guilty of supporting the Democratic Party, of doing all I can to hold the bolt-minded people in our party and prevent any defection to the Republicans this November," he said.

"If the Republicans in Washington are trying to 'get' the true Democrats in Alabama and thereby help the Republican cause in November, then I see the political logic in their charges against me."

Engelhardt also said, "I plead guilty" of trying to build better roads and freeways and clear up traffic conditions in Alabama.

Patterson sighed as he received the notice during his regular bi-weekly press conference.

"This is more harassment by the federal government, and I might add, the Republican administration.

"I'm accustomed to being sued by federal agencies and it doesn't bother me any more."

THE LETTER of charges followed an investigation several weeks ago by representatives of the Civil Service Commission.

Patterson said the state would resist the charges "in any way we can."

But he declined to say what action he would take if the state loses its case, whether he would be willing to forfeit $120,000 in federal road funds and keep Engelhardt as highway director and also state party committee chairman.

Penalty for violating the Hatch Act is forfeiture of a sum twice the annual salary of the employe involved.

Engelhardt's salary is $15,000 a year or $60,000 for four years.

Hatch Act Prosecution Said GOP Harassment

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Aug. 3, 1960
Final Edition

MONTGOMERY (UPI) — The state of Alabama has 15 days to answer U. S. Civil Service Commission charges Highway Director Sam Engelhardt is violating the Hatch political activities law.

Gov. John Patterson pledged the full resources of the state to keep Engelhardt in his cabinet post without losing federal funds.

The commission sent registered letters to Engelhardt and Patterson Wednesday accusing Engelhardt of violating the Hatch Act by serving as both chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee and director of the state road building program.

The Hatch Act specifically prohibits any public official from handling federal funds while holding a political office. Engelhardt handles millions of dollars in federal road-building funds as highway director and he wields heavy influence in state Democratic circles as elected chairman of the executive committee.

"This is just more harassment by the federal government," Patterson claimed angrily. "And by the Republican administration, I might add."

Engelhardt said, "If the Republicans in Washington are trying to get the true Democrats in Alabama and thereby help the Republican cause in November, then I see the political logic in their charge against me.

"I am guilty of supporting the Democratic Party, of doing all I can to hold the bolt - minded people in our party and prevent any defection to the Republicans this November."

Patterson declined to say exactly what he will do if Engelhardt is found guilty in a hearing before a commissioner, probably next month in Montgomery.

GOVERNOR ASSAILS CHARGES

Federals Challenge 2 Engelhardt Roles

Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.

Thurs. 8/11/60

The announcement that Uncle Sam has filed formal Hatch Act charges against Highway Director Sam Engelhardt brought a defiant outcry Wednesday from Gov. John Patterson.

Notice of the Civil Service Commission complaint charging Engelhardt with violating the federal law by holding state and political party office at the same time was sent to the governor by registered mail.

The commission accused the highway director of engaging in political activity as chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee while handling federal funds as highway director.

"This is just more harassment by the federal government," Patterson declared angrily. "And by the Republican administration, I might add."

Only a short time before, the governor had told reporters at a news conference that "all of the trouble we've had in Alabama over civil rights has occurred in Republican administrations.

RESIST CHARGES

Patterson said the state will resist the charges against Engelhardt "anyway we possibly can." He said, "We want a hearing and we want it in Montgomery and we want to go into court and get a jury trial if possible."

The governor said it would be a mistake to "change highway directors right now" while Alabama is engaged in the biggest road building program in its history. But he declined to say just what he would do if the federal government demanded Engelhardt's removal.

If the governor refused to dismiss the highway director, the federal government could penalize Alabama in highway funds equal to twice Engelhardt's annual salary. He makes $15,000 a year.

Furthermore this same situation could arise each year and Engelhardt could theoretically be tried and found guilty every 12 months as long as he holds both the highway director job and the job as chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee.

Engelhardt suggested the Civil Service Commission's action may have been politically inspired.

"If the Republicans in Washington want to get the true Democrats in Alabama and thereby help the Republican cause in November," he said, "then I see the political logic in their charge against me."

The highway director-party leader added:

"I am guilty of supporting the Democratic party, of doing all I can to hold the bolt-minded people in our party and prevent any defection to the Republicans this November."

FOLLOWED INQUIRY

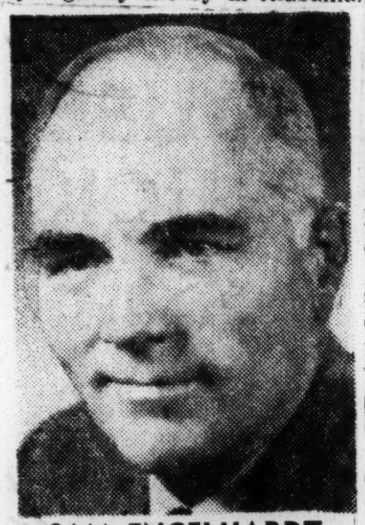
The announcement from the Civil Service Commission followed an investigation by a commission agent who spent several days here in June.

Although the Hatch Act is designed to keep federal employes from engaging in political activity, it also applies to state officials whose departments handle federal funds as Engelhardt's does.

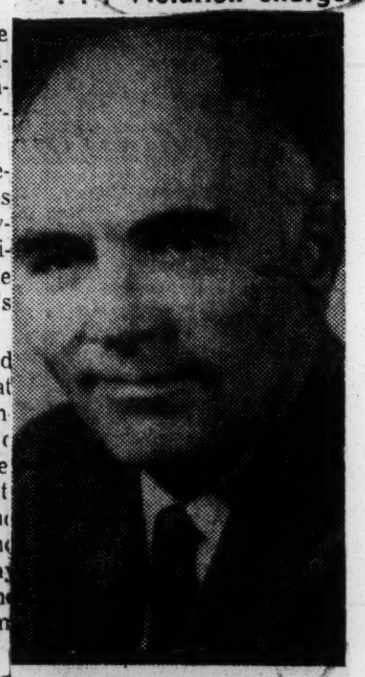
The letter of charges specified that Engelhardt presided at meetings of the Democratic Committee on March 20, 1959 and Jan. 23 this year; that he presided over a meeting of committee members from the fourth and fifth districts March 11, 1959, and that his office in the Highway Building has been used "as the headquarters for the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Patterson ridiculed any suggestion that federal funds could have been improperly handled because of Engelhardt's political office. He said they are controlled by the Federal Bureau of Roads "and if there's anything wrong it's there."

However, he said he is convinced that neither federal nor state officials have mismanaged any highway money in Alabama.



SAM ENGELHARDT
. . . Violation charged



SAM ENGELHARDT
Dual Role Under Fire

ALABAMA SHELLING OUT $3,900 FOR GOV. PATTERSON'S SAFARI

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

By BOB INGRAM

Checks totaling $3,902.05 have been issued by the state to meet initial expenses of Gov. John Patterson and his party attending the Democratic National Convention.

Included in this amount was $2,602.05 for airplane tickets for the party of nine and cash advances of $1,300 to six of the officials.

The records revealed that Olin Richardson, an employee of Alabama Gas Corp. and a member of the governor's party, also was flown to the convention at state expense. Richardson is the husband of Mrs. Ruth Richardson, the governor's private secretary. She also made the trip.

The tickets, providing for transportation from Atlanta to Los Angeles and back to Montgomery, cost $290.30 each for all members of the party except Finance Director Charles Meriwether. His ticket cost only $279.65 as he was on a different flight.

Tickets were purchased for Gov. Patterson, Mrs. Richardson, Meriwether, Richardson, Legal Advisor Bob Bradley, Executive Secretary Joe Robertson, Press Secretary Harry Cook, TV-Radio Secretary Bob Harper and Highway Patrol Cpl. Bob Griggs.

Robertson, Harper, Cook, Mrs. Richardson and Griggs all received cash advances of $200, while Bradley received a $300 advance.

The tickets were all paid from the fund of the governor's office, including Meriwether's ticket.

By coincidence, Friday's spending records also reflected final payments for expenses incurred by the governor's party to the National Governors' Conference in Montana last week.

Transportation by train to and from Glacier National Park for the party of 15, $3,478. In addition individual expenses paid were:

Gov. Patterson $276.65; Robertson $294.50; Mrs. Richardson $207.40; Bradley $140; Corp. Griggs $190; Cook $221.86; Harper $150, and Gen. Reid Doster, $125.

This made a total cost for the trip—excluding Meriwether's expenses other than travel—of $4,934.01.

Two Can Play Politics, Says Engelhardt Lawyer

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Sam Engelhardt's attorney says Uncle Sam is playing politics with the Hatch Act, so the state highway director will bring up some political matters himself.

Meanwhile, Atty. Ralph Smith filed Engelhardt's formal reply to Civil Service Commission charges that the hignway director violated the Hatch Act by service as state Democratic party chairman while handling federal road money.

The answer contended that the federal anti-politicking law was never intended to apply to politically appointed or elected officials but only to career employes with civil service status. The highway director is appointed by the governor in Alabama.

The Hatch Act was aimed at prohibiting federal employes from engaging in political activity, but it also covers those in state government concerned with the handling of federal funds.

Engelhardt also asked for dismissal of the charges on grounds that the law required notice of time and place for a hearing in the first notice that action was being taken. No hearing has been set.

Smith's charge of politics referred to recent reported land deals involving Alabama Republican leaders. He did not say just how he intends to bring them up.

The Birmingham News reported several months ago that profits of more than a million dollars were made on the sale of land around Birmingham, Gadsden, Huntsville, Mobile and Pensacola, Fla., which received commitments for FHA loans.

The newspaper said the land was sold by Mrs. Claude Vardaman of Birmingham, wife of the republican state chairman; Marvin Mostellar of Mobile, the GOP national committeeman, and Carl B. Thomas of Huntsville, anotner prominent Republican.

Federal Judge Rules Against Engelhardt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI)—A Federal judge today dismissed a last ditch move by Alabama Highway Director Sam Engelhardt to prevent the Civil Service Commission from pressing charges of improper political activity against him.

Judge Alexander Holtzoff ruled against Engelhardt after the government said he had not exhausted his administrative remedies and would not be damaged by denial of the injunction.

The Civil Service Commission has filed a letter of charges against Engelhardt, claiming he has violated the Hatch Act. The Hatch Act says in part, "no officer or employe of any state or local agency whose principal employment is in connection with any activity which is financed in whole or in part by loans or grants made by the United States or any Federal agency shall take any active part in political management or in political campaigns."

State Party Chairman

Engelhardt is chairman of the state Democratic Executive Committee and as highway director he oversees the spending of millions of dollars of federal road-building funds each year.

The CSC contends Engelhardt, as chairman of the Democratic Party, engaged in political activities and used his highway department office for committee headquarters.

Engelhardt, a former state senator from Macon County, based his request for a temporary injunction on a procedural technicality. He claimed the CSC should have specified a date for a hearing which it did not.

The commission claimed it can set the date later. It said it has set Sept. 27 for the hearing in Montgomery, subject to Engelhardt's agreement.

Charges Follow Editorial

The commission charges against Engelhardt followed a front page story in the Alabama Journal at Montgomery accusing the roads director of "wearing two hats."

The afternoon newspaper cited a 1946 Supreme Court decision which declared Francis Paris violated the Hatch Act in Oklahoma by serving as a member of the State Highway Commission and as chairman of the State Democratic Committee.

The commission filed the charges following an investigation by John W. Earman Jr., who spent several days checking records in Montgomery and interviewing various state and party officials.

If Engelhardt is found guilty, the CSC probably would order the state to remove him as highway director. If Gov. John Patterson refuses, the Federal government could punish Alabama by withholding twice Engelhardt's annual salary—$30,000—in road funds for the remaining two years of the Patterson administration.

Emergency Fund Used To Defend Engelhardt

The cost of defending Highway Director Sam Engelhardt in his legal fight with the U.S. Civil Service Commission is being paid by Gov. Patterson from his emergency fund.

A check in the amount of $1,633.98 was issued Friday from that fund to Engelhardt's attorneys, Ralph Smith and Clint Moore.

Engelhardt Seeks Order To Halt Federal Probe

Highway Director Sam Engelhardt's private war with the federal government neared a showdown Tuesday with two rapid-fire developments.

From Washington came word that the U.S. Civil Service Commissioner would hold a hearing Sept. 27 in Montgomery to investigate charges that Engelhardt—by being highway director and chairman of the Democratic Party in Alabama—is violating the Hatch Act.

Word of this hearing had scarcely reached Engelhardt before he boarded a plane—along with his two lawyers—and flew to Washington to seek to get a court order restraining the Civil Service Commission from proceeding with its investigation.

LOCAL ATTORNEYS

Engelhardt was accompanied by Ralph Smith and Clinton Moore, Montgomery attorneys. Smith is a former legal adviser to Gov. John Patterson and more recently was a member of the Alabama Public Service Commission.

The attorneys contend that the federal agency violated federal law by citing Engelhardt for his alleged violation of the Hatch Act without listing the site and date of a hearing at the same time.

Engelhardt was cited several weeks ago, but it was not until Tuesday that the date or site of a hearing was announced.

The question involved in the dispute concerns Engelhardt's dual role as head of the Highway Department and also head of the Democratic Party in Alabama.

The Hatch Act prohibits officers or employes of agencies financed in whole or in part with federal funds to engage in politics.

The Highway Department, which Engelhardt commands, spends millions of dollars each year in federal funds. And as chairman of the Democratic party, Engelhardt is almost constantly engaged in politics.

If Engelhardt should be found guilty of the violation the federal agency would ask for his removal from office as highway director. If this was not done the federal government could then penalize Alabama by withholding from federal road funds an amount equal to twice Engelhardt's annual salary. As he is paid $15,000 a year, a total of $30,000 could be withheld.

Official In Alabama Faces Investigation

Civil Service Group Plans Engelhardt Hearing

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 14.—(UPI) — The Civil Service Commission Tuesday notified Alabama it would hold a hearing here Sept. 27 to investigate charges Highway Director Sam Engelhardt is violating the Hatch Act by also serving as chairman of the state Democratic Executive Committee.

Mr. Engelhardt, meanwhile, flew to Washington with his two attorneys Tuesday morning to file an injunction against the commission to prevent the Federal agency from continuing its attack on the highway director.

Harry Cook, Gov. John Patterson's press secretary, said the Civil Service Commission notified the Chief Executive the hearing would be held at 10 a.m. in the Federal building here. Mr. Cook said the Governor had no comment to make.

Mr. Engelhardt's attorneys hope to obtain the restraining order against the commission on grounds it violated the Hatch Act by not listing the site and date of the public hearing when formal charges were presented to the roads director. The attorneys claim that by not listing the hearing date the commission, in effect, predetermined the outcome of any hearing.

DIRECTOR SAM ENGELHARDT
ALABAMA HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

Alabama politics—

Patterson popularity reported at low ebb

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 16—If Gov. Patterson, the No. 1 Kennedy backer in Alabama, takes the stump for Sen. Kennedy during the oncoming presidential election campaign he may be surprised.

The governor might discover, for example, that his standing in the eyes of Alabama voters has dropped considerably the last 18 months. It's usual for governors to lose some appeal after they have been in office a year or more.

SPARROW

Since June 6 this reporter has visited 34 of Alabama's 67 counties in connection with the check being made of the voter registration situation in Alabama.

In each county an effort was made to do a little light sampling of public opinion. One or more county officials in each county—presumably good judges of public sentiment—were asked:

"How does Gov. Patterson stand in this county today?"

In at least 25 counties the reports were that Patterson's popularity had declined. In five others the officials were less outspoken but implied that the Patterson popularity level had dropped.

In most of the other counties officials said they were unable to judge the governor's standing.

THE COUNTY IN WHICH officials were outspokely of the opinion that Patterson still rated high was Pike. They said however, they felt kindly toward Patterson because of special favors the Patterson administration had granted.

In several instances local officials gave reasons for saying the Patterson popularity barometer is low.

They contended that many had lost confidence in the governor because he had not adhered strictly to his campaign promises; because he remains unpredictable and "acts high handed" and because of his efforts to force Alabama into the Kennedy column.

The 34 counties visited were:

Choctaw, Marengo, Wilcox, Monroe, Clarke, Washington, Mobile, Montgomery, Lowndes, Butler, Crenshaw, Pike, Covington, Conecuh, Escambia, Baldwin, Lee, Macon, Russell, Bullock, Barbour, Coffee, Dale, Henry, Geneva, Houston, St. Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Clay, Coosa, Elmore, Autauga and Dallas.

IN TWO First District Counties, Mobile and Clarke, the action of voters in defeating Patterson's key appointees when they came up for election was construed as an indication that the voters were not as strong for Patterson as they may have been.

In Mobile County, a circuit judge appointee bearing the Patterson label was overwhelmingly defeated.

In Clarke the Patterson administration worked hard in an effort to elect former Rep. Roland Bounds as probate judge.

Bounds was defeated in the May 31 runoff.

A LEE COUNTY spokesman was critical of the governor. He said a great many voters in Lee County believe Patterson had let the powers of his office "go to his head."

The rumble in several Black Belt counties was quiet but no less definitely inclined to the idea that the governor's popularity is at a lower ebb.

A Barbour County spokesman said Barbour was strongly for George Wallace and "is still that way." The official took a dim view of Patterson's standing with the voters.

A Bullock County spokesman said voters in Bullock are hot against Patterson because of his action in bringing about the dismissal of Graham Hixon, a veteran Conservation offical. Hixon is a long-time resident of Bullock.

IN MACON it was reported that Patterson has been sharply criticized for appearing to be strongly for segregation while lining up behind Sen. Kennedy.

A Russell County figure said the old crowd is still strongly opposed to Patterson and that he has lost some of the support he had with the "reform element."

Dale, Coffee and Geneva County officials said their counties "like Folsom much better than Patterson."

In several other counties it was much the same.

ANOTHER THING noted in connection with the visits to more than half Alabama's counties is there is very little sentiment for a special session for reapportionment. It should be noted, however, that the counties visited are in areas which have not been hot advocates of reapportionment.

Smaller counties are afraid any reapportionment plan that would be approved by the public would mean a loss of power.

Several middle - sized county spokesmen expressed the feeling that a reapportoniment specal session is not practical "because nothing will be accomplished."

Ask 'Bama Governor To Call 'Summit' Confab on Rights

Mobile Groups Seek Conference to End 'Double Standards'

MOBILE, Ala.—"Deteriorating race relations" in Alabama prompted leaders of two Alabama civic groups to ask Gov. John Patterson to call a summit meeting "directed toward the elimination of double standards of citizenship."

In a telegram to the state's chief executive last Sunday night the Non-Partisan Voters League and the Citizens' Committee of this city urged that such action be taken.

At the same time the two organizations asked that the governor and the State Board of Education reconsider the "peremptory dismissal" of Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick from the faculty of the Alabama State College at Montgomery, Ala., on alleged charges of previous connections with so-called Communist-front movements.

■

THEY ALSO deplored the "veiled" threat by Gov. Patterson and the educational board to discharge Dr. H. Council Trenholm from his position as president of the college.

The telegram was signed by A. S. Crishon, president, and Conrad Deane, chairman of the board, Non-Partisan Voters League, and J. L. LeFlore, director of case-work of the Citizens' Committee.

The firing of Dr. Reddick and the demand by the governor for similar action against Dr. Trenholm stemmed from sit-in and sit-down demonstrations against segregation by students of Alabama State College last spring.

Patterson mum on yielding for Sen. Kennedy

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

Gov. John Patterson declined to say whether he would prefer to have Alabama's delegation to the Democratic National Convention pass on the first roll call at Los Angeles, or yield to Massachusetts to start a bandwagon movement for Sen. John Kennedy.

When asked if either of these moves would be part of the strategy for the man he has warmly endorsed for the Democratic presidential nomination, Gov. Patterson grinned a replied:

"I wouldn't want to say."

PATTERSON, on a brief stopover at L&N Station last night with Mrs. Patterson and members of his party on their way to the Governors Conference at Glacier National Park, Mont., also declined comment on whether he would be willing to become an alternate delegate to the Democratic convention.

"I haven't given any thought to that," the governor added, in commenting on reports he likely would be designated an alternate delegate from Alabama and subsequently given a chance to cast a convention vote for Sen. Kennedy's nomination.

"I want to see all the regularly elected delegates and alternates from Alabama attend the convention and serve," he said.

Patterson, who didn't seek election as a delegate but who supported a number of those on the 56-member delegation, said he hoped and expected Alabama to have "100 per cent attendance out there."

Patterson, who said months ago he would go to the Los Angeles convention and work for Sen. Kennedy's nomination, plans to fly there July 7—four days before the convention opens.

WHEN ASKED HOW many of Alabama's delegates would vote for Kennedy, the governor grinned and said, "We'll have a substantial number." He refused to say whether he thought a majority of this state's contingent would go for Kennedy on the first, second or third ballot, if that many are necessary to nominate a candidate.

Patterson 'Considers' Request But 'Won't Deal With Agitators

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Governor John Patterson, commenting on a request of three Mobile Negro leaders that he call a summit meeting on race problems in Alabama, said he would consider a conference with Negro leaders who want harmonious race relations, but would not deal with any agitators.

He indicated that he had not so far found any responsible Negro leaders to trust on race matters.

J. L. LeFlore, one of the signers of the telegram asking for the summit meeting, is a veteran civil rights fighter, having won nation-wide recognition for his southwide fight against travel segregation, for leading the successful battle against Alabama's Democratic white primary in 1944-46, and a relentless fight for equal job rights and other such efforts.

■

A. S. CRISHON, another signer of the telegram, was a leading complainant in the famous NAACP v. St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad case, which wiped out the separate coach and segregated waiting room in interstate travel.

Conrad Deane, third signer of the telegram, has fought for equal jobs and voting opportunities for Negroes.

Kennedy Delouses Self Of Dixie Ticks

Not only has Kennedy perhaps suffered a reverse in Alabama by his arrangement with Patterson, but the Patterson connection due to the race issue and certain other matters that come wrapped variously in sheets, linen and silk but never cellophane — may become a hotfoot for Kennedy when he runs in primaries outside the South. Patterson can be used to "smear" Kennedy in other regions. . . This must be one of the unhappiest alignments ever made by a Governor of Alabama and a presidential candidate.—THE ADVERTISER, Aug. 16, 1959.

By now the Kennedy business has made John Patterson look like the Governor of the Boys State.

Patterson has been put in the position of running after Kennedy. He has been using every power of his office to poke and entice delegates into the Kennedy column.

All of which has not earned for Patterson the gratitude of Kennedy. Indeed, Kennedy is beginning to handle the Governor's adoring support as a goatish intrusion.

★

PATTERSON has always made Kennedy nervous. He has never embraced him. At the time of their Washington breakfast conference it should have been plain even to the thick-headed that Kennedy wanted Patterson's support only if it could be discreetly handled under the table.

Now is the critical time for Kennedy and he has made it plain more than once — as you shall see — that Southern votes are back street articles to him.

The realities of American politics today are such that Kennedy would rather have Martin Luther King on a letterhead than John Patterson and all other Southern governors.

PATTERSON is a vainglorious young man who probably doesn't comprehend that even in the flare of present developments.

For a long time, Patterson has been trying to tell Alabama that Kennedy is a special "friend of the South." This, as *The Advertiser* said before, is one of the more grotesque idiocies of the past decade.

What Patterson has been able to produce in the way of Kennedy delegates, Kennedy has irritably repudiated. And on top of that, the eminent saint, King, is about to have a national place in the campaign of his choice and Patterson's choice for President. The current *Newsweek* magazine reports:

> Watch for announcement very soon of a National Negroes for Kennedy organization. This tip from a ranking Kennedy adviser. One Negro leader involved will be Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. . .

★

In another public statement, Kennedy acknowledged that he stooped to breakfast with the Governor of Alabama but atoned a few days later by having lunch with Thurgood Marshall.

The June 3 *New York Post* carries the following letter from Senator Kennedy:

> You refer . . . to my "alliances" with Gov. Patterson of Alabama and Sam Engelhardt of Alabama. There are no such alliances. I have never made any commitment to them. I have never entered into any agreement concerning civil rights. . . Although it is true that I once had breakfast with them, it is equally true that a few days later I had lunch with Mr. Thurgood Marshall. No implications can be drawn from either of these meetings other than my own public statements.

★

THE Negro press is jabbing Kennedy about Patterson, and Kennedy indirectly but clearly offers a cold rejection of the governor. The June 25 edition of *The Pittsburgh Courier*, in a Kennedy interview written by Editor P. L. Prattis, reports:

> I wanted to know, for you, if such Southerners as Griffin of Georgia, Patterson of Alabama and Coleman of Mississippi were going down the line for him. . . .
>
> "How much support do you expect to receive from the Southern states, Mr. Senator?" I inquired.
>
> "Listen," he urged, "I do not expect to receive any Southern support."

★

JP has pride and hence he ought to repudiate Kennedy. But before JP's pride can function, his understanding must function.

As yet, JP doesn't understand that Kennedy considers that he is delousing himself of Dixie ticks.

Gov. Patterson's Ire Shows Again

We have no intention of getting at this time into the matter whether there have been any truly questionable purchases of state equipment under a no-bid proposition such as has been reported this week by *The Alabama Journal* in Montgomery. The stories have been relayed by wire all over the state.

But *The Journal* was simply doing what any responsible newspaper is expected by its readers to do—report what it discovers. Thus far, certainly, we cannot see that it has done otherwise in detailing the names of persons who bought certain equipment or goods.

But we think it is well past time for the Governor of the State of Alabama to quit interpreting every news report about activities connected with his administration as a deliberate attempt to attack him and abuse the Democratic Party in this state.

When the governor takes a news report such as offered by *The Journal* and attempts, by relating it to the Civil Service Commission inquiry into the legality of Sam Engelhardt's holding both state and political offices, to blame Republicans plus the press, he is treading on obvious quicksand.

Gov. Patterson laments that any newspapers in the state "would turn us into the Feds." He says that "the Republicans are using every federal agency they can get their hands on to harass us Democrats, especially down here."

The governor's support of Jack Kennedy is very well known. But if the governor thinks that there are deliberate, and implied evil, attempts to use federal agencies to try to harm him, his

Patterson . . . Angry Reaction

administration and his political party, we find it difficult to see how he could have presented himself at Huntsville recently to shake hands with and greet Mr. Eisenhower, the chief Republican of them all as long as he holds office in the White House.

The governor's angry reaction was all too typical. What he might better do is address himself to the issues raised by *The Journal*, and indeed, raised earlier by this newspaper also.

The governor himself recently terminated many no-bid purchases of state equipment. This action in itself seemed to the public to represent a consciousness that a questionable method of sales might have been the practice.

Governor, let's not assume that the public is so gullible that it will fail to recognize an obvious political gambit such as trying to convert serious evidence as reported into political capital. The oldest political trick in the world is to counter attack when attacked in hopes that the reaction will obscure the original charge.

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AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON AFRICA

Ex-Newsman Gets Africa Unit Post

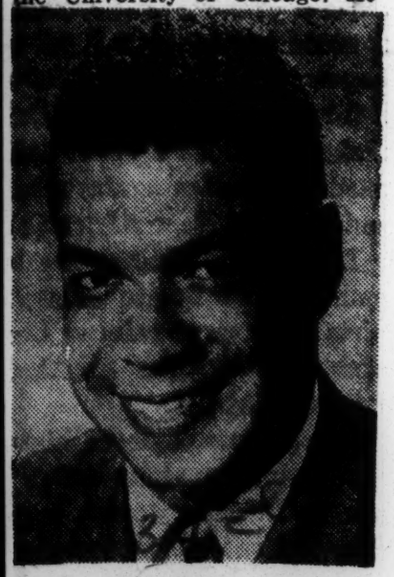
Africa is a non-profit organization established in 1953 to develop closer ties between America and Africa and to create an informed public opinion on African affairs in this country.

The appointment of C. Sumner Stone, jr., 36, as associate director of the American Committee on Africa was announced this week by the Rev. Donald Harrington chairman of the executive board.

Stone will be in charge of the economic development and technical cooperation programs of the committee. He will also be responsible for arranging visits of selected African leaders to the U.S.

Formerly editor of the New York Age and editor-in-chief of the New York Citizen - Call, both weeklies, he has served as a CARE representative in Egypt, Gaza, and India and as the eastern regional representative of the "World Politics" discussion program.

A graduate of Wesleyan university he holds an M.A. from the University of Chicago. He



C. SUMNER STONE

is 36 years old, married, and has one daughter.

Tht American Committee on

34c(1) 1960

APPOINTED - REPRESENTATIVE OR MEMBER OF REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Eisenhower's nomination for a record term at the Republican National Convention in San Francisco in 1956.

Oct. 15-21, 1960

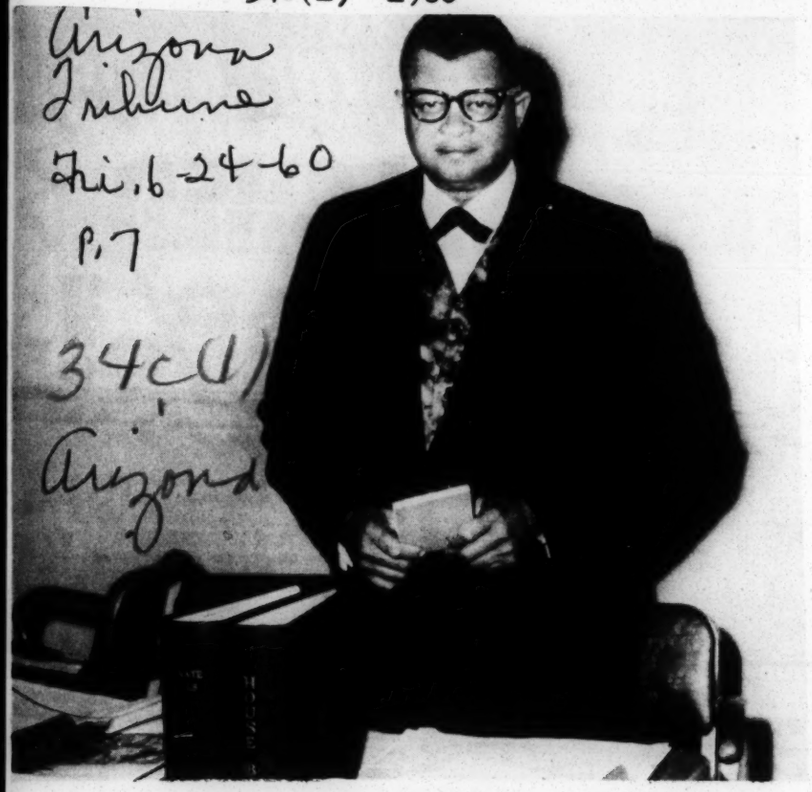
MRS. ALFREDA LEE EDWARDS, of Buffalo, N. Y. has been appointed representative on the Republican Executive Committee of Buffalo, Erie County. She is the first Negro to serve officially on the committee. Mrs. Edwards, who lives at 572 Spring st., heads up a city-wide Negro non - partisan crusade to register Negro voters for the coming election. A former postal employee, Mrs Edwards was for six years a secretary for the late Congressman Radwin.

Named To Nixon Political Team

DURHAM, N.C. — Dr. Helen Edmonds professor of history at North Carolina College, has been appointed as one of the 40 new members to the national advisory committee of women for Nixon - Lodge.

Function of the committee is to activate national women leaders in the fields of civic affairs, professions and business at the national level. They will serve as advisors to the three Republican cochairmen on policy matters which cut across party lines to seek support of Democrats and Independents as well as Republicans.

Dr. Edmonds, who is a noted historian, seconded President



Arizona
Tribune
Fri. 6-24-60
P. 7

34c(1)
Arizona

CARL W. SIMS, SR., 1821 W. Madison, the only Negro member of the Arizona Legislature and one of the few men to serve four consecutive terms announces his candidacy for re-election as the Democratic representative from District 8.

Mr. Sims, a painting contractor, has been a resident of the city for forty years. He has worked and lived among the people he represents.

In the 24th legislature he led the fight for public accommodations, human relations commission. He supported increases to the welfare program and construction for the industries for the blind.

SWORN IN — Former Los Angeles housewife, Mrs. Blanche L. McSmith, who moved to Alaska to become the first Negro in the Alaskan House of Representatives, is shown being sworn in on opening day of the legislature.

Mrs. McSmith, wife of an engineer and Anchorage businessman, has already introduced a sheaf of bills, some by herself, others in collaboration with fellow legislators.

One memorial called for desegregation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Alaska, to bring it in line with the "law of the land" relating to racial integration.

A resolution called for a study of the potentialities of television, radio, motion pictures and electromagnetic recordings as communications media in Alaska's "far flung school system, with its multitudinous, isolated small schools."

APPOINTED — James M. Woods, president of Woods Construction Company and Pioneer Builders and treasurer of Safety Savings and Loan Association, has received notice of his appointment to the International Housing Committee of the National Association of Home Builders. Woods has also been appointed chairman of the Minority House Committee of the Home Builders Association of Los Angeles, Orange and Ventura Counties. The construction company head, active in other areas of housing, is a member of the FHA Urban Development Committee, and a member of the board of the Remodeling Contractors Association.

Bernard Jefferson Selected Gov. Brown Names Negro Judge To Superior Court

LOS ANGELES — Gov. Edmund G. Brown has announced the appointment of Los Angeles Municipal Court Judge Bernard Jefferson to the Los Angeles County Superior Court.

Judge Jefferson, 49, and a Democrat, will succeed the late Superior Court Judge Joseph Maltby.

In announcing the appointment, Gov. Brown said: "Although Bernard Jefferson has been a Municipal Court Judge only since January, 1960, I had planned from the first to appoint him to the Superior Court at the first opportunity. His record during his brief time on the Municipal bench has justified my confidence."

BEFORE his appointment to the Municipal Court by the governor, Judge Jefferson practiced law in Los Angeles. From 1943 he was assistant general counsel of the Office of Price Administration in Washington, D. C.

Judge Jefferson received his A. B. degree in 1931 from U.C.L.A., where he was a Phi Beta Kappa. He received his LL.B at Harvard University Law school in 1934.

AFTER several years as a professor of law at Howard University School of Law in Washington, D. C., Judge Jefferson returned to Harvard for a Doctor of Juridical Science degree, awarded in 1943.

Judge Jefferson is one of the founders of the Safety Savings and Loan Association. He is a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association and the State Bar and of the Langston Law club. He has twice served as president of the Los Angeles Urban League.

Judge Jefferson, his wife Betty, and a son Roland, a student at USC, live at 3755 South Van Ness Avenue, Los Angeles.

Jefferson Made Judge In Calif. Superior Court

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Colley, 41, named to Calif. board

SACRAMENTO — Gov. Edmund Brown last week announced the appointment of Nathaniel S. Colley, 41, to fill the unexpired term of Warren Christopher on the State Board of Education.

The term of Mr. Christopher, appointed to the Coordination Council for Higher Education, expires Jan. 15, 1964.

A native of Carlowsville, Ala., Mr. Colley is a 1941 graduate of Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute. Besides his law practice here, he is general counsel for Western Dairymen's Association and local counsel for Homes Development Co. in Marin City.

Mr. Colley also is a former member of the Democratic State Central Committee and is active in the NAACP on both the local and national levels.

Negro Woman Lawyer Named To California Law Revision Commission

Los Angeles, Cal., June 13.—Governor Edmund G. Brown today announced he is naming Mrs. Vaino H. Spencer, Los Angeles attorney (3521 Victoria Avenue), to the California Law Revision Commission. The appointment is subject to Senate confirmation. The term is for four years, succeeding Charles H. Mathews of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Spencer, 39, wife of Lorenzo Spencer and a native of Los Angeles, was in the real estate business for ten years before she decided to go into the practice of law. She was admitted to the State Bar in 1952. She is a graduate of Los Angeles City College and of the Southwestern School of Law.

An active Democrat, she was a founder of the Democratic Minority Conference and served as its chirman from 1957 through 1959 She is an executive board member of the Los Angeles Democratic County Central Committee, the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Association of Real Estate Brokers. She is active in the National Council of Negro Women and the NAACP.

She served on the Executive Board of the Muscular Dystrophy Association, in 1958, is a former vice-president of the Langston Law Club, and a member of the Los Ageles Bar Association and the American Bar Association. She is a member of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The new appointee is the winner of several awards the Pittsburgh Courier's "Woman of the Year" in 1947 and in 1953, the Consolidated Realty Board of Southern Califor-

Negro Judge To Superior Court In Los Angeles

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34c(1) 1960 D. C.

Salinger And Hatcher, Kennedy's Press Aides, Are Old Personal Friends

By Alvin Spivak

HYANNIS PORT, Mass. —(UPI)— President-elect Kennedy's official spokesmen for the next four years will be two personal friends who have teamed up in political wars for the Democrats for the last 12 years.

ANDREW HATCHER

The chief will be Pierre Salinger, a dynamic 35-year-old whose biography includes periods as a piano prodigy, newspaperman, magazine editor, sub-chaser commander, senate investigator and publicity man.

Kennedy named Salinger Thursday to be his White House press secretary, a role raised to all-time eminence during the last eight years by James C. Hagerty, who bore the news burdens for President Eisenhower.

Negro In No. 2 Spot

Salinger's No. 2 man will be Andrew T. Hatcher, 37, whose appointment as associate press secretary also was announced by Kennedy. Hatcher, a Negro, will fill a post now held under Hagerty by Mrs. Anne Wheaton and held formerly by Murray Snyder, presently an assistant secretary of defense.

The Salinger-Hatcher team has been functioning off and on since 1948, when Salinger was assistant publicity director for Harry S. Truman's Presidential campaign in the San Francisco area and Hatcher was a Democratic precinct worker there.

Slinger, who is seldom seen without a cigar clamped in his jaw, handled Kennedy's press relations through his primary campaigns, at the Democratic national convention, and in the big march which took Kennedy to victory Tuesday.

Wins Hero's Medal

He got his first news training on the San Francisco Chronicle, which he left in 1943 for naval service as commander of a submarine chaser. He won the Navy-Marine Corps medal for his part in the rescue of a patrolboat crew at Okinawa during a typhoon in 1945.

After the war, Salinger went back to the Chronicle. He stayed until 1955, then joined the staff of Collier's magazine.

It was while he was with Collier's that Salinger met Robert F. Kennedy, the President-elect's brother. Salinger talked to Robert Kennedy, then chief counsel of the senate department investigations subcommittee, in connection with an article on James R. Hoffa, now president of the Teamsters union.

In December, 1956, Collier's went under. A special new committee was organized to investigate labor-management racketeering. Robert Kennedy hired Salinger as an investigator after the committee started activities in February, 1957.

John F. Kennedy was a member of the Rackets committee, and Salinger met him on that basis and through his connection with the Massachusetts senator's brother.

After he re-entered the political swim as Kennedy's press aide Salinger called upon Hatcher for help.

Calls Hatcher For Help

Hatcher, born and reared in Princeton, N.J., began higher schooling at Springfield college Springfield, Mass., under a YMCA scholarship. He was an honor student for two years, upon which he entered the Army as a private. He emerged as a second lieutenant.

After the war, Hatcher went back to Springfield college. But he became impatient and left before graduation to assume editorship of a Negro weekly in San Francisco.

Hatcher held that job until 1950 —but dabbled in politics in the meantime, including the 1948 campaign when he met Salinger.

In 1950, Hatcher went to work for Oliver J. Carter, California Democratic leader who had been appointed a federal judge. He remained with Carter until February, 1959, when he was appointed by Gov. Edmund G. Brown as an assistant state labor commissioner in California.

Hatcher stayed on Carter's staff until last June, when he went with Kennedy and Salinger.

The Salinger-Hatcher relationship became close in 1950 when both worked on behalf of Helen Gahagan Douglas in her campaign against Richard M. Nixon for a Senate seat from California. Hatcher was Northern California coordinator for Mrs. Douglas, Salinger handled publicity.

Kennedy's victory against Vice President Nixon this year gave Salinger and Hatcher both an extra special cause for satisfaction, in view of the Nixon-Douglas race.

34c(1) 1960 D.C.

Dawson Selects Hill For Post

Congressman William L. Dawson, vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee announced Thursday the appointment of Oliver W. Hill, former city councilman of Richmond, Va., as a field director for the Kennedy for President campaign.

Hill, a well-known civil rights lawyer, has been an elected member of the Richmond City Democratic Committee since 1957.

He was original counsel in the Prince Edward School Case which was one of the five cases resulting in the May 17, 1954, Supreme Court decision invalidating segregation in public schools.

In 1958 Hill was elected as one of the nine members of the Richmond City Council and became the first Negro to be elected or to serve on a government body in Virginia since Reconstruction days. He was appointed by President Truman as a public member of the President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance.

Last year Hill received the annual honors award of the National Bar Association. He is chairman of the legal staff of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches and is a director of the Richmond Urban League.

Oliver Hill A Field Director For Kennedy

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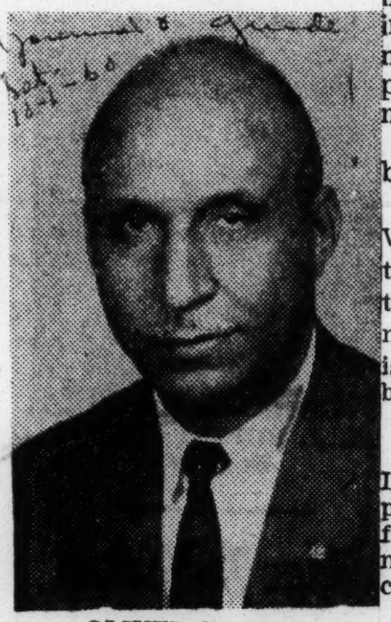
He is married and the father of an 11 year old son, Oliver, Jr.



OLIVER W. HILL
Campaign Leader

Editors, Publishers Polled

No Negro for Cabinet, Say Nation's Top Tan Newsmen

NEW YORK CITY (VIP) —Nineteen of 40 Negro publishers and top editors, balloting in a 33-state mail poll, do not believe a Negro will be appointed to the cabinet of the new President.

Thirteen of their colleagues believe a Negro will be named.

In the survey, conducted by Vital Information Press, newsfeature syndicate serving the nation's Negro press, the predominant opinion is that, if a Negro is named to the Cabinet, he will be appointed Secretary of State.

■

THE POST of Secretary of Labor was indicated as second probable spot with Health, Welfare and Education and Department of Interior third and fourth choices.

UN Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche emerged as top man in both personal choice of the pollees, as well as likelihood of appointment, provided the Republican national candidates are victorious.

Runner-up to Bunche in personal choice of the Negro newspaper executives, is AFL-CIO's A. Phillip Randolph, advanced by 10 pollees as a good selection to head the U. S. Labor Department.

■

OTHERS NAMED as personal choices include Val Washington, director of minorities for the National Republican Committee; Representative Charles Diggs (D.-Mich); Publisher and President Carl Murphy, of the Afro American Newspaper chain; the Rev. Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, president, New York City Protestant Council; Thurgood Marshall, director of the legal division of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Dr. Mordecai Johnson, recently retired president of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Newspaper executives advocating Bunche cited his "international reputation . . . unquestioned ability in diplomatic, United Nations and world affairs . . . academic foundation and background . . . and "the terrific impact his appointment would have on non-white nations of the world."

Those proposing Mr. Randolph, who is International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, an AFL-CIO vice president and a Socialist, characterized him as "never violently partisan . . . the most articulate and consistent Negro spokesman... qualified by training, character and dedication of purpose ... and "commanding respect of both races."

The pollees expressed the conviction that naming of a Negro to the Cabinet might be thwarted "by the influence of the South on selections for Cabinet posts."

POLL BREAKDOWN

Negro unlikely to be named..	**19**
Negro likely to be named....	**13**
Possible but not probable....	**8**

MOST LIKELY CABINET POST

Secretary of State	14
Secretary of Labor	11
Health, Welfare & Education	5
Secretary of Interior	4

CHOICES BASED ON WHICH PARTY WINS

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche (by GOP)	9
Dr. Robert Weaver (by Dems)	3

PERSONAL CHOICES

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche	15
A. Phillip Randolph	10
Val Washington	6
Representative Charles Diggs	1
Carl Murphy	1
Rev. Dr. Gardner C. Taylor ..	1
Atty. Thurgood Marshall	1
Dr. Mordecai Johnson	1
Atty. Vince M. Townsend Jr..	1

Hatcher Is Associate Press Secretary

Kennedy Gives Negro Top Job

HYANNIS, Mass. — At his first press conference following his election to the Presidency of the United States, Senator John F. Kennedy last Thursday named a West Coast Negro newspaperman, who successfully turned politician in 1950, to become his [illegible] press secretary.

The newsman, Andrew T. Hatcher, will work with Pierre Salinger of Falls Church, Va., who has served as press secretary of the Kennedy campaign for over a year and who will continue in that capacity during the transition and in the coming administration of Senator Kennedy.

Hatcher has been active in Democratic national and state politics since 1950. In order to take part in the Kennedy campaign he took a leave of absence from his job as Assistant Labor Commissioner of California. For seven years before occupying that post he was court attache and clerk to Federal Judge Oliver J. Carter in California.

■

HE IS 37, having been born in Princeton, N. J., where he attended public schools and later went to college at Springfield, Mass.

He served three years in the Army and was mustered out as a second lieutenant. He is married to the former Ruth Avery and the couple have seven children, ranging in age from 2½ to 12 years old.

His newspaper career has included being editor of the Sun-Reporter in San Francisco from 1947 to 1950.

In 1956 he had worked his way up in Democratic party press circles enough to be named a staff man in the Presidential campaign of Adlai Stevenson.

In 1952 he had been named the West Coast representative for the Democratic National Committe. He did a successful laison job in 1958 to elect Clair Engle to a U. S. Senatorship in California.

ANDREW T. HATCHER
. . . associate press secretary

ANDREW HATCHER
(Assistant Press Secretary in Kennedy Administration)

Hatcher named press secretary

HYANNIS PORT, Mass.—President-Elect John F. Kennedy announced the first major appointment of a colored person in his administration here on Thursday, with the naming of Andrew Hatcher, 37, as White House associate press secretary.

Mr. Hatcher, one - time editor of the San Fransisco Sun-Register, was a member of Mr. Kennedy's press team during the Presidential campaign, and was regarded as second only to Pierre Salinger, chief of the team.

Mr. Salinger has been named White House press secretary.

* * *

HATCHER AND Salinger worked closely together during the campaign and were praised for the efficent manner in which they handled their jobs.

The two had previously worked together on numerous campaigns in California.

Mr. Hatcher is resigning his post as assistant labor commissioner for Californa, in order to accept the White House post, which is a first for a colored person.

The new associate press secretary was born in Princeton, N.J., had war time Army service in California, and decided to make his home there.

He is the father of six children.

He also served as West Coast representative of Congressman William Dawson of Chicago, who is vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee in charge of civil rights.

An easy going, affable man, Mr. Hatcher had been regarded as a sure bet for a top job, if Kennedy won the election.

His appointment was interpeted as a sign that colored citizens would play a more prominent role in this new administration.

'Old dog' can learn new tricks Dr. Montagu says

WASHINGTON — "You can't teach old dogs new tricks."

This is an often heard saying —but is it true? Is it true that older people can no longer learn?

"This is utterly untrue," writes Dr. M. F. A. Ashley Montagu in the current Journal of the National Medical Association.

* * *

THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY anthropologist says this is one of the many myths that has caused aging people to suffer from apathy and despondency. This is as tragic as it is unecessary and wasteful, he added.

* * *

DISPELLING THE MYTH, Dr. Montagu writes, "Human beings are capable of learning to the last day of their lives; the difference in favor of young people is that they learn more rapidly."

Many psychosomatic illnesses of the aging would be reduced were senior citizens be made to feel, as they should do, that there is an honored place for them in society.

In addition to producing a change in the attitude toward aging on the part of others, the anthropologist said there's need to produce a change in the attitude toward aging on part of the aged themselves.

Kennedy Names Hatcher Associate Press Sec'y

HYANNIS PORT, Mass.---ANP)---President-elect John F. Kennedy, in announcing major appointments to his New Frontier team, named Andrew T. Hatcher, a former California Labor Department official, as assistant press secretary.

Hatcher, 37, who acted as a press aide in the campaign and accompanied Kennedy in all his travels North and South, will be the highest ranking Negro ever to serve on the White House staff.

Prior to Hatcher's appointment by Kennedy, it was believed that E. Frederic Morrow, appointed White House aide by the Eisenhower administration, and the late J. Ernest Wilkins, Sr., who served as assistant secretary of labor, had held the highest-ranking Washington posts among Negroes in government service.

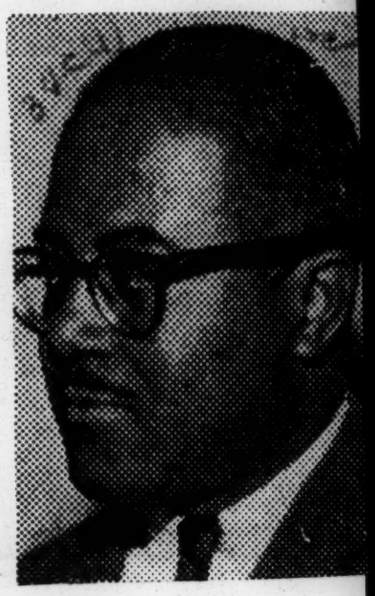
A former editor of the Sun Reporter, San Francisco Negro weekly newspaper, Hatcher has been active in Democratic politics in California and on the national level since 1950.

A native of Princeton, N. J., Hatcher was educated there and at Springfield College, Mass. He was court attache and clerk to U. S. District Judge Oliver J. Carter of San Francisco from 1952 to 1960, when Gov. Edmund Brown appointed him assistant labor commissioner.

Hatcher worked with the 1958 campaign of Sen. Clair Engle and was one of the originators of the California Democratic clubs.

A former Army lieutenant in World War II, he served a three-year tour of duty.

Hatcher is married to the former Ruth Avery. They have seven children ranging in age from 2 1/2 to 12 years.



Lodge Helped Oust Negro Official

GOP Stalwart Denies Harlem Commitment

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.

Lodge Skips Rope on 'Hot' Pledges in Dear Old Dixie

The Pittsburgh Courier P. 7
Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 10-22-60

By Drew Pearson

It's an ironic fact that the man who wants to put a Negro in the Nixon cabinet, Henry Cabot Lodge, helped to put the only Negro in history out of the "little cabinet."

Pearson

J. Ernest Wilkins, distinguished Negro attorney from Chicago, was appointed Assistant Secretary of Labor early in the Eisenhower administration — the only time a Negro has achieved this distinction.

But George Lodge, son of Ambassador Lodge, wanted to take his place. And because of his father's ambassadorial influence, plus George's own charm, plus the backing of Secretary of Labor Mitchell, Wilkins was kicked out.

Wilkins was the first Negro in history ever to attend a cabinet meeting, and the Administration had issued a lot of publicity over the event. He was proud of his position. So were other Negroes. Emotionally upset, Wilkins appealed his case direct to Eisenhower. He told Ike he was not ill, as Sherman Adams had reported, that he loved his job and wanted to remain. The 64-year-old Negro broke down and wept.

However, the President stood firm. Wilkins stepped down from the "little cabinet," and George Lodge, son of the man who wants to put a Negro in the cabinet, took his place.

(Courier Press Service)

Strident Dixie voices lodged strong protests against the civil rights pronouncements of the gentleman from Boston who is running on the Republican ticket as a candidate for vice-president.

•Consequently, Henry Cabot Lodge, who touched off the outraged cries, sang a tune in Winston-Salem, N. C., and Norfolk, Va. that differed quite a bit from the pronouncements he uttered in New York City's Harlem.

In Winston-Salem he declared, "I cannot pledge anything." He told reporters that pledges made before potential Negro voters in Harlem were "personal" and were not commitments of the Republican party.

■

BUT IN NEW YORK City he declared, "This is where my party stands, and this is where I stand. If elected we will be guided by the following:

1. There should be a Negro in the Cabinet.

2. There should be greater use of Negroes in the foreign service from the rank of Ambassador down.

3. We will exercise the good offices of the White House and the full powers of the Federal Government to:

a. End segregation in the public schools.

b. End segregation in public eating places.

c. End segregation and discrimination in other public facilities.

4. We will vigorously enforce existing law and, if necessary, seek new legislation to guarantee the right to vote.

• Mr. Lodge then listed three more "strong" points and then told Harlemites, "That is our program. It is offered as a pledge . . . and as a pledge that will be redeemed beginning in January, 1961, if you elect Richard Nixon President."

But, in Norfolk, Va., a high-ranking Republican official made it plain from his point of view that, "whoever recommended that Harlem speech ought to have been thrown out of an airplane at 25,000 feet."

■

THROUGHOUT the State of Virginia, GOP leaders were angry. Typical was Lee Potter's irate attitude. Mr. Potter is director of the Nixon-Lodge drive in Arlington, Va. John Dalton

—FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS—

of the Virginia Young Republicans asserted:

• "As a Virginian I don't feel that the statement of Mr. Lodge in New York will be of assistance to the ticket."

Although Lodge ducked the rights issue in Virginia, speaking for the most part about Quemoy and Matsu, he did manage to tell reporters that he felt that it would be a "wonderful idea" to have Dr. Ralph J. Bunche in the cabinet.

■

LAST WEEK in San Francisco, Mr. Lodge had called Dr. Bunche "one of three or four greatest living American Americans." And in Seattle, Wash., he had stated that the U. N. statesman "would make a wonderful U. S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union."

And, also during his tour of the West Coast he had reminded audiences in Washington, Oregon and California that "four-fifths of the peoples (of the world) are not of the white race."

HENRY CABOT LODGE
. . . "I cannot pledge anything"

DR. RALPH BUNCHE
. . . one of America's "greatest"

NEGRO IN CABINET

Regarding the pledge made in Harlem, Mr. Lodge had told New York newsmen "I did not discuss this specific speech with the Vice President, but I am confident that he agrees with me that there should be no discrimination of any sort with respect to hiring Federal officials, from Cabinet offices on down."

■

IN THE SOUTH he told newsmen that his pledge regarding a Negro in the Cabinet was merely an expression of what he thinks as an individual and what he thinks should be done. He went on to say that his statement was not in conflict with the Vice President's thinking on the subject.

• He told his Southern audience in Norfolk that he felt Americans should practice what they preach and live up to what the Declaration of Independence says regarding the equality of men. He took pains to point out that he had not conferred with Mr. Nixon regarding his ideas on having a Negro named to the Cabinet.

He said that perhaps his Harlem statement had been drawn up too hastily but was an expression of his own personal feelings on the matter. As for Mr. Nixon, he felt that it was right for Mr. Nixon not to commit himself at this time.

Pledge of cabinet job backfires

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
Oct. 22 to

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. — Henry Cabot Lodge Thursday, in a speech here and another in Norfolk, Va., showed that he can make an address that pleases the Republicans in the geographical area where he happens to be or "when in Rome, do as the Romans do."

"I cannot pledge anything," said the Vice Presidential candidate, a statement in direct contrast to the pronouncement in Harlem on the day before.

Speaking in Harlem on Wednesday, the former Senator and UN ambassador declared:

* * *

"THIS IS where my party stands, and this is where I stand. If elected, we will be guided by the following: There should be a colored person in the Cabinet.

"...It is offered as a pledge — and as a pledge that will be redeemed beginning in Jan., 1961, if you elect Richard Nixon President."

The "pledge" visibly upset GOP leaders in both Virginia and North Carolina, leading one from the Old Dominion state to snap to one of Lodge's advisors: "Whoever recommended that Harlem speech ought to have been thrown out of an airplane from 25,000 feet."

* * *

IN AN effort to wiggle out of the Harlem statement Lodge commented that he made a hastily prepared speech in New York and it was not in the best phrasing, but he stood by its principle.

After the one - day stop in Virginia and North Carolina, Mr. Lodge flew to Pittsburgh where he made five speeches. In none of these addresses, however, did he mention his Harlem pledge that a colored person would be appointed to the Cabinet.

* * *

HE DENIED to reporters that he had given Dixie Republicans a different version of his civil rights views.

"I say the same thing in New York as Virginia," he retorted, adding: "I say it everywhere."

NIXON AND LODGE FAIL TO HEAL RIFT ON NAMING NEGRO

The N. Y. Times

Vice President Bars Pledge on Cabinet Post—Says He Wants 'Best Men'

New York N. Y.

STRATEGY SESSION HELD

Mon 11-17-60

G.O.P. Nominees Meet With Leaders in Hartford—Feel 'Surge' to Party

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Oct. 16—Vice President Nixon and his running mate, Henry Cabot Lodge, failed in a forty-five-minute private conference today to eliminate entirely their policy difference over appointment of a Negro to the Cabinet.

Mr. Lodge reiterated his view that it "would be a wonderful thing to have a qualified Negro in the Cabinet."

Mr. Nixon said he would not commit himself to appoint or not to appoint a Negro, but that it would be wonderful to have a Cabinet composed of the "best men," selected without regard to background, race, color or creed.

It was announced after the meeting that Mr. Lodge would deliver a major foreign policy address in Minneapolis on Thursday. He will urge the strengthening of the United Nations.

New Plans Mapped

Just what happened when the Republican Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominees met alone was unknown, but the Nixon camp had made no secret of its surprise when Mr. Lodge told a Harlem audience last week that he could pledge a Cabinet appointment for a Negro.

Today, Mr. Lodge denied that the issue had been discussed with the Vice President. But within minutes, the Vice President said he had talked briefly to Mr. Lodge about his Harlem statement and there was "no lack of understanding" of the Vice President's views.

It was clear that Nixon strategists felt Republican hopes of carrying some Southern states had been undercut by Mr. Lodge's statement. They also felt their prospects of gaining more Northern Negro votes had not been helped when the Presidential nominee was forced to make known his disagreement with the Lodge "pledge."

The Nixon-Lodge meeting coincided with a strategy conference of top Republican campaign leaders, who reported new evidence of a "surge" toward the Republican ticket. They mapped new plans for a greatly insensified campaign in the final three weeks. Mr. Nixon said he was satisfied the "momentum" would carry him to victory Nov. 8.

Participating in the Republican session, presided over by Mr. Nixon, were Leonard W. Hall, campaign manager; Robert H. Finch, campaign director; Fred A. Seaton, Secretary of Interior; William P. Rogers, Attorney General; James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor; Fred Scribner, Under Secretary of the Treasury, and many others. They met in the Bond Hotel.

Seated around a long rectangular table covered with a white cloth, the leaders reported public and private indications of a mounting Republican vote since Mr. Nixon's second joint television appearance with Senator John F. Kennedy. They admitted he had not done well in the first debate, but thought his comeback had been tremendous since then.

Herbert G. Klein, Mr. Nixon's press secretary, said a private poll taken for the Republican organization by Claude Robinson Associates of Princeton, N. J., contained more encouraging news since the third TV debate from Los Angeles last Thursday.

Mr. Klein said that a sample of 600 persons polled across the nation on the outcome of the third debate gave this result: Nixon victory, 40 per cent; Kennedy victory, 28 per cent; draw, 28 per cent; undecided, 4 per cent.

Mr. Klein said the same poll had also given Mr. Nixon a big edge in public opinion on the controversy he has been having with Senator Kennedy over defense of Quemoy and Matsu off the coast of Communist-held China.

Mr. Scribner, representing Mr. Nixon in the TV debate negotiations with the Democrats, said the fourth debate was still scheduled for next Friday from New York, but there remained the possibility it might be postponed.

He said there was still no agreement whether it would be limited to one hour and confined to foreign policy, or expanded to two hours and made general in character. He said the issue of a fifth debate was still under discussion.

While Mr. Nixon and Mr. Lodge did not agree fully on the Negro Cabinet appointment question, the Vice President said they were fully in agreement that appointments to international and national security posts should go to the best qualified men "without regard to party."

The indications of continuing disagreement between the two Republican candidates on the proposed Negro Cabinet appointment developed from informal, on-the-run talks, first with Mr. Lodge, then with Mr. Nixon.

As the Vice-Presidential nominee emerged from the strategy session, he saild he had no announcements, that he was in a hurry to catch an airplane to Washington.

"I'm the No. 2 man in this campaign," he said, "and I'm not trying to be No. 1."

Reporters asked if he had discussed with Mr. Nixon the controversy that had developed over the Lodge proposals to aid parochial schools and to put a Negro in the Cabinet.

"There is no controversy," replied Mr. Lodge. "There was no controversy."

Parochial School Issue

He said his Senate vote on aid to parochial schools had been misinterpreted, and that he had not advocated Federal aid for parochial school construction on last Sunday's "Face the Nation" telecast. In the Senate, Mr. Lodge said, he voted only for Federal aid to provide transportation and textbook assistance for non-public as well as public schools.

When the Negro Cabinet appointment question was raised, Mr. Lodge said:

"I think it would be a wonderful thing to have a Negro in the cabinet—and I'm still for it."

LODGE FORESEES NEGRO IN CABINET

The N. Y. Times

Reaffirms Advocacy on Tour Upstate—N.A.A.C.P. Aide Assails 'Blatant' Plea

New York N. Y.

By EDWARD C. BURKS

Special to The New York Times

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 18—Henry Cabot Lodge speaking in upstate New York predicted today that there would be a Negro in the Cabinet if Vice President Nixon was elected President.

"There ought to be a Negro in the Cabinet," Mr. Lodge said. "I'll go further and make this prediction. There will be a Negro in the Cabinet if Mr. Nixon is elected."

A few hours later Mr. Lodge accused The New York Times of trying to "hornswoggle" him out of his advocacy of a Negro Cabinet member.

"I'm for it before the election," he said. "I'll be for it after the election."

Mr. Lodge said that a signed article in The Times yesterday by W. H. Lawrence under a Hartford dateline had been a work of imagination. The article stated that the rift between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Lodge on the subject of the Lodge advocacy of a Negro in the cabinet had not been resolved at their strategy meeting in Hartford Sunday.

Reporter Is Accused

Today Mr. Lodge accused Mr. Lawrence of "campaigning for Kennedy."

Speaking with reporters Mr. Lodge asked "Why does Senator Kennedy pussyfoot and dodge" on the issue of a Negro in the cabinet?

The Republican Vice Presidential nominee was told that Mr. Kennedy seems to feel that "you are going out of your way" to advocate a Negro.

Mr. Lodge replied "I certainly do think you ought to go out of the way"

When asked if his prediction about a Negro in the Cabinet had stemmed from Sunday's conference with Mr. Nixon, Mr. Lodge said that it had not. In fact an hour after he had made the prediction he told the same television interviewer: "I believe it will hoppen. I just make that guess."

His first use of the term "hornswoggle" was at an outdoor rally outside the auditorium at Utica. Speaking to more than 1,000 persons he said that "one paper in New York is trying to hornswoggle me "out" of the idea of having a Negro in the Cabinet.

A short time later as his chartered airplane was about to take off for another short hop, Mr. Lodge told this correspondent that he had meant The Times when he mentioned a New York newspaper.

At Syracuse where Mr. Lodge spoke at a rally tonight in War Memorial Auditorium, a Negro leader issued a statement accusing him of a "blatant appeal to racism."

The snarp criticism came from the Rev. Russell Williams, president of the Syracuse branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In an open letter to Mr. Lodge, Mr. Williams said that the candidate should "stop trying to win the Negro vote by this base appeal to unenlightened, selfish interest."

Mr. Williams referred to the Lodge support of a Negro in the Cabinet in a speech in New York's Harlem section last week and noted that he softened the stand when he spoke in the South.

The Syracuse minister said that he was relieved to hear Mr. Nixon's statements that he would appoint cabinet members without regard to race creed or color.

For the first time since his Harlem speech Mr. Lodge repeated in a public speech his support of a Negro in the cabinet. He mentioned the Cabinet idea in speaking on the steps of the courthouse at Rome and again at the Utica rally.

The naming of a qualified Negro—and Mr. Lodge always uses the term "qualified"—would be "a wonderful thing for our relations abroad," the Vice Presidential nominee said.

In an interview in the aisle as his plane was taxiing for a take-off from Utica, Mr. Lodge said emphatically that he was "not backtracking" in any sense on his suggestion of a Negro in the Cabinet.

Senator Kennedy would see the logic of it, Mr. Lodge went on, if the Senator had been in the United Nations for the last eight years as he had been.

Within hours after Mr. Lodge had gone on record in Harlem as pledging the appointment of a Negro to the President's Cabinet, Mr. Nixon, campaigning in California, was quoted by an aide as disagreeing with his running mate.

The Vice President was reported as stating:

"With respect to appointments to the Cabinet, I will attempt to appoint the best man possible without regard to race, creed or color."

The aide said Mr. Nixon would not appoint a Negro "just because he was a Negro."

In Monday's issue of The New York Times, Mr. Lawrence reported that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Lodge had failed in a forty-five minute private conference in Hartford, Conn., to eliminate entirely their difference over appointment of a Negro to the Cabinet.

After the meeting, Mr. Lodge denied that the issue had been discussed with the Vice President. But within minutes, Mr. Nixon said he had talked briefly to Mr. Lodge about his Harlem statement and there was "no lack of understanding" of the Vice President's views.

34c(1) 1960 D.C.

Negro Appointment To Bench Is Backed

The Evening Star

Washington, D.C.

Prettyman Sees Benefit In Juvenile Court Work

Wash. 1-6-60

A Senate subcommittee has been told that one of two proposed new District Juvenile Court judges probably should be a Negro.

The advisability of naming a Negro was raised by Chief Judge E. Barrett Prettyman of the United States Court of Appeals at hearings recessed yesterday by subcommittee Chairman Hennings.

34c(1) D.C.

His assertion in response to questions of Senator Hennings brought into a public forum an issue generally understood to be central to the failure of Senate-passed judgeship legislation to clear the House District Committee.

Noting the large proportion of colored children among court cases, Judge Prettyman testified:

"I think it would be good for those children to have the feeling there was a person of their own race who was going to give consideration to their problems.

Reports Heard

Afterwards, Senator Hennings acknowledged that he had heard reports that resistance among House committee members to a Negro appointee had delayed action on the bill for two judges. But he did not know that to be a fact. The Senate unanimously passed legislation last April.

Representative Davis, Democrat of Georgia, whose subcommittee handled the bill in the House, has denied reports. He has maintained that problems might well be better solved by stripping the court of jurisdiction over adult cases than by expanding its bench.

The Senator hoped for a compromise with House members to give the sole Juvenile Court Judge, Orm Ketcham, help.

"This is not only a juvenile matter. It is a criminal matter, vastly important to this community," he said.

"It is a jarring, shocking thing to hear that Judge Ketcham can devote an average of 12 minutes to each case," he remarked. He assigned staff aides to analyze this time estimate given the subcommittee by Mrs. Haskell Rosenblum, president of the District League of Women Voters.

Held Vital

Like Judge Prettyman and Murray Preston, chairman of the Judicial Conference Committee on Juvenile Court, Mrs. Rosenblum called the need more judges "vital."

The judge insisted Judge Ketcham alone could not continue to hear 20 cases a day and to supervise 4,200 children and adults a year.

He also took sharp issue with earlier testimony that the 18-year-old age limit of youngsters sent to Juvenile Court be reduced and that the court jurisdiction should be shifted.

The difficult problem of older delinquents is to separate the "hoodlums" from youngsters who will reform under a little chastisement, he believed.

"Obviously, it seems to me that the separation should be made by the juvenile authorities—that is, by the staff and judge of the Juvenile Court," he said. This is the present procedure.

Senator Hennings pointed out that District Court Judge Alexander Holtzoff and Police Chief Robert V. Murray wanted the United States Attorney to make the separation. Inspector John Winters of the Police Youth Aid Division would shift the decision to a District Court judge.

Prettyman Disagrees

"With the greatest deference, but with the maximum vigor of which I am capable, I disagree," Judge Prettyman declared. He insisted the U. S. Attorney had neither the time nor staff to decide if some 600 or 700 juvenile cases should be sent to adult courts.

As for handing paternity and nonsupport cases to adult courts, Judge Prettyman said the shift would demand more adult court judges. They would duplicate work of juvenile judges, he said.

Duplication would be unavoidable, he testified, because judges dealing with such adults are dealing with their failure to support children. This is a problem concerning the welfare of the child; it is not primarily a problem relating to the conduct of an adult, according to Judge Prettyman.

No Criticism

Mr. Prestan said in his testimony that the need for judges was no criticism of Judge Ketcham.

"The man does not exist who could do the job as a single person," he testified. "The present incumbent is most diligent, most assiduous."

Noting that he was not called by the House committee, Mr. Preston said he still hoped to be given an opportunity to present the views of the Judicial Conference to Representative Davis' subcommittee before hearings close. Mr. Davis recessed the hearings to be resumed at his call.

Fundamentally, the Judicial Conference feels that the Juvenile Court Act is a sound statute, Mr. Preston said. Members are certain that a great majority of present difficulties "simply would disappear" if we had adequate manpower properly to administer the act," he added.

Need Since 1949 Seen

Mrs. Rosenblum told the subcommittee that Washington has needed additional judges in Juvenile Court since 1949.

"Time is important and the court never must be hurried," she said. "Too often youths apprehended and sent to the Receiving Home remain there 60 days before they can have a hearing before the judge."

Lawrence Speiser, director of the Washington American Civil Liberties Union, said that legal rights of juveniles probably were better protected in the District than in most States. Still, innocent children need better protection here from association in rehabilitation centers with hardened delinquents.

He warned that police sometimes arrest juveniles on suspicion of delinquency although the law would prevent similar arrests of adults suspected of committing the same acts.

He urged the adoption of a "little Mallory rule" barring the use of youngsters' confessions obtained by police in the absence of parents, guardians or attorneys.

Senator Hennings adjourned hearings to be reconvened at his call. He invited Washingtonians to enter statements in the hearing record and to confer with subcommittee staff aides if they had ideas for improving Juvenile Court functions.

Airlines head gets U.S. post

The Afro-Am

Baltimore Md

WASHINGTON

The White House announced this week President Eisenhower's appointment of Harold L. Graham Jr., of Bethesda, Md., and Miami, Fla., to fill a vacancy on the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Sat. 5-14-60

Mr. Graham, 42, is president of Eagle Airways, Ltd., and replaces on the committee Ivan L. Willis, Chicago manufacturer, who resigned. The airline headed by Mr. Graham operates between Bermuda and Nassau and various mainland cities as well as in continental Europe.

Upon being informed of his appointment by President Eisenhower to the Government Contracts Committee, Mr. Graham said:

I shall be able to contribute effectively to the splendid work being done by the Government Contracts Committee, under the leadership of Vice President Nixon, in the field of equal job opportunity.

"It will be a great privilege for me to work with the distinguished members of this Committee on their program for the elimination of discrimination in employment under government contracts."

Praise Nixon For Anti-Bias Unit Selection

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 1-25-60

Selection of Miss Margaret Garrity, of Chicago, as executive director of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, which was announced by Vice President Nixon, committee chairman, has since been widely hailed by leaders in race relations activities.

Miss Garrity, who was moved up from the position of the Committee's Midwest Regional Director, has received a large number of congratulatory messages on her appointment.

These individuals are strong supporters of the equal job opportunity program of the President's Committee.

In addition, Vice President Nixon has received communications commending him for Miss Garrity's appointment. The latter included letters from Herman Edelsberg, director of the Washington office of the Anti - Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and Frederick B. Routh, executive director of the Michigan State Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Among the messages of congratulation received by Miss Garrity were those from:

Dr. John J. O'Connor, chairman of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice; Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP; Sterling Tucker, executive director of the Washington Urban League; William Gremley, director of the Community Relations Board of Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Virginia Huebner, director of the Fair Employment Practices Division of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, executive director of the Atlanta Urban League, Atlanta and Edwin C. Berry, executive director of the Chicago Urban League.

Labor Boss Denies Negro Forced Out

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell Monday denied assertions that a Negro assistant secretary of labor was fired in 1958 so that George C. Lodge could be given the job.

"These statements are untrue," Mitchell said.

Misc. 10-25-60

Lodge, son of Republican vice presidential candidate Henry Cabot Lodge, took over as assistant secretary of labor when the Negro, J. Ernest Wilkins, Chicago attorney, resigned in November, 1958. The post pays $20,000 a year.

Secretary Mitchell said his statement was prompted by recent assertions by Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr., D-Mich., and by columnist Drew Pearson that Wilkins had been compelled to quit to make a place for George Lodge. The elder Lodge has campaigned in favor of naming a Negro to the Cabinet.

Mitchell's statement said Wilkins had served simultaneously as assistant secretary of labor and as a member of the Civil Rights Commission until he resigned from the labor post, continuing thereafter on the civil rights group. Wilkins died two months after leaving the Labor Department post.

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 5-21-60

ENROUTE TO GUINEA—Dr. W. Alphaeus Hinton, formerly on the faculty of Howard University, Washington, D.C., and for the past 17 years a specialist on African Affairs, left N.Y. recently to serve as professor of English in the University now being established in the Republic of Guinea, West Africa. Dr. Hinton is shown at airport with his educator wife Dorothy, who is accompanying him to Conakry.

Selection Widely Hailed

Chicagoan Director Of President's Committee

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 6-10-60
P. 1 & 34 c 1

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Selection of Miss Margaret Garrity, of Chicago, as executive director of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, which was announced on June 6 by Vice President Nixon, committee chairman, has since been widely hailed by leaders in race relations activities and organizations.

Miss Garrity, who was moved up from the position to the Committee's Midwest Regional director, has received a large number of congratulatory messages on her appointment from persons familiar with her long record of experience in the fields of civil rights and inter - racial relations. These individuals likewise are strong supporters of the equal job opportunity program of the President's Committee.

IN ADDITION, Vice President Nixon has received communications commending him for Miss Garrity's appointment. The latter included letters from Herman Edelsberg, director of the Washington office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and Frederick B. Routh, executive director of the Michigan State Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Among the messages of congratulation received by Miss Garrity were those from Dr. John J. O'Connor, chairman of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice; Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Sterling Tucker, executive director of the Washington Urban League.

ALSO WILLIAM Gremley, director of the Community Relations Board of Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Virginia Huebner, director of the Fair Employment Practices Division of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission; Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, executive director of the Atlanta Urban League, Atlanta, Ga. Edwin C. Berry, executive director of the Chicago Urban League A. Abbot Rosen, director of the Chicago office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Dr. J. Oscar Lee, executive director, Departmentof Racial and Cultural Relations, National Council of Churches of Christ, of New York; and Charles Livermore, chairman of the Mayor's Chicago.

Before joining the staff of the President's Committee on Government Contracts in Washington in 1955, Miss Garrity served for 13 years as race relations secretary for the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems.

Percy H. Williams named to U.S. contracts committee

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 6-18-60
P. 1 & 34 c 1

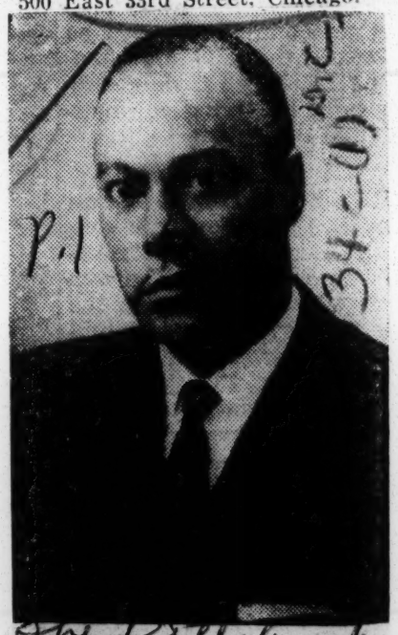
WASHINGTON

Appointment of Percy H. Williams of Chicago as director of the midwest regional office of the President's Committee on Government Contracts was announced by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who is chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Williams moves up from his position as assistant director of the regional office, succeeding Margaret Garrity, also of Chicago, who recently was appointed by Mr. Nixon as executive director of the President's Committee to serve at the principal office in Washington.

"The Government's equal job opportunity program has been well served by Mr. Williams," Mr. Nixon said in announcing his appointment. "It is most gratifying to the President's Committee that a man of such experience and dedication is available to carry out our responsibilities in the important midwest area."

Mr. Williams is a graduate of DePaul University and has taken post-graduate work in industrial relations at Loyola University. His post - graduate studies also include industrial management and law at De Paul. He is married, the father of three children and resides at 500 East 33rd Street, Chicago.



The Pittsburgh Courier
6-25-60
P. 1

SPEAKER — Atty. Howard Jenkins Jr., director of the Office of Regulations, Bureau of Labor Management, U. S. Department of Labor, will be guest speaker at the Knoxville (Tenn.) Mt. Zion Baptist Church's Men's Day celebration, Oct. 16 at 3 P. M.

34c(1) 1960 D.C.

PRESS ROW — Kennedy would consider naming a qualified Negro to his Cabinet, even to the Supreme Court if an opening came up. Labor officials backing Jack made that pitch in wooing liberals among convention delegates.

Morrow pays tribute to Ike

CHICAGO (NNPA) — E. Frederic Morrow, a member of the White House staff, made a two-minute speech Tuesday night at the GOP National Convention, one of six speeches on a "Thank You, Mr. President," a tribute to Mr. Eisenhower.

The complete text of the address is as follows:

"Exactly 100 years ago this summer, my grandfather was a slave. Today, I stand before you a trusted assistant to the President of the United States. My people have come a long way since Abraham Lincoln became the first Republican President a century ago.

"Mr. President, 18 months ago I accompanied the vice President on his successful trip to Africa. Everywhere we went, African leaders asked me many questions in private — man-to-man, as fellow member of the same race—about the job I hold and the progress of the colored people in this country.

* * *

"I DISCOVERED what a tremendous thing it was for Africans to see me, a colored man, as a representative of the American Government. And I was impressed, again and again, by the fact that we, as leaders of the free world, are watched closely by all peoples

"As we have recently seen some political conventions pay lipservice to the principles of democracy—talk of equality of opportunity, make grand speeches and strike heroic poses, but in the end, it is only what is done that really counts.

* * *

"MR. PRESIDENT, during all of your life you have never been content just to talk a good fight—you have acted to bring equality to all.

"In the Armed Forces, in the City of Washington, D.C., where I now live, in the first two civil right bills enacted in the last eighty years, you have acted.

"No man has done more to bring the truth about real democracy to the world than Dwight D. Eisenhower."

Democrats Begin Campaign

Top Negro Aide Chosen

KENNEDY AIDE — Atty. Frank D. Reeves, Washington, D.C., national committeeman, has been appointed traveling assistant to Democratic presidential candidate John F. Kennedy. Reeves, with his family, is shown arriving in the nation's capital after attending the Democratic convention in San Francisco.

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Atty. Frank D. Reeves, national committeeman from the District of Columbia, has been appointed assistant traveling companion of Democratic presidential candidate John F. Kennedy.

The appointment was announced by Senator Kennedy at his summer home in Hyannis Port, Mass.

He was one of those who delivered a speech at the Los Angeles Democratic convention seconding the nomination of Senator Kennedy for the presidential nominee.

A native of Montreal, Canada, Reeves became a United States citizen in 1943. He is an honor graduate of Howard University Law School, later becoming a member of the law school faculty. He served for two years on the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices and later on the staff of OPA, before entering private law practice.

Pierre Salinger, press secretary to Kennedy, said Reeves would have a variety of duties, but his job would not be limited to civil rights.

REEVES, 44, was elected national committeeman in the D. C. primary in May on the Hubert Humphrey slate. He joined the Kennedy camp after Senator Humphrey withdrew from the presidential race.

Negroes Polled On Cabinet Job

NEW YORK (AP) — A poll of 40 Negro publishers and editors shows that 19 do not believe a Negro will be appointed to the cabinet of the next President, whoever he may be, it was reported Thursday.

Thirteen of the group do believe that a Negro will get an appointment, according to Vital Information Press, a newsfeature syndicate serving the nation's Negro press, which took the poll.

The organization said that those responding to the poll conducted by mail in 33 states voiced the predominant opinion that if a Negro were to be named to the cabinet if would be in the post of secretary of state.

It added that Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations undersecretary, was the man regarded as most likely to receive such an appointment.

Negro Aides Will Travel With Kennedy

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — A spokesman for Democratic presidential nominee John F. Kennedy indicated late Friday that the Massachusetts senator's Negro campaign aides who customarily travel with him will accompany Kennedy on all of his campaign trips in the South.

"We are not going to rejigger our (campaign) staff" for different regions of the country, Pierre Salinger, press secretary to Sen. Kennedy, told newsmen.

Sen. Kennedy several weeks ago announced that Frank D. Reeves, Southern-born Washington Negro lawyer and the only Negro Democratic national committeeman, had been appointed as a special assistant to travel with him throughout the campaign.

Sen. Kennedy also has several other Negro campaign aides, although none has been designated specifically as a traveling assistant.

Mr. Salinger noted that Committeeman Reeves has traveled constantly with Sen. Kennedy in the early stages of the campaign and said that he "certainly" will be in the Kennedy party on any campaign trips into the South.

The press secretary expressed no opinion about possible difficulty in obtaining sleeping quarters for his Negro aide in the case of overnight stops in the South, in areas where hotels are racially segregated by law. But observers noted that the Kennedy campaign is being conducted so far by chartered or private plane, at so swift a pace that there are no overnight stops and sleeping is done aboard plane.

Lawrence Oxley Gets New Post

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Congressman Aime J. Forand, national, chairman of the senior citizens for Kennedy, announced Friday that Lawrence Z. Oxley of Washington, D. C., ne - time assistant to the Secretary of Labor on problems of minority workesrs has been appointed field representative of Senior Citizens for Kennedy.

Mr. Oxley, a native of Boston, Mass., served as a special military investigator on problems of Negro migration and adjustment in World War I. He also served as state direct of Negro welfare inrmh director of Negro welfare, in North Carolina and was a member of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.

HE RETIRED in 1957 from the U. S. department of Labor, completing 25 years of continuous federal government service.

Mr. Oxley was national president of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity for three years. He was elected department vice - commander of the American Legion for four consecutive terms.

WASHINGTON ACCLAIMS H. H. TATE APPOINTMENT

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

INGTON — Val J. Washdirector of Minorities of ublican National Committbed the organizing of the ey GOP campaign Coma "great step forward."
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Aug. 8/21/60
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Boh Republican and Democratic leaders anticipate a close vote in New Jersey next November. This has led each party to strive for maximum registration of voters and the support of independents and minorities.

Mr. Tate, has been a leader in civil rights in the Assembly. A former vice chairman of the State Division Against Discrimination. He is a trustee of the State Urban League and a board member of the state conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

WASHINGTON ACCLAIMS H. H. TATE APPOINTMENT

Pittsburgh Courier
Wed. 8-24-60

WASHINGTON — Val J. Washington, director of Minorities of the Republican National Committee, described the organizing of the New Jersey GOP campaign Committee as a "great step forward."

Washington, pointed out that the appointment of Assemblyman Herber H, Tate, as vice chairman of the New Jersey Campaign Committee, supervising New Jersey Tours of Vice President Richard M. Nixon, and his running mate Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., indicate that Nixon's policy of full campaign participation according to ability in his all-out-victory-effort for November, will bear fruit not only in New Jersey but in other parts of the ntaion.

Assemblyman Tate, who has been affiliated in GOP minority activities with Washington in New Jersey, becomes the first N. J. Negro to hold such a high campaign post in either major party.

The appointment of Mr. Tate was interpreted by political observers as recognition of the growing importance of the Negro vote in New Jersey. The action on Tate appeared also a a prelude to the allout struggle expected between the major parties for the support of minority groups in the coming election.

Both Republican and Democratic leaders anticipate a close vote in New Jersey next November. This has led each party to strive for maximum registration of voters and the support of independents and minorities.

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Supervises Four States on Contracts

The Pittsburgh Courier

Nixon Names Percy H. Williams

Pittsburgh Pa.
9-3-60

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Appointment of Percy H. Williams of Chicago as director of the Midwest Regional Office of the President's Committee on Government Contracts was announced by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who is chairman of the committee.

Mr. Williams

Mr. Williams moves up from his posiion as assistant director of the regional office, succeeding Margaret Garrity, also of Chicago, who recently was appointed by Mr. Nixon as executive director of the President's Committee to serve at the principal office in Washington.

"The Government's equal job opportunity program has been well served by Mr. Williams," Mr. Nixon said in announcing his appointment.

Sat. 9-3-60

"IT IS MOST gratifying to the President's Committee that a man of such experience and dedication is available to carry out our responsibilities in the important Midwest area."

The Midwest regional office of the committee covers Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin and is located at 105 West Adams St., Chicago.

Randolph to Explain Vote Against Kennedy

A. Philip Randolph cast the lone dissenting vote against the AFL-CIO Executive Council's endorsement of Robert F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson president and vice president, respectively.

In next week's Courier, Mr. Randolph will explain his reasons for refusing to endorse the Democratic ticket.

Johnnie Moore Joins Staff Of Contracts Committee

Birmingham World P.4

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Appointment of Johnnie A. Moore of Chicago as information specialist on the staff of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, in its Washington office, was announced Monday by Margaret Garrity, executive director of the Committee.

Sat. 10-22-60

Mr. Moore, 31, comes to the President's Committee from employment as makeu peditor of the Chicago Daily Defener, where he is currently on leave.

Birmingham Ala.

Prior to joining the Defender, he worked on newspaper staffs of the Informer Newspaper Group, Houston, Tex., and Norfolk Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

JOHNNIE A. MOORE

An Air Force veteran, Mr. Moore was released from active duty in 1955 as a first lieutenant. He later served as a civilian instructor in statistics with the Air Force.

A graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Mr. Moore has also done advanced study at George Williams college. In 1911-'2, the new appointee was director of public relations at Lane college, Jackson, Tenn. ,and instructed courses in journalism and commerce.

Mr. Moore, a native Texan, attended public schools in Kingsville and San Antonio, Tex.

Professor Named U.S. Consultant

Birmingham World
P.4 Sat. 10-22-60

PETERSBURG, Va. — —(ANP) — Dr. William T. Cater, professor of French and head of the Department of Foreign Languages at the Virginia State College, has been appointed consultant in the Language Department Section of the United States Office of Education.

The Language Development section has the responsibility for the planning and implementation of those title of the National Defense Education Act of 1958, authorizing government supported graduate fellowships in foreign languages, the NDEA foreign language institute program and the NDEA language-and-area centers. It is expected that the language Development Section will plan and administer this apticipated expansion.

Birmingham Ala.

Dr. Carter holds the Ph. D. degree from the University of Michigan, and directed a NDEA Institute in French and Spanish at Virginia State College last summer.

Dr. F. G. Clark On Advisory Com. To Survey Federal Programs In Higher Education

Atlanta Daily World
Sat. 11-19-60
p. 1

Washington, D. C., Nov. 14 — Southern University President, Dr. Felton G. Clark, has been named a member of the Advisory Committee of the Survey of Federal Programs in Higher Education, according to a recent communication from the Office of the U. S. Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Clark is one of twelve persons from across the nation in the fields of science, humanities and administration requested by the Federal Office to serve as a consulative group to suggest fruitful areas of inquiry ,and review findings of the studies for their significance to policies and procedures of Federal agencies, which would strengthen the purposes and objectives of institutions of Higher Education.

Serving as chairman of the committee is Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., president of the Midwest Program on Airborne Television Instruction and former vice-president of New York University.

Other members named to the committee are McGeorge Bundy, dean of the faculty of Arts and Sciences, Harvard University; Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, president of California Institute of Technology; Dr. Douglas Knight, president, Lawrence College; Dr. Hubert E. Longenecker, president, Tulane University; Dr. Charles E. Odegeard, president, University of Washington; Dr. John A. Perkins, president, University of Delaware; Dr. Paul C. Reinert, president, St. Louis University; Dr. H. H. Trytten, director, Office of Scientific Personnel, National Acandemy of Science; Dr. John C. Weaver, dean, Graduate School, University of Nebraska; and Dr. Helen C. White, professor, Department of English, University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Clark Named Survey Advisor

Atlanta Daily World
Sat. 11-19-60
p. 1

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Serving as chairman of the committee is Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., president of the Midwest Program on Airborne Television Instruction and former vice-president of New York University.

SLAPS AT LODGE

'Negro In Cabinet' Remark Put Under Goldwater's Fire

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Mon. 10-24-60

NEW YORK (AP)—Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., said Sunday vice presidential candidate Henry Cabot Lodge's remarks about a Negro being appointed to the cabinet if the Republicans win the presidential election "was a mistake."

"That was a very unfortunate statement," Goldwater told questioners on a television program.

Actually, he said, "Lodge can't pledge anything. Richard Nixon is the presidential candidate—not Lodge."

Goldwater, chairman of the GOP Senatorial Campaign Committee, said it was his feeling Nixon would "pick the best man regardless of color, creed or religion."

Lodge told a rally in New York's Harlem Oct. 12 "there should be a Negro in the cabinet." He later said he had not discussed it with Nixon.

Goldwater said he had not found too much concern among people on the streets about Lodge's statement but "there seems to be a great deal among party leaders," especially in the South.

Goldwater decried what he said were Democratic charges the GOP was sending him into the South with one philosophy in behalf of Nixon and New York Gov. Rockefeller into the North with another.

"I don't put much validity in it, considering the source," he said. "We don't have forked tongues like Lyndon Johnson."

He said Johnson, the democratic vice presidential candidate, talks like a Texan in Texas and like someone else in other areas.

Johnson Hits GOP on Negro Vow

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
Oct. 19-60
P. A 18

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Oct. 18 (AP)—Texas Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson said today that no Cabinet post should be earmarked for a Negro just because of his race.

The Democratic vice presidential candidate said his Republican opponent "is a promising man" and has made some promises of a Cabinet post for a Negro.

"Personally, I don't think a man's race, religion, or section of birth should bar him from any post for which he is qualified," Johnson told a crowd of some 500 persons gathered in front of the Lycoming County courthouse.

"But," he continued, "neither do I think that a Cabinet post should be set aside for a Negro, any more than I think it should be set aside for a Texan, a Baptist or a Catholic."

Johnson said he thinks Republican presidential candidate Richard M. Nixon agrees with his position.

Johnson's remarks about Cabinet posts referred to a recent statement by Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican vice presidential candidate, in which Lodge told a New York audience that it would be a good thing to have a Negro in the Cabinet.

"But the vice presidential candidate of the Republican Party wasn't content with that promise," Johnson said. "He next said that he favored aid to parochial schools."

Johnson added that Nixon "had to leap into the breach and say, 'nothing doing.'" He continued:

"Will we have Mr. Lodge passing out Cabinet posts and Mr. Nixon turning them down? Will we have Mr. Lodge granting aid to parochial schools, and Mr. Nixon putting the nix on the whole idea?"

Johnson said that in the past few days, "the Republican campaign has become unbuckled."

He said the GOP has tried "to ride too many horses in too many directions, and not even Richard M. Nixon is that nimble."

From Williamsport, the Senator's motorcade headed toward Lewisburg, about 25 miles away, and from there into ePnnsylvania's anthracite coal regions. The tour culminated tonight at a rally in Allentown.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Lodge Helped Oust Negro in High Post

The Florida Times-Union
P. 17 Mon. 10-24-60

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—It's an ironic fact that the man who wants to put a Negro in the Nixon cabinet, Henry Cabot Lodge, helped to put the only Negro in history out of the "little cabinet."

J. Ernest Wilkins, distinguished Negro attorney from Chicago, as appointed assistant secretary of labor early in the Eisenhower administration — the only time a Negro has achieved this distinction.

But George Lodge, son of Ambassador Lodge, wanted to take his place. And because of his father's ambassadorial influence, plus George's own charm, plus the backing of Secretary of Labor Mitchell, Wilkins was kicked out.

Wilkins was the first Negro in history ever to attend a Cabinet meeting, and the administration had issued a lot of publicity over the event. He was proud of his position. So were other Negroes. Emotionally upset, Wilkins appealed his case directly to Eisenhower. He told Ike he was not ill, as Sherman Adams had reported, that he loved his job and wanted to remain. The 64-year-old Negro broke down and wept.

However, the President stood firm. Wilkins stepped down from the "little cabinet," and George Lodge, son of the man who wants to put a Negro in the cabinet, took his place.

34c(1) 1960 D.C.

(OFFICE HOLDINGS BY PRESIDENT ELECT KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 1960)

PIERRE SALINGER
. . . Press secretary

CLARK CLIFFORD
. . . Liaison with Ike

THEODORE SORENSEN
. . . Special counsel

KENNETH O'DONNELL
. . . Special assistant

JAMES M. LANDIS
. . . Special assistant

ANDREW HATCHER
. . . Former editor

Key aids also named—

The Baltimore News

Dulles, Hoover to keep present jobs, Kennedy discloses

Herald Tribune News Service

HYANNIS PORT, Mass., Nov. 11—President-Elect Kennedy, cool and confident at his first formal post-election press conference, announced here Thursday that Central Intelligence Agency Director Allan Dulles and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover had accepted his invitation to remain in their present posts during his administration.

Dulles, 11-11-60

Moving swiftly to lay the foundation of the new administration, Kennedy also announced the selection of key aids, including Clark Clifford, onetime White House assistant to President Truman, to implement President Eisenhower's offer to assist in the orderly transition of governmental responsibility.

P. 14

OTHER APPOINTMENTS announced at the press conference were:

Baltimore Sun

James M. Landis of New York, former dean of the Harvard Law School, to direct a study of the federal regulatory agencies.

Kenneth O'Donnell of Worcester, Mass., to be a White House special assistant.

Theodore Sorenson of Lincoln, Neb., to serve as special council to the president with the assignment of preparing new administration policies.

Pierre Salinger of Falls Church, Va., as press secretary.

Andrew T. Hatcher of San Francisco, a Negro, to serve as assistant press secretary.

Word sketches of the appointees follow.

Pierre Salinger

THE WORLD'S link with the next president of the United States is a jaunty chunk of a man whose affable manner covers—but doesn't hide — a steel-trap mind.

Pierre Salinger has three things in common with James C. Hagerty, President Eisenhower's expert news secretary, whose successor he will become when President-Elect Kennedy takes over the White House Jan. 20. Both were class-A reporters before they entered the political public relations field. Both are unswervingly loyal to the men whose spokesmen they are. And both play golf.

The similarities pretty well end there. Salinger is very distinctly an individual.

THE PRESIDENTIAL press secretary-designate is short and plump with a vaguely Napoleonic cast to his sharp, swarthy features. When circumstances permit, there is humor in his black eys, but their usual look these days is one of worried keenness.

At 35, Salinger is one of the younger members of a young staff, but his stocky frame and a penchant for thin brown cigars make him look older.

Salinger has clung to cigars despite the disapproval of Sen. Kennedy, who rarely smokes, and his non-smoking younger brother, Robert F. Kennedy. When Bob Kennedy was Salinger's boss on the Senate rackets committee, the two young men got into a sportive wrestling match beside the Kennedy swimming pool. Salinger wound up in the pool. He bobbed to the surface smiling—with a wet cigar still between his teeth.

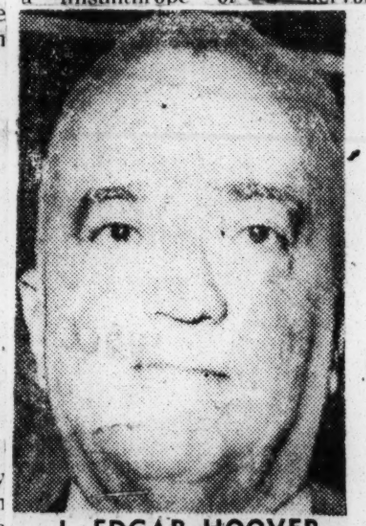
The rackets committee was Salinger's pathway to his present post, but nobody planned it that way. It happened because Salinger needed a job early in 1957—and was an expert on the manifold misdeeds of teamsters union officials.

SALINGER'S expertise was the product of a career which entered its adult phase when, as a 19-year-old alumnus of the University of San Francisco, he found himself an ensign in command of a Navy sub-chaser in the southwest Pacific. After World War II, he turned to West Coast newspapering and eventually became night city editor of The San Francisco Chronicle.

Departure from The Chronicle to become West Coast correspondent for the old Collier's magazine put Salinger in a jam when the magazine folded just as he had completed a thorough piece on the doings of the West Coast teamster bosses. Word of the Salinger piece filtered through to Bob Kennedy early in 1957 when he was organizing the rackets committee staff. Salinger had what the rackets committe wanted. He wound up taking the proffered job.

Last Spring, when Sen. Kennedy started building the campaign staff that carried him through the primaries and on to the Democratic nomination, Salinger was tapped for the press officer's job. Unfazed by his relative lack of experience, he proved to be conscientious, good-humored and always available to reporters. He became a close confidant of the candidate and reporters had frequent access to his informed judgment.

There will be new and more serious pressures when Salinger moves into the White House press office. Past history of the job suggests it could turn him into a misanthrope or a nervous

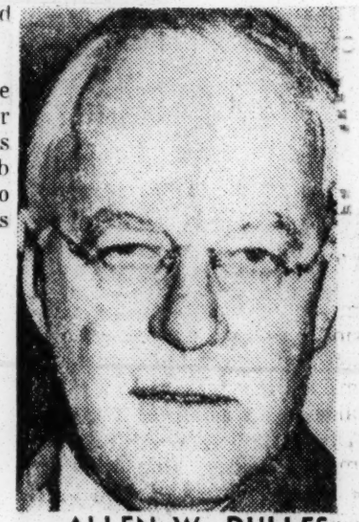


J. EDGAR HOOVER
. . . "No. 1 U. S. cop"

wreck. Or it could be he will just go on in the relaxed, effective working pattern he has set thus far.

Clark Clifford

CLARK CLIFFORD, liaison with



ALLEN W. DULLES
. . . Top spy to stay

Eisenhower administration — 43. . . . Tall, heavy set. . . . Onetime top adviser and confidant of President Harry S. Truman. . . . More recently a strategist for Sen. Stuart Symington's unsuccessful 1960 bid for the Democratic presidential nomination. Native of St. Louis, Mo., where he was graduated from Washington University and its Law School. Practiced law there 16 years. . . . Specialist in corporate and labor trial cases. Joined Navy as lieutenant (J. G.) in 1944 . . . was lieutenant commander in Washington a year later when named

assistant to Commodore James J. Vardaman Jr., then naval aid to President Truman. . . . Moved up when Vardaman was named to Federal Reserve Board. Special counsel to the president 1946 to 1950. . . Worked on labor problems and service unification. . . . Returned to private law practice in Washington. Married to former Margaret P. Kimball. . . . One son and two married daughters.

T. C. Sorenson

THEODORE C. SORENSON, special counsel to president with assignment of preparing new administration policies — 32 — Cool, analytical and brilliant. . . . Born in Lincoln, Neb., of Danish father and Russian mother. One-time attorney general of Nebraska. . . . Father was active in Republican politics and worked with insurgent wing of party led by George Norris. Graduated Phi Beta Kappa from University of Nebraska and led his law class there. Served as attorney with Federal Security Agency, then worked with Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) on Senate subcommittee studying railroad retirement system. Joined staff of Sen. John F. Kenendy in 1953 as legislative research assistant. . . . Won reputation for energy, intellectual gifts and sharpness as a speech writer. . . . Helped research historical sections of Kennedy's prize-winning book, "Profiles in Courage." Extremely close and devoted to president-elect. . . . Served as contact man with Cambridge brain-trusters. A Unitarian teetotaler. . . . Married to former Camilla Palmer. . . . Three sons. . . . Lives quietly in Washington suburb.

Ken O'Donnell

KENNETH O'DONNELL, White House special assistant—36. . . . Native of Worcester, Mass., attended Classical High School in Worcester. . . . Captain of football team. . . . Was four-year letterman at Harvard. . . . Went on to Boston College Law School. Flew 30 missions as lead bombardier in raids over Europe during World War II. . . . Shot down and wounded in Belgium. . . . Evaded capture and escaped to collect Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal with five clusters.

Aid to Robert Kennedy when chief counsel for Senate subcommittee on labor racketeering. . . . Director of John F. Kennedy's senatorial campaigns in 1952 and 1958. Married to former Helen Sullivan . . . four children, Kenneth, Kevin, Kathleen and Mark.

James Landis

JAMES M. LANDIS, White House special assistant—61-year-old lawyer, should be eminently fit to survey federal agencies. . . . Over a period of more than 21 years of government service, he has been concerned with agencies in trade, securities, labor, aeronautics, defense, foreign service, and others. . . . Born of American parents in Tokyo, he studied at Princeton, Harvard and in Cairo before becoming law clerk to the late associate justice of the Supreme Court Louis D. Brandeis. . . . Was a law professor at Harvard when called to Washington as a "brain truster" in the early days of the New Deal. . . . Served a year with the Federal Trade Commission, meanwhile helped write the Securities Exchange Commission Act and became an original SEC commissioner, later chairman. . . . From 1937 to 1946 was dean of Harvard Law School, then took up practice. . . . In 1946 was chairman of Civil Aeronautics Board. . . . Meanwhile held many, many government posts as consultant, adviser, in many fields, including regional directorship in Civilian Defense and war-time ministry to Middle East.

Andrew Hatcher

ANDREW HATCHER, assistant press secretary—37 . . . one-time editor of The Sun Reporter, Negro weekly in San Francisco . . . Active in Democratic politics in California and on national level since 1950. Born in Princeton, N. J. . . . Educated there and at Springfield College, in Massachusetts. Moved to San Francisco in 1957 . . . Staved with Sun Reporter three years . . . Was court attache and clerk to federal Judge Oliver J. Carter of San Francisco. Gov. Edmund G. Brown appointed him assistant labor commissioner.

In 1952 was West Coast representative for national committeeman Rep. William Dawson (D., Ill.), in Stevenson-Sparkman campaign . . . Helped with 1958 campaign of Sen. Clair Engle and was one of originators of California Democratic Clubs . . . Served three years as Army lieutenant in World War II . . . Married to former Ruth Avery . . . Seven children ranging 2½ to 12 years.

J. Edgar Hoover

J. EDGAR HOOVER has been called the nation's "No. 1 cop" . . . Head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for 35 years, he's a 65-year-old bachelor who looks to be in his late 40s . . . Above and beyond politics, he was appointed in 1924 by President Coolidge and since has served under Presidents Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower and upcoming in service under Kennedy. . . . A native of Washington, D. C., where his father was a minor government official, Hoover clerked in the Library of Congress and studied nights and Summers at George Washington University, receiving a law degree in 1917 . . . The same year he joined the Department of Justice . . . After several promotions became assistant director of the old Bureau of Investigation in 1921.

After Coolidge named him director, he reorganized the bureau, hired only highly trained lawyers and accountants, made the FBI and G-men terms admired the world around for law enforcement . . . The man whose forces did in Dillinger, Karpis, Machine Gun Kelly and many Red spies, to name a few, likes to attend sports events and read inspirational writings for recreation.

Allen W. Dulles

ALLEN W. DULLES, 67, a scholarly man who has been a school teacher, doesn't look the part of the espionage master which he is. . . . A lawyer and director of the Central Intelligence Agency since 1953, he served during World War II as master spy operating in Switzerland. . . . Thousands of Nazi documents flowed secretly through his hands to United States intelligence officers. . . . A native of Watertown, N. Y., brother of the late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, he entered the United States foreign service in 1916 after graduation from Princeton. . . . Over the next 26 years he served the government in foreign posts or as adviser, and practiced law in New York. . . . World War II called him from law back to government with the OSS and his Swiss spy career followed. . . . Back at the law in New York, he was summoned to Washington in 1950, soon was persuaded to head the CIA.

Personal tragedy struck at this time when his only son, Allen, a Marine, was severely wounded in Korea . . . Dulles also has a wife and two daughters. . . . Loves golf, tennis, bridge and swimming. . . . His job wants no publicity, but Dulles received plenty last Summer when the CIA U2 plane was downed over Russia.

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D.C.
HOUSE EDUCATION AND LABOR COMMITTEE

REP. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

Powell assumes duties of education chairman

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) Without waiting for formal selection by House Democrats, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Harlem Democrat, has assumed the duties of chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee and initiated hs legislative program.

Under the unwritten seniority rules, the Democrat in line for the chairmanship is Mr. Powell. Because he is colored and school segregation comes within the committee's jurisdiction, some Southern Democrats discussed ways of ending the committee's jurisdiction in the field of education.

11-26-60

In the field of labor, Powell said he has asked Rep. Herbert Zelenko, New York Democrat, to submit ideas for a select committee on irregularities in labor and management which Powell announced he will head.

Powell has requested Rep. Carl Elliott, Alabama Democrat, "to study during the next 30 days recommendations on a crash program in the sciences, plus an on - the spot survey in Soviet Russia to see what can be done to close the gap between the production of scientists in Russia and the United States."

* * *

POWELL HAS also outlined plans to have a labor subcommittee and an education subcommittee to submit to the full committee on Dec. 12 a new minimum wage bill and a Federal aid to education measure, such as were promised by President - elect Kennedy during the presidential campaign.

Powell said he had received assurances from Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas that the House leadership would not support any move to split the committee into two groups in the new Congress.

34c(1) 1960

GENERAL

Protecting the Lily-White Vote

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 6-18-60

As might well have been expected, Alabama is doing everything possible to prevent the Federal Justice Department from investigating possible voter registration frauds.

State Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones has issued a temporary injunction to prevent the Justice Department from examining the records.

This is understandable because the judge would probably have no job if Negroes were not disfranchised in his area, so he has a personal interest.

Four other Southern counties in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama have been asked by Washington to make their records available to the FBI, and perhaps the same tactics will be locally adopted to stall the investigation as soon as possible.

Local officials know that the handwriting is on the wall and that eventually they will have to give in (if there are any records left by that time!), but the ultimate day of reckoning is not far off.

The FBI has also moved into Louisiana in an effort to make democracy function as regards Negro citizens, and every device is being used to handicap the Government.

A suit has been filed against sundry voting officials, and we can be sure that they will fight to the last ditch because they realize that wholesale Negro voting means the end of public job monopoly and all that flows from it—which is what is meant by white supremacy.

No Negro Federal Judges?

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 6-18-60

The House Judiciary Committee having approved a bill to create 35 new Federal judgeships, and the Senate Judiciary Committee having approved 25, the speculation grows as to whether any of the finally approved number will be colored.

If one thing has been established within the last quarter century, it is the competence of Negro lawyers, who have won case after case in court after court from the lowest to the highest.

Nevertheless, no Negroes sit on the Federal bench except in the Customs Court, the Eastern Court of Appeals and in the Virgin Islands; which seems to be mighty few in the circumstances, even though the competition is very keen.

If these appointments are made on legal merits, there should be at least one Negro Federal judge named out of the forthcoming batch of appointments.

If any such appointments are made, it will be as the result of bi-patrisan bargaining; but however done, it will be long overdue.

South Will Elect Next President, Writer Says

The Tuskegee Messenger
Tuskegee, Ala.
By THURMAN SENSING

For a long time a great many people in the South have been concerned that the region should be considered "in the bag" politically. They realize such a situation is not good for the South—either politically or economically—and that it should not be allowed to continue indefinitely. At the same time, however, these people have realized that it has not made much difference in most of our presidential elections as to which way the region voted.

This year, however, things would

One doesn't have to be an astute political analyst to see that the situation is quite different this year! A little study of the public opinion polls and a study of the geographis distribution of the electoral vote should convince anyone that we are facing the closest presidential race since 1916. This year the South will come into its own politically! The Southern states with 136 electoral votes—25% of the total—will probably elect the next President of the United States. The balance of political power lies in the South.

If the South votes solidly for the Democrat Party, Jack Kennedy can win the presidency in a "breeze" by carrying only six additional states—i.e., Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and New Jersey This apparently is Kennedy's strategy for he has "turned his back on the South" and has assumed a very liberal posture to appeal to the left-wingers of the North. At the same time, Kennedy is counting on the "old pros" and the magic of Lyndon Johnson to keep the South in the Democratic column.

So the choice is ours—will we vote for Kennedy or Nixon? As we go to the polls next Tuesday, every Southerner should face up squarely to the realization that his vote does count and that in all probability the South will elect the next president.

We must decide which candidate best represents the hopes and the aspirations of the South—a region that economically is outgaining the rest of the nation. Our economic progress is dependent on the maintenance of the free enterprise system and the preservation of states rights. Aside from regional considerations, we will be selecting the new leader—the new spokesman—for the "free world." Ours is a grave responsibility.

Voting this year should be no mere formality—not just a matter of responding to habit patterns. We have some soul-searching to do.

After election day let there be no regrets and no recriminations. We will have had our opportunity to vote for our convictions. Your vote does count, for the South will elect the next President!

In other words, those who are thinking along thise line believe this is no year to continue outworn sentiment and tradition but sound concern to guide us in our voting as to what would be best for the nation in the years ahead. This over-all view of the political situation deserves the serious consideration of all Southerners is a year for clear reasoning and regardless of how they may be inclined at the present time.

Chicago's Lone Negro City Judge Named In Traffic Ticket 'Fix'

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Chicago's only Negro Municipal Court judge was indicted Monday along with a Negro traffic court referee (assistant judge) and two Negro former clerks in the Traffic Court.

They were included in a group of 33 persons indicted by a grand jury that has been investigating the traffic ticket fixing scandals.

The Negro judge is Henry C. Ferguson, 70, a University of Chicago law school graduate and a former law partner of politically powerful Congressman William L. Dawson.

The referee named in the indictment charging malfeasance in office is James C. Crosson, 51, son of a South Carolina Baptist minister.

Named along with the four Negroes were another municipal court judge, John J. Sullivan; Joseph L. Gill, clerk of the Municipal court, three other referees, and 21 clerks.

Though the judges were reportedly indicted Monday, they refused to vacate the bench and were still serving at the end of the week.

Judge Ferguson who is regarded as one of the most erudite members of the Municipal court bench, assailed the jury's action as "a vicious, low piece of gutter politics by small men with small minds."

'Character Assassins'

Referring to the charge of conspiring to defraud the city, Judge Ferguson added "if there is any conspiracy, they are the conspirators, conspiring to assassinate the character of decent people."

The Negro jurist who was last reelected in 1956 to a term that expires in 1962, said he will enter "a plea in bar" which means he is immune to prosecution in all judicial acts done in good faith and honesty while serving on the bench.

Ferguson was especially outspoken in his criticism of State's Attorney Benjamin Adamowski, an erstwhile Democrat who has been pushing the investigation of the traffic court.

"Adamowski thinks by indicting me he will hurt Congressman Dawson," Ferguson exploded.

Slaps At Adamowski

"This is gutter politics by a power crazed politician," he added, referring to Adamowski. "He's just fumbling for something on which to hang his hat. It's a smear by Adamowski. I have never done anything wrong on this bench."

Specifically Ferguson and Crosson are charged with helping dispose of traffic tickets for which the city never got any money though in many cases the fines were paid.

"They can't expect to convict me," he said. "Every order I ever entered was done in the presence of an assistant state's attorney. No one ever talked to me about a case, either."

Chicago municipal court judges are rotated from one court to another throughout the city. Judge Ferguson served in traffic court during one of the periods investigated by the grand jury. He is now sitting in South Chicago, Grand Crossing and Wabash avenue courts.

Referee Crosson is assigned permanently to traffic court.

The charges against Ferguson and Crosson can be prosecuted either as a felony or a misdemeanor.

As a felony, conviction would carry a maximum penalty of one to five years in the penitentiary. Maximum penalty for conviction as a misdemeanor is one year in the county jail or a $2,000 fine.

A Former Bricklayer

Ferguson was born in 1890 in Ozark, Ark., and helped work his way through school as a bricklayer. He is a graduate of Fisk university.

Crosson attended the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio and Chicago and also attended Jewish People institute, Lewis institute and Central YMCA college, all in Chicago.

He got a bachelor and a master degree in law from John Marshall Law school also in Chicago.

A Major in World War II, he is married to the former Jane T. Mays of Augusta, Ga.

The two Negro clerks included in the blanket indictment are Damon Seabrooks and Granville Wallace.

NEGRO'S RISE RAPID AS U. S. TAX LAWYER

BY ROI OTTLEY

Charles E. Lomax, who in 1952 was the first Negro employed by the internal revenue service as a tax lawyer and who was appointed recently as special assistant to the regional counsel in Chicago, has made a success of working as a government attorney.

Lomax

The inspiration for this decision came from his law school dean, George M. Johnson, and the late Randolph Paul, who were particularly active in persuading the young attorney to enter federal tax work.

Helps in Tax Suits

He has served the internal revenue service in Chicago eight years. His duties now involve assisting in the administration of civil advisory duties of the regional counsel. He also assists United States attorneys in the preparation and trial of civil tax cases, and renders legal advice to the district director of internal revenue.

Lomax was born in Wilkesboro, N. C., March 24, 1924, one of seven children. His father, Richard, was an auto painter. Charles Lomax received his elementary and high school training at the Lincoln Heights school in Wilkesboro.

With Army in Europe

After his graduation in 1939, he entered Johnson C. Smith college, Charlotte, N. C. His education was interrupted for service in the quarter master corps of the army. He saw service in Europe, and was mustered out a corporal in 1945.

Lomax rejoined his family, which had settled in Washington, D. C., while he was abroad. He entered Howard university in Washington, D. C., to finish his college work and was graduated in 1948 with a B. A. degree. He enrolled at Howard university law school and was graduated in 1951 with L. L. B. degree.

Active in Civic Work

Soon afterwards he entered government service with the commerce department as a lawyer. The next year he transferred to the internal revenue service, where he could use his law school specialty, federal taxation.

Lomax is married to the former Awilda Metcalfe, a graduate of Howard university and a former federal housing employe. They have two daughters, Sharon, 9, and Shelia, 6. He is vice president of the Chatham-Avalon Park Community council and a member of the board of deacons of the Good Shepherd Congregational church.

Rep. Dawson Freed By Coroner After Car Kills Boy, 5

WASHINGTON — (ANP)—Rep. William L. Dawson (D-Ill.) was free on his own recognizance last Wednesday in Washington after his car hit and fatally injured a 5-year-old boy.

The 74-year-old Chicago congressman was released on orders of Coroner A. Magruder MacDonold after a technical charge of "homicide, hold for the coroner" had been placed against him.

Police said the child, James Davon Foushee, ran from between parkked cars into the path of Dawson's car as he drove home from a grocery.

Dawson was travelling between 15 and 20 miles an hour, according to investigators.

Washington authorities said the technical charge is filed automatically in all such fatal cases. Dawson was not held.

Percy H. Williams gets anti-bias post

BALTIMORE

Appointment of Percy H. Williams of Chicago as director of the midwest regional office of the President's Committee on Government Contracts has been announced by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who is chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Williams moves up from his position as assistant director of the regional office, succeeding Margaret Garrity, also of Chicago, who recently was appointed by Mr. Nixon as executive director of the President's Committee to serve at the principal office in Washington.

"The Government's equal job opportunity program has been well served by Mr. Williams," Mr. Nixon said in announcing his appointment.

"It is most gratifying to the President's Committee that a man of such experience and dedication is available to carry out our responsibilities in the important midwest area."

* * *

THE PRESIDENT'S Committee on Government Contracts, created by President Eisenhower in 1953, is responsible for administration of the clause contained in all government contracts which prohibits employment discrimination based on race, color, religion or national origin.

The midwest regional office of the Committee covers Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin and is located at 105 West Adams Street, Chicago.

Before joining the staff of the Committee, Mr. Williams was director of job opportunities for the Chicago regional office of the American Friends Service Committee. Prior to that, he worked on the industrial relations staff of a major farm implement firm.

Mr. Williams is a graduate of De Paul University and has taken post - graduate work in industrial relations at Loyola University. His post - graduate studies also include industrial management and law at De Paul. He is married, the father of three children and resides at 500 East 33rd Street, Chicago.

Ontario Road Tragedy

Rep. Dawson's Auto Kills Boy, 5, Dashing From Between Parked Cars

A-5-year-old boy was injured fatally yesterday when he was struck as he ran across Ontario rd. nw., near its intersection with Columbia rd., by an auto police said was driven by Rep. William L. Dawson (D-Ill.).

Accident Investigation Unit Pvts. L. D. Sims and W. B. Phares identified the victim as Joseph D. Foushee of 1010 1st st. ne., who was visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Lucas, of 1736 Columbia rd. nw., when the accident occurred.

Police said Rep. Dawson told them he was returning from a grocery store to his own home at 1440 R st. nw., and was driving south on Ontario rd. when he heard a thud and the scream of a witness to the accident.

Police said young Foushee ran from between parked cars into the 74-year-old Congressman's car and that its right rear wheel passed over the upper part of the child's body.

Visibly shaken by the experience, Rep. Dawson was released on his own recognizance and assured police he would call later at police headquarters to help complete a Traffic Division report on the accident.

The victim was the son of Marie Foushee Couch and James D. Couch, of the 1st st. address, police said. His death, the 63d of 1960, brought this year's total abreast of the number killed in the District during all of last year.

Two vie for Chi. judgeship

CHICAGO (ANP) — There will be a colored Superior Court Judge in Chicago after the November elections. In the running are Archibald Carey, Republican, and James Parson, Democrat, now serving as assistant U.S. attorney.

Mr. Parsons won the Democratic nomination over Atty Edith Sampson who like Mr. Carey, served on the U.S. delegation to the United Nations.

The Judgeship, paying $22,500 per year, is vacant because of the death of Judge Grover C. Niemeyer. There are still three years remaining on the six - year term.

Another battle is between Sidney A. Jones, former Democratic alderman, and Miss Myrtle Stryker, a member of the attorney general's staff. They will vie for a Municipal Court judgeship.

Neither Municipal Court Judge Henry Ferguson nor Circuit Court Judge Fred "Duke" Slater is up for relection in November.

75% of record six million to vote for Kennedy—Dawson

WASHINGTON

Of the record six million colored voters he expects to go to the polls Nov. 8, Rep. William L. Dawson of Illinois predicts 75 per cent will cast their ballots for Senator Kennedy.

Explaining why he picked Senator Kennedy to receive the bulk of the colored vote, Mr. Dawson, a Democrat, said.

"Many colored citizens have had enough of the Republicans."

Since the last presidential election, Mr. Dawson said that registration drives over the country indicate there are at least a million new colored voters.

The heaviest registration gains took place in key northern industrial cities — particularly Detroit and Chicago, Mr. Dawson reported.

Congressman Dawson Sees 75% Of 6-Million Negro Votes For Kennedy

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 24.—(Special to the Jackson Advocate)—Congressman William L. Dawson of Illinois, vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, predicted Tuesday that close to six million Negroes will vote on November 8, the largest vote in their history, and over 75 per cent will vote for Senator John F. Kennedy.

Dawson cited estimates of the Census Bureau released last Saturday that 9,988,000 Negroes will be of voting age on November 8.

"Our registration drives indicate that we will have at least a million new Negro voters this year and from all reports we now have considerably more than five million Negroes on the books," Dawson declared.

Predicting that more than 75 per cent will vote for Kennedy, Dawson said: "The issues are clear in this campaign and many Negroes who voted for Eisenhower ave had enough of the Republicans."

In support of his view Dawson ited a political news roundup in he Tuesday, October 18, issue of he Wall Street Journal which he aid "could hardly be accused of avoring Democrats."

The Wall Street Journal story tated: "A big factor in the South s the growing Negro vote—and where it goes. Negro leaders predict colored voting registration in he 11 basic Southern states this ear run well ahead of 1.3 million f 1956, with notable gains in Tennessee and North Carolina.

"Some Negroes who went Republican four years ago now take he attitude of Thomas Pruitt, an nemployed steel worker from Walker County, Ala. 'Things are n bad shape and Kennedy has nade a lot of good promises,' he ays.

"William McIlwain, young church worker at Lookout Mountain, Tenn. ikes 'Kennedy's minimum wage ill' and C. O. Jordan, a Nashville Pullman porter who voted twice for Mr. Eisenhower, is ready to go Democratic tthis time, contending 'Negroes get more breaks under the Democrats'."

Congressman Dawson pointed out that the heaviest registration gains among Negroes have taken place in the key northern industrial cities, particularly Detroit and Chicago. "This heavy registration coupled with the fact that thousands of Negro industrial workers are unemployed or underemployed indicates that Negro majorities for the Democratic nominee will be greater than in 1956," Dawson stated.

"Kennedy is following in the Roosevelt tradition" Dawson said and added, "Negroes have confidence in the Democratic Party on civil rights and the basic economic issues which affect the working man."

Dawson said, "The Republican record in dealing with Negroes in America and the new states in Africa is clear proof that the Republicans are merely giving lip service to civil rights and have no real appreciation of the racial problems in the modern world."

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ILLINOIS

Daley Names Negro To City Cabinet Post

Chicago Defender

James Y. Carter New Chief Of Vehicles

Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 17-23-60

State Representative James Y. Carter Wednesday was appointed Public Vehicle License Commissioner by Mayor Richard J. Daley. The appointment, subject to approval of City Council, makes Carter the city's first Negro cabinet member.

The 45-year-old attorney, who lives at 500 E. 33rd st., was elected to his fourth term as state representative Nov. 8. He

JAMES Y. CARTER

told reporters he will not resign his seat in the House of Representatives because of the new appointment.

PAYS $13,404

The job as head of the city department pays $13,404. Carter was named to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of William P. Flynn.

In addition to his two public offices and private law practice, at 180 W. Washington, Carter is assistant general counsel for the Chicago Metropolitan Mutual Assurance co. He also is a member of the Board of Local Improvements for the city.

From 1948 to 1952 he was a Hearing Referee for the Department of Revenue.

A native of North Carolina, Carter has practiced law in Chicago since 1946. He previously had been admitted to practice before the North Carolina bar.

He received his law degree from Boston University in 1940.

A former Air Force pilot, the six-feet, two-inch, 210-pound man was commanding officer of a Bomb Squadron until 1945, the year he was relieved from active duty. He entered military service in 1942, as an Air Force cadet at Tuskegee Army Air Base.

Before entering the military, he was instructor of law at North Carolina College, Durham, N. C. Carter and his wife, Beatrice, a teacher at Judd elementary school, are the parents of one daughter, Christine, 12.

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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION'S ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Lloyd Lee of Omaha

The Pittsburgh Courier

American Returns Home After Giving Technical Assistance in Vietnam

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 4-16-60

p. 3

SAIGON, Vietnam — Helping to plan the International Cooperation Administration's economic and technical assistance program for Vietnam has been the responsibility of Lloyd L. Lee of Omaha, Neb., who is on home leave after serving in Saigon for the past two years.

Mr. Lee, who was accompanied by Mrs. Lee, the former Enid Chang of Honolulu and their children, Karen, 6, and Adrienne, 2.

Vietnam, one of the three nations of Southeast Asia which became independent five years ago, is one of the more than 50 newly developing countries of the free world now receiving technical assistance under the U. S. Mutual Security Program. Through the combined efforts of the Vietnam people and American technicians steady progress has been made in raising the country's economy.

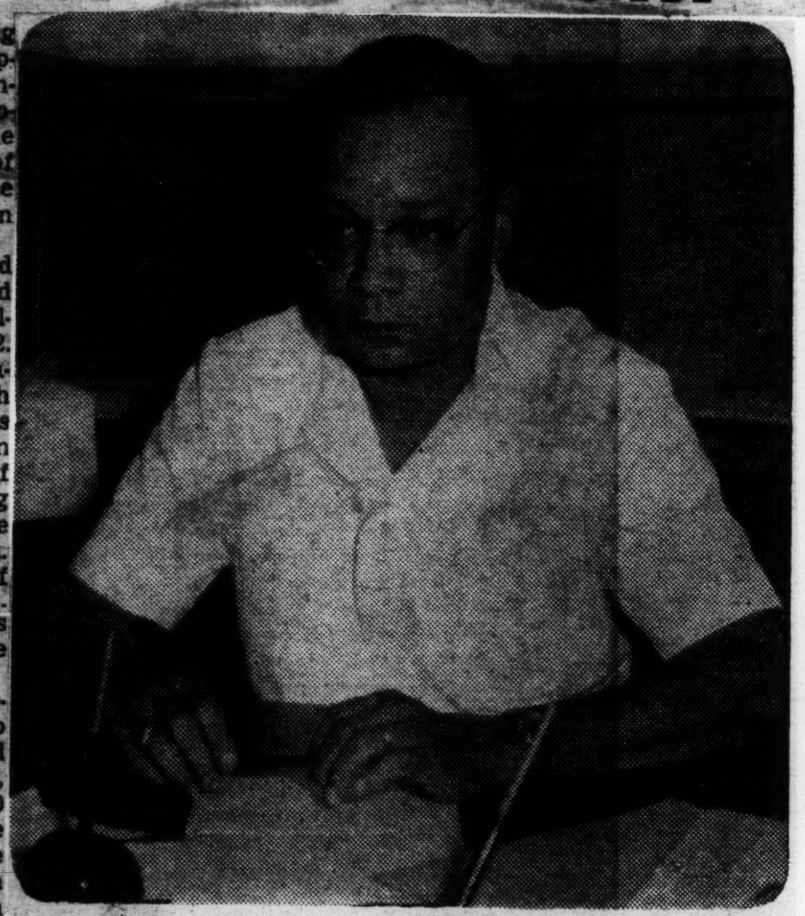
THE NATION'S rubber production increased from 66,000 to 74,000 tons between 1955 and 1959, tea from 2,600 to 3,800 tons, and coffee from 2,100 to 2,500 tons. For the first time in the nation's history fibre crops—jute and kenaf—were produced in commercial quantities in 1959. In industry, the development of light manufacturing, such as glassware and textile production, is progressing rapidly and exploitation of the nation's natural resources is underway.

During his assignment in Vietnam, Mr. and Mrs. Lee were active in the welfare activities of the Vietnamese-American Association, a private organization of public-spirited citizens of both countries which fosters cultural exchange between the two nationalities. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lee speak fluent French, Vietnam's second language, which greatly facilitated their relations with the Vietnamese.

■

MR. LEE was graduated from the University of Omaha in 1937 with an A.B. degree and from Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn., with an M.A. degree. He also studied at the Sorbonne in Paris. Before joining ICA in 1957, Mr. Lee worked for the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, from 1950 to 1957.

During home leave, the Lees will visit Mr. Lee's mother, Mrs. Clarence E. Lee, at 2863 Maple St., Omaha.



BACK HOME—Lloyd L. Lee, ICA Mission to Viet Nam official, who has just returned to the U.S.A. after two years in Saigon. Mr. Lee is a graduate of the University of Omaha and Fisk University.

Ike Welcomes 50,000th Trainee

WASHINGTON (ANP)—President Eisenhower received Akinremi Akapo of Western Nigeria at the White House.

Akapo, who is Senior Social Development officer in his country, received a personal message of congratulations from the President for being the 50,000th participant to receive training in the United States under the sponsorship of International Cooperation Administration.

Personality Spotlight

By JOHNNIE A. MOORE

A native Chicagoan, Albert Pratt jr., recently returned from an unusual overseas teaching assignment with the federal government — that of "teaching teachers."

Pratt served as a machine shop teacher - trainer with the Tuskegee Institute (Ala.) Indonesian project of the International Cooperation Administration for 18 months.

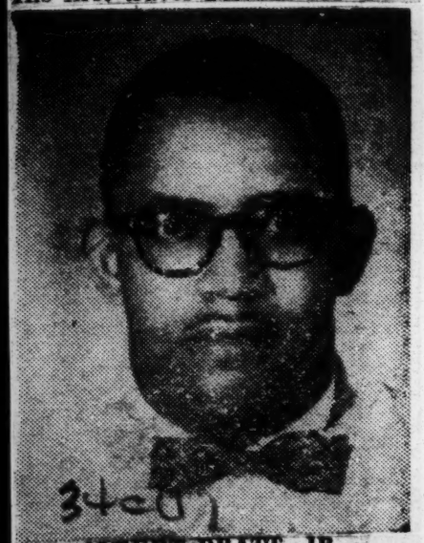
The Tuskegee graduate travelled throughout Indonesia as a member of a team of educational specialists who directed in-service training programs for native teachers.

WARM RECEPTION

Recalling his experiences during the period, Pratt says he was especially impressed with the reception accorded to American specialists by the Indonesians.

"They seemed to be very grateful and interested in all that we were trying to teach," he noted.

The Indonesian assignment marked Pratt's second overseas trip at the expense of Uncle Sam. His first travel abroad was to the



ALBERT PRATT, JR.

Far East as a lieutenant in the U. S. Army during the Korean conflict.

An honor graduate of Dunbar vocational high school, the 32-year-old veteran starred on the football team for three years. He was captain of the Tuskegee Institute gridiron team in 1951, and also ran on the college track team.

CHICAGO TEACHERS

Presently, Pratt teaches physical education at Garfield and Suder public schools.

In addition to holding a bachelor's degree from Tuskegee, he has done advanced study at Illinois Institute of Technology.

Married to the former Florine Edwina Brown, whom he met while at Tuskegee, they are parents of three children, Kathleen, 8, Albert III, 7, and Edwin, 4. The family resides at 5215 S. Woodlawn.

The Chicagoan was selected for the Indonesain assignment because of his outstanding scholastic work at Tuskegee.

ALUMNI PRESIDENT

He is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity and was recently elected president of the Chicago - Tuskegee Alumni club.

Because of his favorable experiences abroad, Pratt plans to apply for another overseas assignment in the near future.

"Not only are such trips educational but they tend to broaden one's horizon," he says.

Returns From African Job

MONROVIA, Liberia — John T. Rutledge of Little Rock, Ark., has recently returned to the U. S., from Liberia, where he has been serving with the International Cooperation Administration as a plumbing technician at the Booker Washington Institute in Kakata, 45 miles from here.

Begun in 1928 as a private school chartered by the Republic of Liberia, Booker Washington Institute was transferred to the Liberian Government in 1953 to become a vocational boarding school. A university contract was signed in 1954 between the ICA and the Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College, Prairie View, Texas, to develop a modern vocational education school and American technicians were assigned to the staff of the Institute.

The new program of vocational education at Booker Washington is one of the projects of Liberia's President William Tubman's administration to accelerate the development of the nations' human and natural potential.

The institute has been charged with the responsibility of training the future builders of Liberia: mechanics, farmers, home economists, businessmen, secretaries, artisans and homemakers.

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IOWA

Pittsburgh Man Becomes First Negro to Be Named As Executive Secretary

The appointment of Edward E. Shelton, 42, of Pittsburgh, Penna., as executive secretary of the Des Moines Commission on Human Rights was confirmed by the City council Monday.

The announcement of the appointment of Shelton came at a meeting of the commission last Wednesday, Mar. 2. A field representative for the Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practice Commission, Shelton was selected from among 13 applicants for the job vacated by Malcolm B. Higgins in mid-January.

When Shelton comes to Des Moines sometime next month to assume command of his new post, it will mark the first time that a Negro has manned the helm of the rights group. Annual salary for the position is $7,500.

Master's Degree

Shelton holds bachelor and master degrees in sociology from the University of Pittsburgh. He has held his present position with the Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practice Commission since 1956, except for a year (1957-58) as staff assistant in the Pittsburgh branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (N. A. A C. P.)

In 1955 and 1956, Shelton was assistant to the executive secretary of the Pittsburgh N. A. A. C. P. He has recently been adviser to the branch's youth council.

Labor Posts

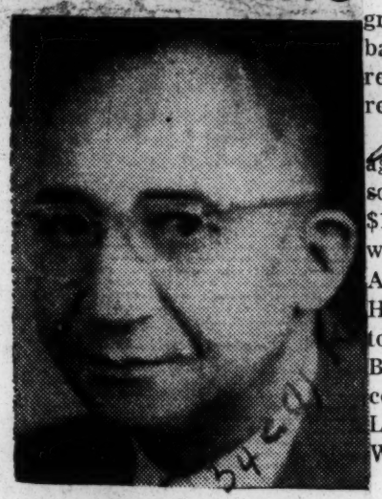
After receiving his master's degree in 1951, Shelton worked about four years as a chairman and inspector for the Continental Foundry & Machine Co., Coraopolis, Penn., where he had worked 1942-45. He served in the army in 1946-47. Shelton has held several labor union positions. In 1954 and 1955, he attended summer institutes on community services at Pennsylvania State University as a member of the Steel Workers Union.

He is married and has a six year old son.

Eugene S. Clayton Reached Top Through Own Initiative

The late prominent civic leader Eugene S. Clayton, in the best traditions of Kentucky's favorite sons, fought off adversities and "pulled himself up by his bootstraps" to become Louisville's first Negro Alderman.

Clayton, who had little formal education, was the possessor of the inate qualities and drive that are essential to good judgement and the ability to cope with life's constant challenges.



Eugene S. Clayton

Unaffected

Said his son, Edward Clayton, former managing editor of the Defender and Jet magazine, Johnson Publications, "my father was unaffected by things around him and remained able to exercise his judgement. He couldn't be pressurized into anything."

The late leader was one of the first students at the old Central High school then located at 9th and Magazine. He quit school, however, shortly after the 9th grade to become a barber.

His son said that his reasons for quitting were a matter of principle. Said the younger Clayton, "my father quit school because his teacher accused him of something that he did not do. He was a man of conviction."

A native of Kentucky, Eugene Clayton was born in Louisville on August 24, 1893, the son of Scott and Susy Boone Clayton. His birthplace was across the street from the present Central high school on 11th Street.

His father was the operator of a coal yard for many years during young Eugene's early childhood and teens. Clayton often helped in the coal yard before entering the barbering trade.

In 1910 Clayton was hired by the founders at the American Standard and Radiator Company. For 48 years he remained at the company until his retirement in 1958. As foundry foreman, he personally supervised the pouring of metal into the bathtubs and appliances at the plant over this period.

A First

Clayton was elected as the first Negro to hold a seat on the Louisville Board of Aldermen in 1945. A Republican, Clayton served in the Aldermanic chamber until 1947.

After his retirement from Standard, he became more active in civic and religious work.

He was one of the original investors in the now defunct Negro bank, the Standard, located on W. Walnut between 6th and 7th Streets. He was also one of the original founders and served as chairman of the Mutual Welfare Association, a benefit organization at Standard.

Clayton was at the time of his death a members of the board of directors of the Lincoln Grade to be his beneficiary. Lusky said that she added she believe that "Rivers wanted his unpaid debts paid" in answer to a question as to whether Rivers wanted to leave all his property to Belgrade.

The attorney cited several precedents of similiar Kentucky cases to substantiate his argument. Said Lusky, in the brief, "the confidential relationship which provides an opportunity for undue influence occurs in a situation where the deceased had relied on the judgment of his confident.

Relied

"In the present case, however, Rivers had relied on Belgrade for something far more basic than judgement—he had relied on him as his means to read the written word."

Rivers, who died several weeks ago from carbon monixide poisoning, left an estate valued at $125,000 to Belgrade in his will, which apparently only Clarence Anderson, 1717 S. 6th, and Hack Miller, of Hack Miller Auto Sales, both witnesses, and Belgrade knew off. The will is contested by his wife Nanny, of Los Angeles and his brother, William Williams of Cincinnati.

The property, however, mostly in real estate is heavily mortgaged. Judge Lawrence Grauman holds a $40,000 mortgage and Citizen's Fidelity Bank a $24,000 mortgage.

Governor To Consider Negro Judgeships

The office of Governor Bert T. Combs this week indicated that he "would give serious consideration" to the recommendation of two Negro attorneys for possible judges of the Jefferson County Circuit Courts.

The recommendations were submitted to the Governor by the Falls City Bar Association. Atty. Charles J. Lunderman, Jr., chairman of the selection committee, gave the Governor the names of Atty. J. Earl Dearing and Atty. James A. Crumlin.

The Governor's reply, signed by Robert F. Matthews, Jr., chief administrative assistant, stated that the "Governor thanked the organization for submitting the two lawyers' names as possible candidates for the new circuit court judges in Jefferson County."

"Your interest and thoughtfulness in this matter," said the letter, "are certainly appreciated and you may be sure that we will give your recommendations serious considerations when these appointments are made."

The two additional judgeships for Jefferson County are created by a legislative act of the past Legislature. Both selectees are noted practicing attorneys with considerable background in civil rights litigation.

Atty. Amedee Resigns From D.A's Staff

The Louisiana Weekly 34c(1)
New Orleans, La.
Dec. 3, 1960

Earl J. Amedee's resignation as Assistant District Attorney was made known publicly last Thursday by District Attorney Richard A. Dowling.

The only Negro on the district attorney's staff, Amedee submitted his resignation in written form which read as follows:

"I am resigning as an assistant district attorney, effective September 15, 1960. I am doing this because of the pressure of my law practice."

ATTY. EARL J. AMEDEE

The resignation is believed to have come after disputes between Dowling and Amedee when the assistant attorney spoke out against police brutality in connection with a Negro riot in which a mother and her two sons were arrested.

Amedee was appointed to Dowling's staff in April, 1958 and assigned to special cases in the juvenile court.

There is wide speculation that another Negro attorney will fill the vacancy.

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MARYLAND

MARYLAND LEGISLATOR BACKS KENNEDY—Mrs. Vera F. Welcome, Baltimore civic leader and member of the Maryland House of Delegates, says, "As a former teacher, I am voting for Senator John F. Kennedy for President because he can give America the vital liberal leadership we need for the '60s. Senator Kennedy calls education America's most valuable resource, and he pledges to fight for equal access for everyone, not only to the schoolroom, but to the voting booth, to jobs, to housing, and to all public facilities."

Atty. Marjorie Lawson Heads Rights Unit

Kennedy Names Race Woman

MARJORIE M. LAWSON
. . . rights leader

HYANNISPORT, Mass.—Atty. Marjorie McKenzie Lawson of Washington, D. C., will head Senator John Kennedy's newly formed special campaign civil rights section.

The new section will include representatives of people of all races and creeds from all sections of the country, focusing on civil rights, a new departure from previous campaign practices. It said, however, that Negroes would take part in all sections of the Democratic nominee's presidential campaign.

Mrs. Lawson, general counsel of the National Council of Negro Women has been a long-time adviser to Senator Kennedy.

Robert Sargent Shriver, a brother-in-law of Senator Kennedy and president of the Chicago board of education, will represent the nominee. Other leaders will be Representative William L. Dawson, Chicago; Charles S. Brown, former administrative assistant to Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan; Prof. Harris Wofford of Notre Dame law school; Louis Martin, vice president of Defender Publications, and John Foild, former executive director of the Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission.

CAPITAL CEREMONY — Julian D. Steele (left) is being sworn in as assistant to the regional administrator for the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Region I, by U.S. Sen. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts. The administrator, Norman P. Mason, looks on. Ceremony was in the senator's Capital Hill office. Region I consists of six New England states and New York.

R.S. Dawkins gets Boston legal post

BOSTON, Mass.—Reuben S. Dawkins, 37 Brookledge St., Roxbury, has been appointed assistant corporation counsel for the City of Boston by the new mayor of Boston, John F. Collins.

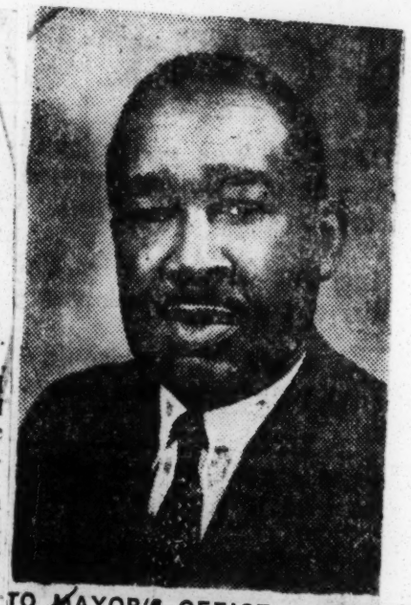
He assumes his post as a trial attorney in the city's legal department immediately. He is associated with the firm of Edward W. Brooke at 11 Pemberton Square.

Mr. Dawkins, a native of Florida, attended Boston University Law School and was graduated from Portia Law School. He served in the Navy during World War II in the European and Asiatic theaters.

Formerly he served as a temporary clerk in Boston Juvenile Court, was associated with another law firm as a legal investigator and is a licensed insurance broker.

He is a member of the American, Massachusetts and Boston Bar Associations, the Bay State Law Society, the Urban League of Greater Boston, Inc., and the NAACP. He also has been admitted for practice in federal courts. He also is a member of the Roxbury YMCA and the Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

He is married to the former Miss Bernice Lowe of West Palm Beach, Fla., and they have three children.



TO MAYOR'S OFFICE. — For the second time, Carl D. Willis has been appointed as a secretary in the office of the mayor of Boston. He was the first Negro secretary under the late mayor, James M. Curley, and is now serving as secretary under Mayor John F. Collins. Willis is a native of Arkansas and is a graduate of the Arkansas State college at Pine Bluff. He formerly served as secretary to Congressman John W. McCormack.

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MICHIGAN

Fight Against Diggs' Drive for 3 Negroes In U. S. Congress Fails

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.

By NADINE BROWN
(Courier Staff Labor Writer)

A47-7-30-60

DETROIT—Attempts by Robert Battle, president of the Trade Union Leadership Council (TULC), to persuade the organization's executive board, and key UAW Local 600 Negroes to publicly denounce Charles C. Diggs' Sr. three Congressmen bid met with complete failure, informative sources revealed. P. 5

The information was diclosed to this writer last week during interviews with several members of the TULC, and with executive board members of Local 600, who were indignant over Battle's proposal.

■

ACCORDING TO THE report, Battle told the TULC's executive board that he had received a telegram from Horace Sheffield, UAW representative and TULC director of organization, stating that he had been confronted with the Diggs move by some UAW officials who said that this (the three Congressmen bid) was the type of thing the TULC advocated.

The senior Diggs has launched a drive, which is rapidly gaining momentum, to replace Representative Thaddeus Machrowicz with Russell Brown in Michigan's First Congressional District and to replace Representative John Dingle, with Attorney Corney Smigh in the 15th District. He advocates the re-election of his son, Representative Charles C. Diggs Jr., in the 13th District.

Religious groups and fraternal organizations have already boarded the "Three Congressmen bid" in Michigan. The sparks of the move has fallen and ignited in other areas of the country where "elect Negroes" is becoming the slogan.

Battle, a Local 600 unit president, confronted the four other unit presidents and key Negroes of the local requestng them to

CHARLES C. DIGGS SR.

sign a joint statement repudiating the Diggs venture. All flatly rejected his attempt.

■

JAMES WATTS, Local 600 public relations director, stated, "I talked with unit presidents William Bannam, Douglas Brothers, Robert Hall and James Bishop when Battle tried to get his idea across. We all agreed that this was a bad move on his part. We wouldn't think of signing such a statement."

Many TULC members have taken exception to aBttle's rejection of Local 600 President Carl Stellator's bid to unseat Representative John Lesinski in Michigan's 16th Congressional District.

AT A PREVIOUS meeting Battle declared, "As long as I am in this chair, Stellato will never come before the TULC." The statement was made in regard to a reported request from Stellato to meet with the organization. However, many of the members, including the unit presidents and other key Negroes of Local 600, most of whom are TULC members, are actively supporting Stellato for Congress.

Failing in his attempt to get other signatures for a statement, Battle said in his column which appeared in a recent issue of Local 600's Ford Facts, ". . . I am glad I live in the 15th District which has this kind of fighting Congressman (Representative John Dingle). I wholeheartedly agree with the endorsement in the 15th District.

"I don't think that we can get a better man for this job at this time." In an added note to Dingle, he said, "I say, keep up the good work, the workers are with you."

Rep. Diggs beats paternity rap

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

DETROIT — The paternity suit naming Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. as the father of a waitress's five - .year-old daughter was dismissed Friday after the Congressman "passed" a third blood test.

Circuit Court Judge Horace W. Gilmore signed the order dismissing the case.

During his last term as a member of the Michigan State Legislature, Mr. Diggs introduced a bill requiring blood tests in cases where paternity is denied. The law has been in force since 1954.

1-23-60 Sat

IN NOVEMBER, at his own request, Mr. Diggs had taken two blood tests which consisted of a single drawing of blood from the three parties involved. The tests ruled out his paternity in the case.

At a hearing last Monday, however, the attorney for Miss Jacqulyne M. Gibbs asked the court to order the Congressman to take a third test. The court refused, but Mr. Diggs agreed after the 27-year-old waitress said she would drop the case if a third test proved the same as the first two.

The tests were conducted Thursday afternoon by Dr. Wolf Zuelzer of Children's Hospital. The results were identical with the first two.

* * *

WILLIAM L. COLDEN represented Mr. Diggs. He had filed a motion to dismiss the paternity suit on the grounds that in five other states such cases are dropped when a blood test excludes the defendant.

Miss Gibbs, in brief testimony Thursday, told the court that she had never been married, that her daughter, Angela, was born Aug. 19, 1954. She said she was employed at a Westside grocery when she first met Mr. Diggs about six years ago.

Would Elect 14 Nationally!

Diggs Sr. Shakes Detroit, Bids for 3 Congressmen!

The Pittsburgh Courier P-2
Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 7-16-60

By JOE STRICKLAND
(Courier Staff Writer)

DETROIT, Mich. — Fourteen Negroes in the next U. S. Congress, including three from Detroit's teeming Wayne County, is the dream of Democratic State Senator Charles Diggs Sr.

Whether the harsh realities of politics can accept this conjecture remains to be seen. However, it is now certain that three Negroes will be running from Detroit.

Mr. Diggs has announced that his son, Charles Diggs Jr. will be seeking re-election and Russell Brown and Cornell White will be running for seats in the First and 15th Congressional Districts respectively.

This announcement has stirred up a hornet's nest of political activity here for Thaddeus MacHrowicz, incumbent in the First District and John Dingell, incumbent in the Fifteenth District have long been regarded as "excellent" representatives by Negro constituents with "fine" civil rights records.

The elder Mr. Diggs has already indicated that he is of the opinion that where-ever a Negro majority exists in a particular Congressional District, then that district should have a Negro in Congress. He cites Minnesota, California and Philadelphia as areas where there should be more Negro Congressional representation.

In Wayne County there are an estimated 620,000 Negroes.

■

COMMUNITY reaction to the Diggs announcement has been quick. Supporters of MacHrowicz have pointed out that Negro leadership has long said that a man should be chosen for office on the basis of qualifications, not race, creed or color.

But, Tom Cleveland, public relations man for the Diggs' organization says that a Negro is best qualified to represent himself.

The Negro candidates have already received pledges of support from William O'Green of the Prince Hall Masons; William D. Banks of the International Masons, and William T. Fitzpatrick of the Scottish Rite Masons. These three fraternal orders have a membership of around 200,000 in the Detroit area.

MOST of their lodges are located on the populous lower East Side which abuts Hamtramck in the First District.

In the First District, a three-cornered race will probably ensue with Joe Lewandowski, a tremendous vote getter among the Polish population, pitted against MacHrowicz and Brown.

Victory in the primaries has invariably been a guarantee of victory for Detroit Democrats. With Negroes constituting about one-third of Detroit proper's population, the move to elect three Negroes to Congress presents a strong test of Diggs' strength in the community. More than 300,000 Negro votes will be involved.

DR. DEWITT Burton, a member of the board of governors of Wayne State University and a key member of the local community asserted, "I feel that I should stay out of this until I find out how the community feels about it."

Ed Turner, president of the Detroit branch of the NAACP, has issued a statement which says in effect that the NAACP must encourage all Negroes to enter politics, but that in the end, the electorate must decide.

Mr. Brown is the son of the secretary to the General Conference of the AME Church and a cousin to Lawrence Brown, former trombonist with Duke Ellington's orchestra.

The Pittsburgh Courier
Sat. 7-16-60
P-2
34c D.
Mich

THREE UP — Signaling the magic number is the upraised hand of former State Senator Charles C. Diggs Sr., who has sparked a movement to elect three Negroes to the United States Congress from Detroit. Diggs contends that Negro voter majorities will achieve victories for Russell S. Brown Jr. (lower left) in the First District, Atty. Cornel Smith (upper left) in the 15th District, and Charles C. Diggs Jr. (upper right), incumbent 13th District Congressman. All three candidates are Democrats.

Diggs Of Detroit, Father And Son, Disagree On Senior's Plan For Negro Congressmen

Young Legislator Says He Does Not Subscribe To Idea That Citizens Should Vote Race

FEELS THAT A NEGRO SHOULD REPRESENT NEGRO MAJORITY

DETROIT—(ANP)—If it is true, as the sages claim, that politics makes strange bedfellows, it is also true that it causes some unusual estrangements.

Such a thing has occurred here between Charles "C. Diggs,, Sr., and his son, Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr.

The elder Diggs feels there should be two more Negro congressmen from Michigan, while his son appeared to be cool to the idea.

In fact the 37-year-old congressman finds himself caught in the conflict between his own principles and a strong sense of fealty.

The Michigan Chronicle last week carried a front-page story of the campaign by the elder Diggs to unseat Rep. Dingell in the 15th Congressional District and Rep. Machrowicz in the 1st District in the Aug. 2 primary.

Diggs, Sr., Has Two Candidates

Diggs disclosed that he is backing Cornel Smith, a Negro attorney, in the contest against Dingell and Russell S. Brown Jr. in the race against Machrowicz.

The article relates that the elder Diggs estimates that Negro voters now constitute 65 per cent of the electorate in the 15th District and 52 per cent in the 1st District.

Rule by the majority is among our most strongly promoted democratic principles," the senior Diggs is quoted as saying. "Negro voters in these two districts not only lead in numbers but they also have candidates who can speak for them more effectively in Washington."

Diggs, Jr. Disagrees

Interviewed in Washington, Rep. Diggs declared that he does not subscribe to the principle that a racial majority of a constituency must necessarily be represented by a congressman of the same race.

"I could not subscribe to racial representation because I was not elected on that basis myself," the Negro congressman said, recalling that his 13th District had a majority of white voters when he was first elected in 1954.

"I do not subscribe to the principle that one should vote for a person, or against a person, exclusively because of his or her race."

Rep. Diggs emphasized that he has also made no commitments to any candidate outside his own 13th District, and said that the voting records of all the incumbent Wayne County congressmen revealed no deviation from full support for all civil rights legislation.

The elder Diggs, a former state senator, is quoted in the Chronicle as declaring that both Jews and Poles have elected many of their own people to high office and observing that "we as Negroes have only ourselves to blame for not having more direct representation on all levels of government."

To Each His Own, Elder's Theory

Asserting that Negroes should continue to support the "Democratic primary choices in the 14th, 16th and 17th district where Negro vote is in the minority," the elder Diggs said he feels "it is just as right for us to exercise and receive benefits of majorities of the 1st and 15th districts."

Machrowicz, who has served five terms in Congress, was opposed by Cora Brown, a Republican Negro attorney in the 1956 election and by Russell Brown in the primary in 1958. Dingell has been unopposted heretofore.

MILLION VOTE-GETTER — Otis Smith, right, polled more than a million Democratic votes in Michigan to win the office of State Auditor General. He is shown being congratulated by Governor G. Mennen Williams, who initially appointed the Flint, Mich., Negro lawyer to fill an unexpired term in the post. He had to stand for election Tuesday to keep it and he polled 1,600,000 votes to win by a majority of more than 130.000.

Michigan Elects Negro Democrat Auditor General

DETROIT (AP)—Michigan elected a Negro as its auditor general, one of the state's top eight administrative jobs, in Tuesday's election.

And Otis M. Smith, 38, a Democrat and a Flint lawyer, is believed to be the first of his race chosen in a statewide election for a top state office since the Reconstruction era following the War Between the States.

His Republican opponent was John V. Clements, a white man.

Smith was appointed to the post by Gov. G. Mennen Williams in September 1959, and thus became Michigan's first Negro to hold a statewide administrative office.

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NEGRO APPRAISES POST IN MICHIGAN

Otis M. Smith, New Auditor General, Sets Goals for His Term in High Office

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Nov. 26—Otis M. Smith, a Negro and a Roman Catholic, recognizes the historical significance of his election on Nov. 8 as Michigan's auditor general, one of the state's top posts. But he emphasizes that he wants to be judged on his performance as an administrator rather than on his ascendancy as a Negro.

"I'd hate to be a cipher and be remembered simply as that pleasant colored fellow," he said. "I want to be known as the man who did a good job as auditor general."

Mr. Smith, a 38-year-old Flint attorney and a Democrat, is the first man of his race in Michigan history to be chosen in a state-wide election for such a high position. As auditor general he is a member of the State Administrative Board, which is the equivalent of the Governor's Cabinet.

During his campaign he toured all sections of the state. He now reports that at no time did he encounter evidence of prejudice because of his race or religion, an observation that he says reflects credit on Michigan's voters.

Ran Ahead of Kennedy

In the election he defeated his Republican rival, John V. Clements, by more than 130,000 votes. He ran far ahead of President-elect John F. Kennedy and Governor-elect John B. Swainson.

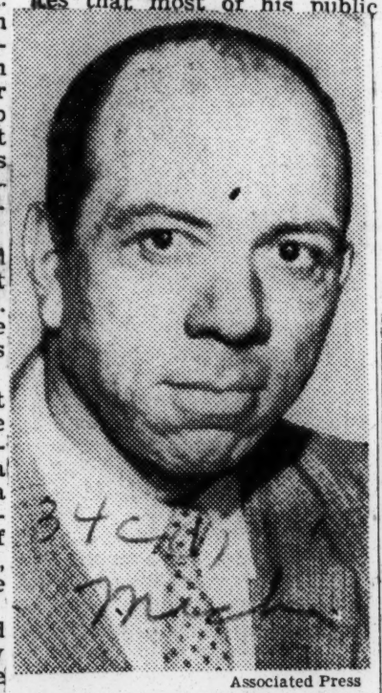
Mr. Smith is a tall, gracious soft-spoken man who has already built a reputation as one of the state government's hardest working officials. He is currently making plans to institute a program aimed at maximizing economy and efficiency in both state and county governments in Michigan.

He was appointed auditor general in September, 1959, by Gov. G. Mennen Williams to succeed Frank S. Szymanski, who became a Wayne County probate judge. On Nov. 8 Mr. Smith ran for election.

A somewhat modest man, Mr. Smith is disinclined to dwell upon his achievement but he leaves no doubt about his devotion to honest public service.

"I regard it as a duty—like going into the armed services—for anyone who has the opportunity to serve to the best of his ability," he said.

Mr. Smith makes it clear, however, that he is not sure even now whether he wants a ...ng career in government. He ...tes that most of his public service opportunities — except for his campaign for auditor general—were thrust upon him.



Associated Press

PLANS HIS TERM: Otis M. Smith, who was elected Michigan Auditor General.

"I still regard myself as a practicing lawyer on leave for government service," he said.

Mr. Smith was born in Memphis, Tenn., he was graduated from Booker T. Washington High School in Memphis in 1939 and was awarded a college scholarship. He was forced to decline the scholarship, however, because he could not afford to pay for his meals.

He got a job as a messenger and porter at the Tennessee State Capitol at $60 a month. In two years he saved enough to pay for a year at Nashville's Fisk University, but then World War II interrupted his college career.

He served three years in the Air Force, winding up as a sergeant. Following his discharge in January, 1946, he came to Michigan and took a job as a machinist in a Chevrolet plant in Flint. In the fall of that year he went back to college at Syracuse University.

Subsequently he entered Catholic University in Washington, where he studied law. He was graduated from there in 1950 and admitted to the bar but returned to Michigan in 1951 to practice law in Flint.

In 1950 Mr. Smith and the former Marvis C. Livingston of Detroit were married. They have four sons.

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MICHIGAN

Diggs must pay $1,350 monthly

By ALBERT WASHINGTON

DETROIT — Mrs. Juanita Diggs, 31, was granted an uncontested divorce Thursday from Congressman Charles C. Diggs Jr. Mrs. Diggs will receive $750 monthly for the support of their three children and $600 monthly alimony.

The couple separated in Dec. 1958, thus ending their twelve-year marriage. Mrs. Diggs was Miss Juanita Rosario when she met Mr. Diggs. She was his secretary.

Circuit Judge Carl M. Weideman approved a settlement previously worked out by the couple. Mr. Diggs was directed to continue making mortgage payments on the $16,500 home at 2522 W. Boston where the prominent couple formerly lived together. Mr. Diggs must pay city and county taxes on the property.

* * *

THE HOME and all furnishings were awarded to Mrs. Diggs. He must keep up payments on a 1959 Cadillac which was awarded to Mrs. Diggs.

Mrs. Diggs will have custody of their children, Charles, 11, Denise, 9, and Alexis, 8.

Rep. Diggs, 37, was ordered to pay the school tuition for the children and maintain a $10,000 life insurance policy naming the children as beneficiaries.

Mr. Diggs will keep all his stock holdings in House of Diggs, Inc., a funeral establishment, and a corporation named Diggs Enterprises.

* * *

HOPING TO keep his suit for a divorce from being publicized, Mr. Diggs had originally filed a suppressed suit, but it was withdrawn.

In a preliminary proceeding last summer Mr. Diggs said he was heavily in debt. He said he owned four per cent, or $7,303, worth of stock in House of Diggs and five shares of stock in Diggs Enterprises.

Thursday, Mrs. Diggs told the court that Mr. Diggs was away from home a great deal during the marriage and did not want her with him.

She said that when he went to Congress she asked him to provide a home for her and the children in Washington and he refused. She said that he did not love her any more and had no place for her in his career or social life.

* * *

MRS. DIGGS' mother, Mrs. Clarine Rosario, of 5619 thirtieth, a supporting witness, testified that she had tried persistently to get Mr. Diggs to spend some time with his family.

She said his reply was: "I don't see why parents should have to sacrifice themselves for their children."

Mr. Diggs filed suit for divorce first, but later withdrew it to permit his wife to take the decree.

$18,000 Yearly Alimony

Cong. Diggs Gets Divorce

CONGRESSMAN AND MRS. DIGGS

. . . in happy days

DETROIT—The 12-year marriage of Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr., and Juanita ended with a divorce granted in Circuit Court Judge Carl M. Weideman's court here.

Although Diggs, 37, maintained in earlier proceedings last summer that he was heavily in debt, he must contribute in the neighborhood of $1,500 per month for the upkeep of his wife and three children.

Judge Weideman ordered the Congressman to pay $750 per month for the three children; $600 per month alimony to Juanita, and maintain mortgage payments on the $16,500 home, 2522 W. Boston Blvd. awarded the wife and children.

Diggs was also ordered to keep up payments on a 1959 Cadillac, belonging to his wife, and maintain a $10,000 life insurance policy, naming the children beneficiaries, and pay city and county taxes on the Boston Blvd. home.

ALL STOCK belonging to the Congressman in the House of Diggs, and Diggs Enterprises remain his.

Diggs is also president of the Detroit Metropolitan Mutual Assurance Company.

His salary as a Congressman is $22,500 per year. He also retains sole ownership of other assets, not listed, and not awarded to his family.

Diggs tells House how Reds make capital of filibuster

WASHINGTON

Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D., Mich.) shocked the House of Representatives last week with a strong message in which he detailed how the action of Americans and the Senate in particular are damanging the United States in the eyes of foreigners.

Pointing up the fact that the newspapers and radios of the world are playing up the denial of elementary civil rights, including voting, to colored persons, he declared:

"This lowering of our prestige gives aid and comfort to the Soviets who would make us a second - class power as the colored man is made a second class citizen."

REP CHARLES C. DIGGS

Of the recent Senate filibuster, he said: "Such senseless proceedings are being perpetrated in the face of the growing African block and under the keen eye of observers of all other non - white nations in the United Nations."

He added that "In Vienna, a daily paper friendly to the United States, published a front-page criticism of American racial discrimination along with a cartoon depicting a gorilla-like southern white refusing service to a colored girl.

* * *

REP. DIGGS' words to the House were supported by reports from many different areas as to the effect that communist propagandists were having a field day in criticising the filibuster and the reaction of the white South to the lunch-counter sit - downs.

The communists are concentrating their efforts on countries which are populated mainly by "black, brown or yellow peoples," as one American source termed it.

From a total of 432 hours a week, the communists have stepped up their radio output to Africa, South Asia and the Near East to 634 hours a week.

In contrast, the United States Information Agency has the "Voice of America" on only 609 throughout the whole world.

The USIA has not yet moved to counter the communist propaganda on the filibuster and sit-ins. It announced that it plans to make some broadcasts to Africa in French and also some to Cuba.

* * *

THE COMMUNISTS are already broadcasting to both countries and, in Africa, they are using native languages so that there will be greater understanding of what is being said. The communists are also broadcasting over a wider area than the USIA intends to.

In Cuba, the Union Radio says that colored persons are treated "worse than dogs" in the United States. It says Ident Eisenhower's appeal for friendship comes from one "bathed in the blood of these unfortunate people."

In the Unied Arab Republic, the broadcasts became progressively anti - white as the filibuster ran on in the U.S. Senate and as instances of jailed and mistreatment mounted against the sitdown movement.

* * *

RED CHINA, broadcasting to Asians, calls the filibuster a "farcical debate"

and blasts both sides. One release said:

"A farcical debate on the 'civil rights' bill is under way in the United States Senate... at a time when the struggle of the colored persons in the United States against racial discrimination is growing with eaching passing day.

"The Republican government submitted to Congress his bill, which on the surface, seems designed to protect the colored citizens' civil rights.

"Progressing public opinion in the United States has pointed out that, in submitting the bill, the Republican Government is trying only to gain votes for itself during this election year."

A recent broadcast to Africa and Latin America said: "If Mississippi could talk, it would recall that three and a half centuries ago, hundreds of colored persons appeared along its banks after being kidnaped from their African fatherland.

"It would tell us of colored persons hanged by the whites and burned by the Ku Klux Klan, of hundreds of colored revolts and the battle of the North Against the South for liberation of the colored persons, a war that brought about the abolition of slavery in 1865.

"However, the colored struggle to gain their rights has not yet ended.

"It seems false for the United States to maintain it has nothing in common with colonialism when 18 million colored persons are a domesticated colony."

One broadcast to Africa said "The main source of the (Ku Klux) Klan's strength comes from financial and other support behind the Klan, provided by big landowners, bankers and other influential Americans... many of the Klanners are government officers, congressmen and ranking officials."

Diggs To Check Bias Overseas

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois

Diggs Will Visit Five Air Bases

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

Installations Around Tokyo Also To Get Attention On Tour

Sat. 4-9-60

WASHINGTON — Congressman Charles C. Diggs, jr., Democrat of the 13th District of Michigan, announced that he will leave the States on April 11, to begin a 4-day tour to spot-check upon complaints of racial discrimination at overseas military bases.

He invited constituents and the general public to submit names of servicemen they would like him to talk with on the trip which covers bases at Hawaii, Guam, Okinawa, and Tokyo.

The Department of the Air Force made arrangements for the Diggs' tour as a result of the Congressman's protest against an article appearing in its SAC publication citing integration in the Armed Services as an element reducing the quality of fighting men.

Diggs had said in making the protest over the admittedly unscreened, unvalidated article that its publication gave credence to the charge that unofficially all manner of discrimination is still practiced in the Armed Forces despite integration.

P. 21

He requested that he be permitted to make the spot-check tour, saying that over his six year period in Congress he has received many letters from servicemen charging the Armed Services with racial discrimination and then intimidation and reprisal against servicemen who make formal complaints citing the practices.

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The Diggs' tour schedule is as follows: Travis Air Force Base, San Francisco, April 11; Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii, April 12; Anderson Air Force Base, Guam, April 15; Clark Air Force Base, Philippines, April 16; Kadena Air Force Base, Okinawa, April 19 and Tokyo, Various Military Installations, April 21-23.

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Diggs to tour overseas bases

The Afro-American

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CAMPUS VISITORS—Miss Roberta Church (left), minority group consultant for the Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., is shown congratulating Rev. Ben Richardson (right), pastor of All Souls' Unitarian Church of Chicago. Rev. Richardson delivered the honors convocation message at Florida A. and M. University recently. In the background is Rev. S. R. Bright, assistant professor of secondary education at A. and M. (Staff Photo by Leander Calhoun)

Miss Church's Significant Speech

(From The Atlanta Daily World)

Miss Roberta Church, nationally esteemed political and civic figure and daughter of the late colorful political leader, Bob Church of Memphis, pointed out some very significant statistics recently in a speech delivered before the Atlanta Secretarial League.

Miss Church, who is Minority Groups Consultant for the U.S. Department of Labor, said that the labor force in this country will be enlarged by 13½ million workers during the next ten years, the largest increase in the nation's history.

At the same time the labor specialist said that one out of every ten workers is colored, but many are not used to their fullest capacities and have the highsst unemployment rate. The heaviest concentration of occupations among white workers is among the professional, technical, clerical and sales, and skilled workers; the heaviest concentration of colored workers is among unskilled, farm, and service workers, which includes a substantial number of domestic servants. Over the past twenty years, there has been some advancement of the colored worker into the skilled, clerical, and professional occupations, but there still is a long way to go, according to Miss Church. We agree.

It is clear that the long history of discriminaiton has relegated Negroes to the lowest income jobs. This same system has resulted in a class of citizens with lack of the educational or skilled qualifications to move in great numbers into the higher paying white-collar or technical jobs.

It is also clear that we must more than ever concentrate on preparing our young people to enter the skilled and professional positions. Preparation must come first. Meanwhile, every effort must be made to open up new job opportunities.

More and more, enlightened businessmen and governmental officials are becoming aware of the vast waste in a system that relegates ten per cent of its labor force to menial positions regardless of the abilities, and training, and new doors are opening every day to our young people who are prepared to take advantage of them.

With the moral forces already recognizing the unfairness of discrimination in job opportunities, the legal forces of this nation are now beginning to become effective also. Many states now have FEPC laws against job discrimination. The federal government in recent years has enacted legislation to protect the civil rights, including job discrimination in governmental agencies and contracts. Opportunities are moving forward under the leadership of the present national administration, though certainly not as fast as we would like.

But the atmosphere is being created and projected. It is in this vein that we feel that every attempt at persuasion and negotiation should be made, every approach in an atmosphere of good will, by any and all groups within our race seeking to increase job opportunities. Emotionalism and coercion can serve no useful purpose in any racial crises, economic or otherwise. Calm, intelligent persuasion and negotiation can.

ST. LOUIS PHYSICIAN

Dr. W.A. Younge Appointed to Medical Bd. Of Police Assoc.

For the first time in history, a Negro physician has been appointed to the Medical Board of the St. Louis Police Relief association.

The Board of Trustees of the Association last week announced the selection of Dr. W. A. Younge, former member of the St. Louis Board of Education, as the new member of the medical staff.

The medical Board is composed of three physicians who arrange for and pass upon all medical examinations required under the provicians of the Police Retirement Act passed by the 69th General Assembly.

These doctors investigate all essential statements and certificates made by or on behalf of police officers in connection with their applications for disability retirement and report the findings to the Board of Trustees.

Dr. Younge has long been active in civic and community activities. He has been a member of the Metropolitan Board of the YMCA for many years, and is president of the New Age Federal Savings and Loan Association.

In his field of medicine, Dr. Younge's career has been distinguished. He is associate director of the department of medicine and is cardiologist at Homer G. Phillips; former chief of staff of Community Hospital; and associate professor of clinical medicine at St. Louis University School of Medicine.

His work has been recognized through membership in various medical societies which base their qualifications for admission on attainment in the field represented. In 1943 he was elected a diplomat of the American Board of Internal Medicine; and in 1951 he was named a Fellow of American College of Physicians and a Fellow of the American Geriatrics Society. His most recent honor came in 1957 with his electio nas a Fellow of the American College of Cardiology.

Dr. Younge was appointed by the late Mayor Joseph M. Darst in 1955 to serve an unexpired term on the St. Louis Board of Education.

Dr. W. A. Younge

MISSOURI

State's First Negro Senator Aims For Industrial Growth

ST. LOUIS. — (ANP) — Theodore D. McNeal awakened Wednesday morning to find that he had become Missouri's first Negro state senator.

It wasn't altogether a surprise because in the primary, held earlier this year, McNeal had shown his strength by rolling up a six-to-one margin over the incumbent veteran, Edward J. (Jellyroll) Hogan. In Tuesday's election his vote was just as impressive.

Despite his victory, McNeal spent a part of Wednesday morning attending to business. As a vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, he had to meet a group of union officials arriving at Union Station, leaving his wife, Virgie, to man the busy telephone at home.

Won By 5-To-1 Margin

The three other new state senators elected Tuesday here are also Democrats.

He will be the new Democratic Senator from the Seventh District in St. Louis.

McNeal, 54 years old, won over his Republican opponent, James Wilson, by better than a five to one margin in the general election Tuesday. The final vote was McNeal, 33,227, and Wilson, 6,553.

Wants Economic Expansion

The new senator said that he will go to the Legislature "with no axe to grind."

"The only platform I have is to help create a climate in which we can have greater economic and industrial expansion. We need additional jobs, and Missouri has not been getting its share of new industry," he said.

He expressed a continuing interest in helping to raise the standards of public education, and in "seeing equal rights and opportunities given to all citizens."

Four Negroes To Missouri House

Four Negro members will hold seats in the Missouri House of Representatives at Jefferson City when the general assembly opens in January. One will come from Kansas City and three from St. Louis.

Rep. J. McKinley Neal, veteran Democratic member of the legislature from Kansas City, was reelected from the fourth district for an eighth term in the November 8 election. He defeated the Rev. Arthur Marshall Jr., Republican.

In addition to a state senator, St. Louis elected three members to the House. They are: Joseph L. Ames, from the 10th district; William Wright from the 11th district and Henry W. Wheeler from the 17th district. All three are Democrats. Ames defeated Josiah C. Thomas, Republican. Wheeler defeated Silas E. Garner. Wright had no Republican opposition.

A New Judge

The selection of a Negro lawyer to fill the unexpired term of Judge Carl R. Johnson, who died of a heart attack last Wednesday night, is a noteworthy step forward for the Negro population of Kansas City. So many times, here and in other cities, when an outstanding Negro holds a position and dies, resigns or retires, it is said that there is "nobody else capable" of stepping into the post. Or there is such disagreement among various groups over who should have the post that it is lost to the race.

The City Council was not obligated to elect a Negro to the vacated municipal judgeship. The post is not a "Negro" job. There were aspirants among the lawyers of both races. The mayor and the councilmen could not have been taken to task had they not chosen to fill the post with a Negro. The fact that they did not have to do it makes all the more significant the selection of Lewis W. Clymer as the new municipal court judge.

Inasmuch as Carl Johnson just a year ago had been re-elected to office by the entire electorate of Kansas City, receiving the third highest vote among all the candidates running for office in the 1959 city election, the mayor and the council apparently felt a moral obligation to replace him with a member of his own race.

Voters all over the city, knowing full well that he was a Negro, had elected Johnson. Judge Johnson had been endorsed last spring by both the Citizens association, under whose sponsorship he had won his first term as a municipal judge in 1955, and by the Democratic Coalition which won a majority of the City Council last April. It is fitting, therefore, that the new judge should be selected by the unanimous vote of members representing both of those groups.

The selection of Lewis Clymer for the judgeship is a good one. Clymer does not have the years nor the maturity of Carl Johnson but he is a well-trained lawyer, has had years of experience in the legal profession, has given wide community service and is a man of integrity. During World War II, Clymer served as a member of the staff of the federal War Manpower Commission and will be remembered for his untiring work in securing job opportunities for skilled workers of his race. He also has served as an assistant prosecuting attorney. Clymer is well qualified to fill the municipal judgeship and a majority of the people in the Negro community are happy that he was chosen. We are sure that during the next three years, Judge Clymer's service on the municipal bench will reflect credit to his profession. his race and his city.

His years of service with the Urban League, the Wheatley-Provident hospital, other social agencies and the bar associations indicate that Judge Clymer is a well-rounded, public-spirited citizen. The new judge goes into office with the best wishes and hearty congratulations of the commity. May he continue the outstanding judicial record made by the lamented Carl Johnson during the five years that he held the post.

The Negro people of Kansas City do not hold many public offices. When we have one and lose it, the gains made are lost. When we can hold a place and then add another and then another, we are making lasting progress. The selection of Lewis Clymer is in line with such progress.

We commend the City Council for its action in naming another Negro as judge. A place on the municipal court bench is not a high post as judicial positions go, but in Kansas City it was a "first" and to have lost it would have been a disappointment and a set-back in race relations.

Lewis Clymer Named Judge

Lewis W. Clymer, a lawyer here for 15 years, was sworn in Tuesday morning, March 22, as the new municipal court judge, succeeding the late Judge Carl R. Johnson who died of a heart attack Wednesday night, March 6. Clymer, 47, was elected at a special session of the City Council held to fill the vacancy on the municipal court bench.

Kansas City Gets New Municipal Court Judge

About 400 persons filled the Municipal court Tuesday morning and saw Lewis W. Clymer, 49-year-old lawyer, sworn in as judge to fill the vacancy left by the death March 16 of Carl R. Johnson.

Clymer was named to the post by the unanimous selection of the city council Monday night.

A majority of the crowd was fellow lawyers, city officials, police officers and representatives of citizens' groups, although a small portion was composed of traffic offenders who were in court for trial.

Mayor H. Roe Bartle officiated at the brief ceremony, which started after Judge Eugene Brouse declared a special session of the court. Clymer was escorted to the bench by Councilmen Charles C. Shafer and Tom Gavin.

Before administering the oath, Mayor Bartle told the assembled crowd that the city council had selected a man "of fine character and of great capacity and ability in the field of jurisprudence to serve out the term of Carl R. Johnson who served with distinction and honor."

The formalities over, Bartle introduced a note of humor into the occasion with informal remarks to the new judge.

"Now may it please your honor," he addressed Clymer, "I have to catch a plane in 11 minutes and I don't want to break any of the city's traffic laws getting to the airport."

Then he turned to the crowd and

CLYMER TAKES OATH — Lewis W. Clymer, second Negro to serve as municipal court judge, receives the oath of office Tuesday morning from Mayor H. Roe Bartle. Clymer was appointed by the city council to fill the unexpired term of Judge Carl R. Johnson, who died March 16. Approximately 400 persons witnessed the swearing-in.

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expressed a hope for "the best possible type of treatment for any of these citizens who unfortunately may find themselves in your presence."

Clymer made the following brief statement:

"The Municipal court of Kansas City, Missouri is held in high regard in legal circles throughout the nation. This is so because of the way this court has functioned over a period of years and the caliber of judges sitting on its bench. I am highly honored in being given an opportunity to serve with the able men who now serve on this court and to be selected to fill the place left vacant by the untimely death of one of Kansas Ciy's leading citizens and able jurists, Judge Carl R. Johnson. I shall endeavour to fill this position with integrity and honor and give this work the very best of my ability."

In the crowd which swarmed around the new judge to offer congratulations were two men described by Clymer as "my dearest friends." He referred to J. McKinley Neal, state representative from the fourth district and Elmer V. Mosee Sr., of St. Louis, a lawyer whom Clymer credited with influencing him to enter the law profession. Mosee flew up from St. Louis especially for the ceremony, returning to his home immediately after.

Also present were Mrs. Clymer and representatives of the many organizations with which Clymer is affiliated. The three other Municipal court judges—Eugene R. Brouse, Thomas Moran and Earle W. Frost—sat behind the bench during the swearing in.

Afterwards, Clymer joined Judge Moran in his courtroom across the hall sitting with him on the bench to familiarize himself with the mechanics of the court docket.

He took over his first docket Monday afternoon and in his first case fined a traffic offender $25 for careless driving. Officers and court room observers commented that this was the usual penalty for first offenders.

Clymer was named to succeed Judge Johnson, who died March 16, in a special session Monday night of the city council.

The motion to name Clymer was made by Council Charles C. Shafer and was seconded by Councilmen Sal Capra and Joseph Welsh.

"Without question," Shafer said, "one of the finest young men in Kansas City — and I do mean young, because he is still in his 40's, and I used to think 40 was old, but it is the prime of life — is Lewis W. Clymer, who has achieved outstanding accomplishments in the years he has been in Kansas City. He has distinguished himself as a lawyer and as a civic leader. He is a member of the Wheatley Provident hospital and has worked unceasingly to help that hospital in its financial problems. He is a truly dedicated and very devoted civic servant—an individual who has nothing but the welfare of his fellowmen utmost in his heart at all times.

"It would appear that Lewis W. Clymer, if he is elected to fill the judgeship of Carl R. Johnson, would carry on a very distinguished jurist record and he would be a real credit to Kansas City. I know of no other man regardless of race, religion or nationalistic background who would fulfill this office with any higher dignity or greater sense of justice than Clymer."

His unanimous selection by the council met with similar approval from a majority of the Negro community. Fifteen organizations, meeting Monday, sent a telegram to each council member expressing their "unanimous endorsement" of the new judge. The telegram signed by the Rev. Arthur O. Marshall Jr. as coordinator, was from the following organizations: Central Coalition Political club, Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance Community Committee for Social Action, Beau Brummell club, N.A.A.C.P., New Era Real Estate Association, Jackson County Bar association, Kansas City Business association, Baptist Ministers Union of Kansas City, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Twin City Federal Savings and Loan association board of directors and the Twin City Insurance agency.

Clymer began the practice of law in St. Louis in 1940. He received his law degree at Howard university in Washington.

He moved to Kansas City in 1941 and worked from then until 1945 as minorities group placement specialist with the War Manpower commission, serving Region 9, an area comprised of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

He began his law practice here in 1945. He served as an assistant county prosecutor from 1948 until 1952. In 1953 he was appointed to the attorney general's staff, a position he held until his resignation Monday night. His principal duties there were concerned with work-

K.C. names new judge

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (ANP)—Forty-nine-year-old Lewis W. Clymer took the oath of office as municipal court judge here last week following his selection as successor to the late Judge Carl R. Johnson who died March 16.

Judge Clymer, who was the unanimous choice of the city council, began the practice of law in St. Louis in 1940. He received his law degree at Howard University in Washington.

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In 1935, Mr. Clymer ran for councilman-at-large from the first district, losing by 1,000 votes in the primary to Preston Williams, who was, in turn, defeated in the general election by Walter R. Scott.

He is married to the former Miss Janet Blackwell and is the father of a six-month-old daughter, Willa Lynn. He is a member of the St. Joseph Catholic Church.

Active in civic and social affairs, he holds, or has held, office in a number of organizations.

Negro Medic On Police Board

ST. LOUIS — For the first time in history, a Negro physician has been appointed to the Medical Board of the St. Louis Police Relief Association.

The board of trustees of the association last week announced the selection of Dr. W. A. Younge, former member of the St. Louis Board of Education, as the new member of the medical staff.

The Medical Board is composed of three physicians who arrange for and pass upon all medical examinations required under the provisions of the Police Retirement Act passed by the 69th General Assembly.

Dr. Younge has long been active in civic and community activities. He has been a member of the Metropolitan Board of the YMCA for many years, and is president of the New Age Federal Savings and Loan Association.

In his field of medicine, Dr. Younge's career has been distinguished. He is associate director of the department of medicine and is cardiologist at Homer G. Phillips hospital; former chief of staff and now physician - in - chief at St. Mary's Infirmary; chief of staff of Community Hospital; and associate professor of clinical medicine at St. Louis university School of Medicine.

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St. Louis Physician Named To Police Retirement Board

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"It would appear that Lewis W. Clymer, if he is elected to fill the judgeship of Carl R. Johnson, would carry on a very distinguished jurist record and he would be a real credit to Kansas City. I know of no other man regardless of race, religion or nationalistic background who would fulfill this office with any higher dignity or greater sense of justice than Clymer."

His unanimous selection by the council met with similar approval from a majority of the Negro community. Fifteen organizations, meeting Monday, sent a telegram to each council member expressing their "unanimous endorsement" of the new judge. The telegram, signed by the Rev. Arthur O. Marshall Jr. as coordinator, was from the following organizations: Central Coalition Political club, Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance Community Committee for Social Action, Beau Brummell club, N.A.A.C.P., New Era Real Estate Association, Jackson County Bar association, Kansas City Business association, Baptist Ministers Union of Kansas City, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Twin City Federal Savings and Loan association board of directors and the Twin City Insurance agency.

Clymer began the practice of law in St. Louis in 1940. He received his law degree at Howard university in Washington.

He moved to Kansas City in 1941 and worked from then until 1945 as minorities group placement specialist with the War Manpower commission, serving Region 9, an area comprised of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

He began his law practice here in 1945. He served as an assistant county prosecutor from 1948 until 1952. In 1953 he was appointed to the attorney general's staff, a position he held until his resignation Monday night. His principal duties there were concerned with workmen's compensation cases involved injured persons.

In 1955 Clymer ran for council man-at-large from the first district, losing by 1000 votes in the primary to Preston Williams, who was, in turn, defeated in the general election by Walter R. Scott.

He is married to the former Miss Janet Blackwell and is the father of a six-months old daughter, Willa Lynn. He is a member of the St. Joseph Catholic church. The family home is at 4644 Cleveland.

Extremely active in civic and social affairs, he holds, or has held, office in a number of organizations. He is president of the Urban League, polemarch of the local chapter of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, is first vice-president of the Kansas City Social Hygiene society and is a member of the boards of directors of the Wheatley Provident hospital and the Community Committee for Social Action.

He is a past president of the Carver Neighborhood center and of the Jackson County Bar association. He belongs to the Kansas City Bar association, the National Bar association, and is a past president of the Kansas City alumni chapter of Howard university.

FOLLOWING SWEARING-IN ceremonies at the opening session of the 184th Legislature in Newark, N.J., recently, Essex County Assemblywoman Madeline Williams of East Orange is seen with her husband, Samuel Williams, president, N.J. State Conference of NAACP branches at left. Assemblyman Herbert H. Tate, seated, leader of the Essex County Republican delegation is seen with his wife, Mrs. Ethel Tate, son, Herbert H. Jr., 6, father, Alfred H. Tate of Montclair, right, and campaign manager, Clarence Kay.

Professor of Political Science at Douglass College, Rutgers University, was selected to head the Citizens for Kennedy campaign in New Jersey. He is the author of several books dealing with politics.

Associated Press Wirephoto

GETS CAMPAIGN POST: New Jersey State Assemblyman Herbert H. Tate, who has been named vice chairman of state's Republican campaign committee.

G.O.P. DRIVE PICKS NEGRO IN JERSEY

Assemblyman Tate to Have Charge of State Tours by Nixon and Lodge

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Aug. 16—Assemblyman Herbert H. Tata, a lawyer here, was named vice chairman of the Republican State Campaign Committee today.

He becomes the first Negro to hold such a high campaign post in either major party in New Jersey.

Leader of the Essex County Republican delegation in the Assembly, he will have direct charge of Presidential campaign-appearances in this state by Vice President Nixon and his Republican running mate, Henry Cabot Lodge.

Meanwhile Gov. B. Meyner came here tonight to start the state campaign of Senator John F. Kennedy, the Democratic Presidential nominee, and his running mate, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson. The occasion was a dinner meeting of top party officials and officeholders in Essex, the most populous county in New Jersey.

Minority Support Sought

The appointment of Mr. Tate was interpreted by political observers as recognition of the growing importance of the Negro vote in New Jersey. The action appeared also as a prelude to the all-out struggle expected between the major parties for the support of minority groups in the coming election.

Both Republican and Democratic leaders anticipate a close vote in this state in November. This has led each party to strive for maximum registration of voters and the support of independents and minorities.

Mr. Tate's selection for the top campaign post was announced this morning by Charles R. Erdman, Republican state chairman, at a press conference in Trenton. He described Mr. Tate's role as the "key appointive position in our 1960 Presidential campaign."

Nixon Plans 3 Visits

Bernard M. Shanley, Republican national committeeman and a campaign adviser to Mr. Erdman, joined in the press conference. He said that Vice President Nixon had agreed to make at least three campaign appearances in this state. The first will be Sept. 15 in Atlantic City at the biennial convention of the National Federation of Republican Women.

Mr. Shanley stressed that final arrangements for the two other visits had not yet been completed. He added that Mr. Lodge had also agreed to make a number of campaign appearances in New Jersey.

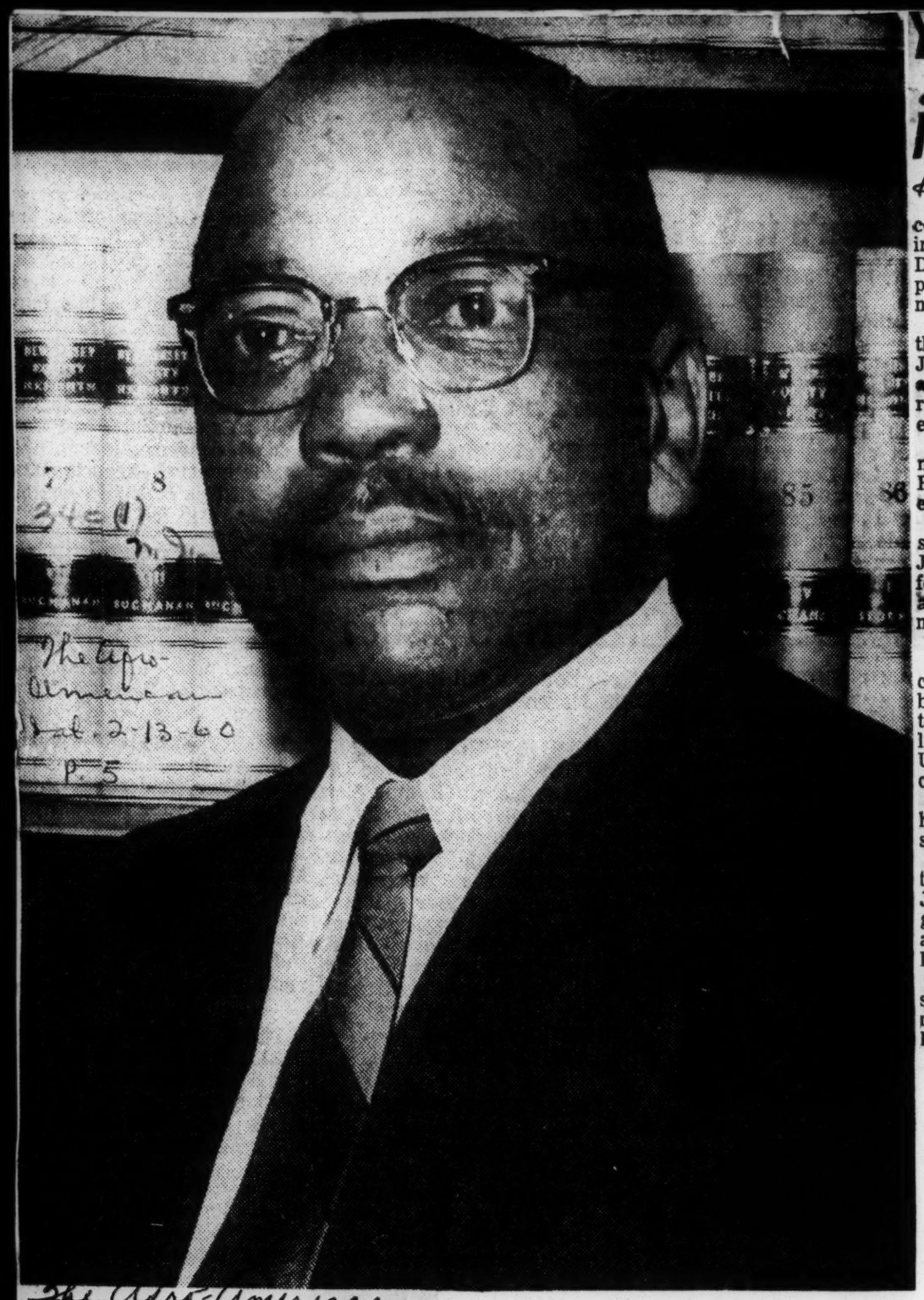
Mr. Erdman noted that Republican campaign headquarters would soon be set up here. He added that the Presidential campaign would get under way officially sometime between Labor Day and Sept. 15.

The chairman said that the party's state committee would coordinate the re-election campaign of United States Senator Clifford P. Case and the campaigns of the fourteen candidates for the House of Representatives with that of the Republican Presidential ticket. For the first time in recent [illegible] help finance the campaigns of House candidates.

Mr. Tate, he emphasized, has been a leader in civil rights action here. A former vice chairman of the State Division Against Discrimination, he is a trustee of the State Urban League and a board member of the state conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He is 51 years old and a native of Montclair.

The Democratic meeting was held tonight at the Essex House Hotel. Mr. Meyner and the other conferees mapped plans for both the Kennedy-Johnson campaign and that of Thorn Lord, Princeton lawyer, who will oppose Mr. Case in the Senate race.

In another political development today, Neil A. McDonald.



JUDGE ELEVATED — County Judge Roger M. Yancey, the first of his race to become a New Jersey jurist of record, was appointed presiding judge of the Essex County District Court last week. The jurist formerly served as an assistant corporation counsel in Newark and an assistant United States attorney.

Yancey named presiding judge for Essex Court

NEWARK

County Judge Roger M. Yancey has been appointed presiding judge of the Essex County District Court. The State Supreme Court made the designation last Thursday.

Judge Yancey, who became the first of his race in New Jersey to receive a judicial appointment in February, 1956, replaces Judge Jacob S. Glickenhaus.

Judge Glickenhaus was promoted to succeed Judge James R. Giuliano, who was elevated to the Superior Court bench.

As presiding jurist of the Essex County District Court, Judge Yancey is responsible for controlling the calendar and the heavy caseload assignments.

* * *

IN 1942, Judge Yancey became the first of his race to be made an assistant corporation counsel in Newark. He later served as an Assistant U.S. attorney in the Newark office.

The Essex County District handles civic cases involving sums up to $3,000.

Born in Howardsville, Va., the jurist has resided in New Jersey since 1925. He is a graduate of Hampton Institute and the former New Jersey Law School.

A much sought after public speaker, Judge Yancey's chief relaxation is deep sea fishing. He is a member of the Omega

His Salary May Go To $20,000

Judge ROGER M. YANCEY
Named For Promotion

Sept. 12 for confirmation as a County Court judge.

If Judge Yancey is confirmed, he will become the first member of his race to serve on the county bench in the state. Robert B. Meyner announced his selection of Judge Yancey last week.

HE SAID THAT he released the names of three persons of the Essex County Court posts at that time because he did not want newspapers to speculate on his choices.

County Court judges receive $20,000 a year, and confirmation would give Judge Yancey a raise of $2,000.

Judge Yancey is 56 years old and a Democrat. He has served as assistant U. S. district attorney, assistant corporation counsel and deputy attorney general in addition to his present service as Essex County District Court judge.

N. J. Judge Named To Higher Post

Governor Nominates Virginia Native For County Court Bench

TRENTON, N. J. — The name of District Court Judge Roger M. Yancey of Newark, a Virginia native, will be sent to the New Jersey Senate on

34c(1) 1960 NEW YORK

Izzy Rowe's Notebook . . .

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sept 17 1960

An Earwitness Account . . .

NEW YORK CITY—It was hard as heck for me to understand the trial of the Hon. Hulan E. Jack, president of the Borough of Manhattan. I sat through it for several days trying to figure out the script, but not once did I get the message of his guilt. I did, however, get the impression, shared by many, that the "folks" were out to get this dedicated man. I was sure of it when General Sessions Judge Joseph Sarafite tried to talk the jury out of not finding him guilty with an unusual and dramatic display. The deck was really stacked, but the D. A.'s chief mouthpiece forgot to tell the jury. Knowing Hulan Jack for the fine, dedicated public official he is, I asked Marjorie Knox, a white court spectator, to take over this corner for her impressions and an earwitness account of our town's most dramatic farce. The following is what she wrote without any help from my write hand.

Izzy Rowe

"A tribute to the real American spirit of justice was the significance of the 'hung jury' which, for the now, brought the trial of the Hon. Hulan E. Jack to a close. In the first place the case had no business being in court. If he's deserving of trial by jury then every city, state and Federal official should be brought before the bars of justice. This case was not born out of the findings of a city official peddling his influence, but the disclosure of a family man who allowed a 'friend' to loan him a few dollars to improve the living quarters of wife, daughter and self. I didn't say home because the improvements were made in a rented apartment. A place from which he will some day move and leave the 'new look' for someone else to enjoy. Had this been his private, palatial property there would have been some tangible monetary return in equity for this investment, but not from a rented apartment.

"Had Hulan Jack exchanged favors with Ungar for money to buy stocks, houses, or as an investment in the rich and powerful corporation of his believed top friend, I would be as outraged as the District Attorney. What is happening gives me the feeling that there is a stronger fight going on in this nation against the Negro who would achieve political equality than

HULAN JACK

any other form of democracy. I can find no other explanation as to why there were such bold headlines, topping stories which attempted to pick this man's character to the bone. Yet, with all of this, some among the 12 had courage enough not to stand still and watch justice die. Notwithstanding they're going to try it again. They're going to spend more of the taxpayers' money and time. They're going to clear the front pages of the political chess games all over the world and ignore the tinder-box situation which may any day ignite the world in self-destruction. They must convict Hulan Jack! This is the task of the crime-punishers.

"They who should be too busy routing out dope-pushers, who strike at the foundation of life, our youth. They who should be ridding our city of the crimes which rob its citizens of life and respect. They who should be bringing into the spotlight of justice those landlords who continue to shake their puny fingers into the face of the anti-discrimination law in the crucial housing situation in our town.

"Just to spend a limited amount of time, as I did in court, observing and listening to this man called Jack, you discover that he's a man who trusts people for such is out of style these days of 'dog kill anything.' No one could ever convince me that Hulan Jack had any intentions of going against his duties as a public servant when this innocent little transaction took place between him and his believed friend, Sidney Ungar. Had he been scheming he surely would have brushed his tracks in the sand and would have acted coy and politically clever before the District Attorney and the grand jury. He most certainly would not have acted like a school boy who was caught behind the barn smoking for the first time. Those who would politically lynch Hulan Jack are aware of this, yet they continue to hang him in effigy as a guilty official.

"The Hon. Hulan E. Jack has paid a sufficient price of humiliation and emotional anxiety for perhaps a thoughtless, but surely not a criminal act. He should now be allowed to rest and let those sleeping dogs lie, which he refused to awaken during his first trial which certainly left a grave and widening shadow of a doubt in the face of a hung jury. There are graver dangers which beset the ways as ruthless men at home and abroad continue to bergain with the lives of us all in their profit-seeking. Men who arrange for the sales of munitions to countries where there's a freedom drought. Men who connive their way into public office to build private empires of wealth and power. Take a look at our New York roster, the expenditures and the fancy dwellings of many of our officials and then compare and judge Hulan Jack's great misdemeanor.

"Forced to face the firing squad of public doubt, Hulan Jack has lost none of his valor and zeal in his fight for the rights of man. Those who know him know that his has always been a sturdy adherence to virtue in public office. Facing another conflict of interest trial I feel that it has been ever thus. Former Judge Carson DeWitt Baker, truly one of the most able lawyers in the nation, proved that against a seemingly stacked deck. Like most New Yorkers, I hope that he will do it again".

Thanks, Miss Knox for your write-in chores for Izzy Rowe, who gets her love letters at 15 West 125th St., New York City 27.

Tempers flare at Hulan Jack trial

NEW YORK — The Hulan E. Jack conflict - of - interest trial dragged through another stormy session Friday with real estate dealer Sidney J. Ungar spending his fifth day on the stand.

Ungar angrily denied he took advantage of the Manhattan Borough President and led him into violating the City Charter.

In a bitter shouting exchange with Carson DeWitt Baker, defense counsel, Ungar kept protesting that he believed Jack innocent of the charges.

At one point, General Sessions Judge Joseph A. Sarafite intervened to warn Ungar: "This is a court, not a street brawl."

Jack is on trial before Judge Sarafite and a jury on charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice and violating the City Charter. The charges stem from Ungar's payment of a $4,400 bill to remodel Jack's apartment at a time when Ungar was doing business with the city.

Asked if he led Jack to violate the City Charter Ungar leaned forward and shouted at Baker:

"I say I do not believe even today that Jack violated the City Charter. I still don't think he's guilty. even now."

Chief Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Scotti objected, saying it was up to the jury, not Ungar, to determine Jack's guilt of innocence.

Judge Sarafite told the jury to "pay absolutely no attention to" Ungar's remarks on the matter.

SEGREGATION CHARGE

MONROVIA, Liberia — The general manager of Monrovia Tractor and Equipment Co. has been accused of firing M. Gross, a French national, because he is married to a Liberian. Liberian authorities are set to investigate the charge.

Giddens is named on dual system

NEW YORK — Charles M. Giddens, former Wilberforce University student, being the first of seven jurors chosen, became the foreman of the panel to try Hulan E. Jack on conflict of interest charges.

Giddens, 51 - year - old manager of a package liquor store, promised in General Sessions he would disregard "ethnic kinship" and give the $25,000 -a-year Manhattan Borough President justice based on hard facts presented by witnesses.

A disabled war veteran, Giddens lives at 305 Convent Ave. and was educated at Wilberforce University, Xenia, Ohio. The six other jurors are white persons and include two women, one a housewife and the other a translator and interpreter of Spanish, Italian and Portuguese. The four men are a mail man, a Navy Yard engineer, an insurance company employee and a real estate bookkeeper.

Specifically, Mr. Jack is accused in a four - count indictment of conspiracy to obstruct justice and violating the City Charter. It is alleged that he violated the Charter by accepting a gratuity or loan of $4,400 from Sidney J. Ungar, real estate operator interested in city contracts.

Both Jack and Ungar have admitted that Ungar, a former political campaign manager of the Borough President, had advanced the $4,400 to renovate Jack's apartment. At the time, Ungar was attempting to get a $28,000,000 slum clearance deal with the city, a deal which Mr. Jack would have to pass upon as a Board of Estimates member.

Jack is on a voluntary leave of absence from his elective post. He was indicted last Jan. 13 on three counts of violating the city charter, plus one count of conspiracy.

In March, a lower court dismissed the indictment as faulty, but the state appealed and had it reinstated.

Alfred J. Scotti, chief assistant district attorney, objected vigorously when William C. Chance Jr., of defense counsel, contended that an "indictment is merely a piece of paper — an invitation to come to court."

"It is more accurately an accusation of a crime," Judge Joseph A. Sarafite observed, smiling, "It is not an invitation."

As the jurors were being selected, there were renewed indications from both the defense and prosecution that Robert Moss, former chairman of the Committee on Slum Clearance and Mayor Wagner might be called as witnesses.

IF YOU Ask Me

By B. M. Phillips

People, places and things

JUDGE AND MRS. LEWIS S. FLAGG

BALTIMORE

The attractive couple you saw in the vicinity of the AFRO building and at the Governor's office in Annapolis on Friday was the Hon. and Mrs. Lewis S. Flagg of Brooklyn, N.Y.

The Hon. Mr. Flagg is a judge on the Municipal Bench in Brooklyn, gets $19,000 plus expenses a year, was elected in 1954 for a ten-year term.

Mrs. Flagg is the former Marie Payne of Baltimore, a sister of J. Howard Payne, veteran attorney.

The Flaggs were vacationing at the Catonsville home of Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Price Hughes. They visited the AFRO office and the executive offices of Gov. Millard Tawes in Annapolis.

They also visited in Easton, Md., where Judge Flagg lived for four years when he was a child.

There are three Flagg children. Daughter, Eleanor, is a Brooklyn school secretary; Lewis 3rd is a Brooklyn attorney; and Gordon, an M.D., is an anesthetist in San Francisco.

Good neighbor of the week honors are due Ralph Edward Wade of 1203 N. Longwood St.

Mr. Wade operates Nick's Grocery Store in the 700 block N. Fremont Ave.

The other day, he noticed student members of the NAACP's Jackie Robinson Youth Council escorting new voters via transit bus to the office of the Supervisors of Elections.

"I thought of lending them my car. It would make their work easier. And, then, I would be able to serve too," said Mr. Wade.

And. that he did. Result: Students are using a new Volkswagon to transport voters to register, thanks to **kindly Mr. Wade!**

People coming and going

34c(1) 1960 NEW YORK ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

Rep. Powell Retiring From Gov't, Church

Free by '63 his motto, says pastor

NEW YORK — Rep. Adam C. Powell announced Wednesday that he is quitting Congress, as well as retiring from all local political offices and as pastor of Abyssinia Baptist Church by 1964.

"Like the NAACP's national freedom drive," he said, "I want to be 'Free by '63.' I have reached all the heights I can in the local area and I want to rest in the sun for a while."

The 51-year-old Harlem Democrat said he would change his decision only if an opportunity to be president of the City Council, Mayor or lieutenant governor presented itself.

POWELL ALSO announced at the press conference at his church that he will begin screening a group of young men in the fall to succeed him.

"I will teach street-corner speaking techniques, how to be a civil righter and other niques I learned from my father," declared the Representative from Harlem for 16 years and the pastor at Abyssinia for 30 years.

By training a group of young men, Powell said he will be able to pick the best possible person to be his successor.

The ardent civil rights fighter said he would retire to somewhere in the West Indies, but close associates think he will retire in Puerto Rico where he has done considerable campaigning.

The preacher-politician is known to have extensive holdings in Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and Haiti.

• • •

IN THE MEANTIME, Powell has left for Puerto Rico with his 14-year-old son, Skipper, and publicity agent, John Young, to complete a book on "What Makes Me Tick."

The congressman confirmed reports that he will receive a guarantee of some $200,000 for the book from G. P. Putnam and Sons.

The Powell announcement set off a whirlwind of speculation in New York political and religious circles during the weekend.

A political figure known not to be too friendly to Powell called it a trick.

"Why should a man announce four years ahead of time his intention to quit," he asked. "Adam simply wants the people to beg him to continue his political and religious careers. In fact, I think it's his springboard for running for a state or county post."

• • •

REACHED BY phone at his nome Borough President Hulan E. Jack, with whom Powell formed a political alliance this spring, said he had received "no official notification of the Powell decision" and declined to comment further.

Members of Powell's staff also would not comment.

The statement did not say whether Powell intended to remain in public life after retiring from the two posts.

There has been speculation from time to time that he might run for a county or city office, but few observers feel that he could succeed in such an attempt since his career has been built almost wholely on one issue—civil rights—and he would have limited appeal for most voters.

• • •

HIS ANNOUNCEMENT came at the height of his political power in his Sixteenth Congressional District.

He has beaten back in the last two years sustained attempts by Tammany Hall to depose him.

He is also scheduled to become a chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee in January if the Democrats retain control of the House of Representatives.

Cong. Powell Urges Support For Symington

Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.
Sept. 27, 1960

Washington, D. C. — Controversial Negro Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of New York this week urged the nation's Negro delegates to the Democratic National Convention to oppose Senator John F. Kennedy bid for the presidential nomination later this month.

Said Powell, who is supporting Missouri Senator Stuart Symington for the nomination, indicated that he was willing to accept Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas as his second choice.

The New York Democrat was especially critical of Kennedy's voting record on civil rights legislation. Powell also attacked Kennedy's endorsement by Governor John Patterson of Alabama and Highway Commissioner Sam Englehardt, whom he called a leading segregationist.

Speaking of Johnson, Powell said that the Texas Democrat the Senate Majority leader, was the only leader of the Senate, Republican or Democrat, to force the passage of civil rights bills in 82 years.

All-Out Support For Kennedy - Cong. Powell

NEW YORK (ANP) -- Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., who had threatened to sit on his hands during the Democratic presidential campaign, announced plans last week to stump the country for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

A frequent and vigorous opponent of Senator Kennedy even after the Democrats nominated him for president, Powell said that Kennedy now has his "full, all-out support."

The Harlem Democrat said he would act as a special adviser to Kennedy on urban problems. His role, he said, will be that of a liaison man to deal with mayors, governors and congressmen associated with the Democratic National Committee's Urban Affairs Conference.

TO TEAM UP WITH SENATOR JOHNSON

Powell said he expected to appear with Senator Johnson (Texas), the vice presidential candidate, during his speaking tour.

Powell announced that the campaign trail will take him to 33 cities in 19 states, including three in the South - Texas, Florida and Tennessee.

Powell is the pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church here and casts a political shadow extending far beyond the geographical limits of Harlem.

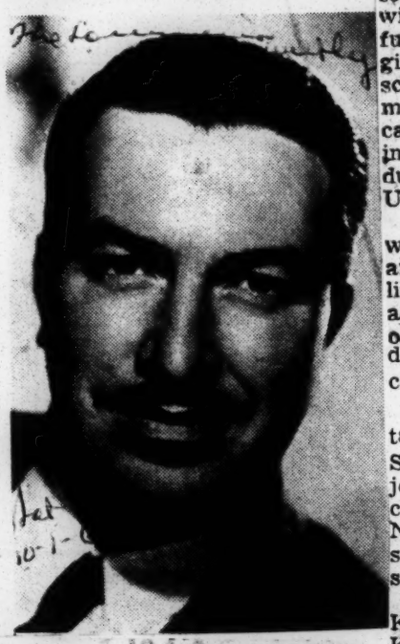
He was a preconvetion supporter of Senator Symington (D.-Mo.) for the presidency but also was known to look kindly on Johnson's efforts to secure the presidential nomination.

Johnson, he said last week, is "one of the people in the South who should be encouraged. It's one thing to stand here on Times Square and yell for civil rights, and another thing to do so in the SOUTH.

"SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED"

"I think what he has tried to do and is trying to do should be encouraged," Powell said.

Powell, who bolted his party in 1956 to support President



Eisenhower in protest over a weak civil rights platform, said he is "completely satisfied" with Kennedy's civil rights position as evidenced in a pledge to use the full powers of the White House in pressing for desegregation.

POWELL ATTACKS CLERGY OF SOUTH

Harlem Pastor at Interfaith Rally Decries Defaming of Kennedy's Religion

By EMANUEL PERLMUTTER

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. charged yesterday that white Protestant ministers in the South were guilty of religious bigotry in attacks on the candidacy of Senator John F. Kennedy for President.

The Harlem Democrat told 3,000 persons at an Interfaith Day rally in Central Park that unless this bigotry "stops and stops immediately then partisan politics will mean nothing this year."

Mr. Powell, who is pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church of Harlem, delivered his speech in clerical attire. Other speakers at the annual rally, which was sponsored by the Interfaith Movement, were Senator Kenneth B. Keating, Republican of New York, and State Controller Arthur Levitt, a Democrat.

Resentment of Bigotry

Mayor Wagner and State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz were delayed at another function and arrived too late to give scheduled address. Another scheduled speaker, Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy, canceled his appearance, pleading the pressure of security duties in connection with the United Nations meeting.

Representative Powell said he was "shocked and amazed, hurt and grieved by the un-Christ-like, ungodly and un-American attacks now being made on one of the candidates for the Presidency of the United States because of his religion."

"The people making these attacks are either Republicans or Southerners and the vast majority are pastors in those churches that do not allow Negroes to worship in them," he said. "New York recoils from such bigotry."

He termed the attacks on Mr Kennedy "a revival of the Ku-Klux-Klan's spirit, only the leaders are changing the white robes of the Klan for the black robes of the Protestant clergy."

Speaking later at a testimonial meeting at the 369th Regiment Armory, Fifth Avenue and 144th Street, for Msgr. Cornelius J. Drew, pastor of the St. Charles Barromeo Church, Mr. Powell called upon Vice President Nixon to repudiate the support of the Florida Ku Klux Klan.

An Associated Press report last Saturday carried an announcement by W. J. Griffin, Grand Dragon of the Klan in Florida, that his organization was supporting the Republican nominee.

Mr. Powell called for a "grass-roots" revolt against "these bigots in the pulpit."

Significance of Rally

Controller Levitt also took cognizance of the religious issue in the Presidential election. He said it was appropriate for the interfaith rally to take place in the midst of an election "that can demonstrate that a man's religion does not bar him from the highest office in the land."

He further observed that the rally was being held at the same time as the city was playing host to "foreign potentates whose objective is to destroy all those things we hold dear."

Senator Keating said that interfaith movements could be channeled into streams to break "the ugly dikes of bigotry."

At a dinner meeting of the rally's sponsors last night in the Savoy Hilton Hotel Mr Keating said that all humanity suffered a defeat when bigotry gained a victory anywhere in the world.

Citations were presented to three men as winners of the 1960 interfaith awards of the movement. They were City Planning Commissioner James Felt, Douglas Gibbons, a realty man, and William A. Shea, chairman of the Mayor's special committee to bring another big league baseball team to New York.

Powell Sets FEPC Date

DETROIT (AP) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York says he expects to be chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee in the next Congress and if he is he'll do the following within 30 days.

(1) Report out a bill raising the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and extending coverage to 10 million more workers, and

(2) Bring out a federal aid to education bill "with money both for teachers and classrooms."

And by Easter the New Yorer said in a talk here "I'll give you a national FEPC bill that will assure equality of opportunity for everyone in all 50 states at once."

Powell prefaced his remarks by saying "elect Jack Kennedy president, elect Democratic congressmen, and I will be chairman of the House Labor Committee."

Powell ranks next to Rep. Graham A. Barden, (D-NC), the chairman of the committee who is retiring next January.

The Negro congressman from New York's Harlem spoke from the pulpit of Tabernacle Baptist Church on a visit in support of the Democratic national ticket.

Minister Of Hate

White fanatics have no monopoly on the profane mixture of religion and hatred. The Rev. [Adam Clayton] Powell proved that when he preached the communion service in his Harlem church the other day. . . .

—The Advertiser, May 24, 1958.

So vile was the racist political speech that followed the service even the NAACP denounced the sermon of hate and *The New York Times* was moved to observe: "Mr. Powell's racism is not only dangerous. It is stupid as well." Columnist William S. White described Powell as the first "frankly racist politician in the North in generations [and] the first in any section to make racism a total policy."

Thus the introduction for the Harlem hate monger who stood up in clerical attire at a political rally in New York Sunday and denounced "bigots in the pulpit." Lumping together all Protestants who have discussed the religious issue, Powell said "the leaders are changing the white robes of the Klan for the black robes of the Protestant clergy."

This from the nation's ranking bigot, while in the vestments of his church.

Powell Church Funds Books Faulty, Ex-Treasurer Says

By Milton Lewis

A witness called by the prosecution gave testimony yesterday about sloppy church bookkeeping which appeared to be favorable to Rep. Adam Clayton Powell jr. at the latter's tax-evasion trial.

Earlier in the day in United States District Court, Judge Frederick vanPelt Bryan denied a defense motion for a mistrial, though he did direct that certain evidence which the government hoped to offer be kept out. This concerned some deductions claimed.

At the same time, the judge denied a government request that Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, a Powell aid convicted of tax evasion in 1956 in the same court, be called as a court's witness in the Powell case. This would have permitted the prosecution to treat her as hostile from the start to get her "vital" testimony. She is expected to take the stand today.

Witness Was Treasurer

The sloppy bookeeping was testified to by Herbert Floyd Dixon, thirty-four, who was treasurer in 1951 and 1952 of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem, of which Mr. Powell is minister. Mr. Dixon, a long-time member of the church, readily admitted that he made most of the entries in the church's disbursement books.

Mr. Powell's salary as minister was $6,000 a year, in addition to which he received $1,500 annually in lieu of a parsonage (since raised to $1,800), plus $700 a year in vacation allowance, according to Mr. Dixon. But the figures Mr. Dixon read from his own church books were somewhat different, especially for the year 1952.

The witness, however, charged that up to improper methods of keeping the books. He insisted that, regardless of what the books showed, Mr. Powell, his minister, received only the payments he testified to, including $6,000 a year as minister. There was, he recalled, a $100 going-away gift for Mr. Powell in 1951 when the Harlem Democrat went to Europe with his wife, pianist Hazel Scott.

Charges $2,200 Unlisted

Chief Assistant United States Attorney Morton S. Robson contends that Mr. Powell failed to list $2,200 of his church earnings in 1952, when he and Miss Scott filed a joint return on a total gross income of $90,000 and paid the Internal Revenue Service $700 in tax.

While Mr. Dixon's books listed a $1,500 payment to Mr. Powell on Jan. 14, 1952, the witness insisted that $1,000 of that amount was for pay due Mr. Powell for the year 1951 and $500 was for money owed him on his 1951 parsonage allowance.

At one point, Mr. Robson attempted to show that there might have been parsonage facilities available, asking the witness about Mr. Powell, "He did not want to live in the neighborhood?" The witness replied, "I assume the Rev. Powell didn't want to live there."

Booking Agent Heard

On cross-examination, defense counsel Edward Bennett Williams brought out that Mr. Powell received a total of $17,075 from the church during 1951 and 1952—$12,000 in salary, $3,000 in parsonage allowances, $1,400 [illegible] vacation gifts, $75 for stamps, $500 Mr Powell had allegedly paid to an assistant minister and $100 before going to Europe.

Another witness, Jack Amidor, former booking agent in Israel, testified to booking Hazel Scott for ten performances in Israel in 1951. He told of Mr. Powell asking him if $1,000 could be taken out of Israel and of receiving a $500 check from Mr. Powell in New York in 1952.

Mr. Williams, defense counsel, confessed before the all-white jury in open court that he was "confused" as to what bearing this testimony had on the case and got permission to study it before deciding whether to cross-examine today.

Powell, Jack Team Up, Plan Jobs for Negroes

NEW YORK, Mar. 23 (AP).—Representative Adam Clayton Powell and Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack, New York City's top Negro politicians, say they have buried the hatchet and are now on the same Democratic "team."

A major goal of the team—centered in Manhattan—is to get more patronage jobs for Negroes.

Mr. Jack long has been associated with Tammany Hall, the Manhattan Democratic organization headed by Carmine G. DeSapio. Mr. Powell, who controls a large part of Harlem, recently has been on outs with the Tammany bosses downtown.

Last night, Mr. Jack joined the "united Democratic leadership team," which Mr. Powell has formed in Harlem during the last year.

There was talk that Mr. Powell had warned Mr. Jack that he had better get in line—or else. But the Congressman declared at a "team" news conference last night that there had been "no ultimatum and no capitulation." Mr. Jack was named chairman of the "team."

Mr. Powell said the harsh words that were exchanged between him and Mr. Jack during the bitter primary fights in Harlem in 1958 and 1959 have been "wiped out of our thinking and our minds." Mr. Jack was then and is now a Democratic district leader in Harlem.

Mr. Powell, plugging the patronage issue, said Negroes supply 20 per cent of the Democratic votes in Manhattan but get only 5 per cent of the major patronage. The other four boroughs of the city also have sizeable Negro votes.

Mr. Jack, answering newsmen's questions, denied rumors that he and Mr. DeSapio had split. Mr. DeSapio and Tammany Hall gave Mr. Jack the nomination for borough president, the highest municipal office in the Nation held by a Negro.

Mr. Powell is now on trial in Federal court on income tax evasin charges.

Mr. Jack's counsel succeeded last week in having a Manhattan grand jury indictment against the borough president thrown out of court. District

Cite Hazel's Earnings At Adam Trial

NEW YORK — (UPI)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell jr's pianist wife, Hazel Scott, earned a gross income of $26,631.07 on concert tours in the U.S. and Canada in 1951, it was disclosed in federal court Monday.

Her net income after expenses and agent's fees was $19,250.48, according to checks submitted by government counsel at the income tax evasion trial of Powell (D-N.Y.).

The government was seeking to show that Miss Scott's income for 1951 had totaled about $50,000. It had been previously testified she had earned at least $20,000 on a European tour the same year.

Powell's income in 1951, the government contends, was about $20,000, giving them a combined income of $70,000.

Miss Scott, however, is not on trial. Powell, one of Nation's four Negro congressmen, had acted as his wife's business manager that year and is alleged to have under-reported her earnings.

Powell himself reportedly earned $18,500 in 1951 as a Congressman and as pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist church in Harlem, plus an expense account of $2,500.

The Congressman, nattily attired, sat at defense counsel table listening to the introduction of various checks.

Says Powell Listed Demo Deductions

NEW YORK, — (UPI) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) listed donations to Democratic party organizations as deductions on his income tax under "church, charity and dues," it was brought out in his trial Friday.

Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, Powell's former Congressional secretary and now secretary to the Abyssinian Baptist church where Powell is pastor, was the day's only witness.

Powell is on trial on charges he failed to pay $3,000 in taxes in making out income tax returns for the 1951 return of his wife, pianist Hazel Scott, and their joint 1952 return.

Mrs. Dodson, who said she prepared the work sheets powell used to make out the returns, identified items she had changed from non-deductible to deductible.

These included maintenance on two boats, liquor bills, pharmacy bills and the donations to Democratic organizations. She also testified that she did not know where Powell got $1,400 he gave her in 1951 to pay bill-

Carelessness Shows Up In Powell Case

NEW YORK — A series of errors by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell's secretary and the lawyer he paid $500 to file his income tax returns in 1951 and 1952 turned the prosecution's case into a nightmare this week.

And as the trial coontinued this week, there was a growing speculation that the government's charges were on the verge of collapse.

Rep. Powell says vote, picket...

RICHMOND

'Live together? Walk together. Fight together. Vote together. Pray together. Picket together. Work together, children!'

This dramatic appeal, summarizing the high points of his oration brought a standing ovation to Cong. Adam Clayton Powell by an audience of 4,000 at the Mosque on Tuesday, May 17.

* * *

CONGRESSMAN POWELL was addressing the Richmond NAACP membership campaign meeting in celebration of the sixth anniversary of the U.S. Supreme Court decision against school segregation.

On this subject, Mr. Powell said "The entire campaign of the sit-ins is a protest against the cheap, shoddy hypocrisy legalisms of our land."

The young men and young women who are staging the sit-ins strikes were around 10 to 15 years of age in 1954 when the Supreme Court handed down its Anti-Segregation Decision."

* * *

THEY HAVE now come of age in segregated colleges only to learn that the dreams

generated by that decision have not come to pass.

"In order to save themselves from being broken on the wheel of their dreams, they have been forced to do what they are now doing. Mark you! This will increase and spread into other areas of our national life!"

* * *

ON THE subject of the NAACP, he said "Every member of my family is member of the NAACP.

"Every bit of democrcy that the Negro enjoys today represents struggle and sacrifice.

"Because he has paid a price for what he does enjoy, he appreciates it more, and it has whetted his appetite for full posession.

"He's determined that he's not going to stop the fight for full democracy until he gets all that God has intended.

"The spirit of the NAACP litigations and of the student demonstrations has emphasized this awareness."

* * *

ON THE subject of the student protestors the congressman said "Our young people have come to maturity; they are able to think for themselves.

"It is mature for these young people to do what they are doing, knowing what the consequences are.

"To a certain extent, they are registering a protest even against the NAACP (the need for it).

"They are sick and tired of court battles, sick and tired of Congressional 'sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.'

"And above all, they are sick and tired of the contrived stillness of the White House. They are saying 'We can't wait any longer,' and they are right. God bless them."

* * *

ON THE subject of 'the new colored citizens,' Mr. Powell said, "The white man is still thinking of us as banjo - strumming pie - in - the - sky people.

"He has been brain-washed by so many 'house Negroes' that he doesn't know that there's a new Negro on the outside now.

"The truth is that the colored citizen today is much more mature than that group which is resisting him.

"It takes maturity to have your churches bombed, your children beaten, your houses burned, your people lynched, in the South by the mob, and in the North by savoir-faire. . .

"And not to strike back, but rather to stand together and thrust more relentlessly and thereby continue to score significant victories."

* * *

ON THE subject of leadership, Congressman Powell said "One of the ancient cries of paternalism was that the Negro leader 'did not know his place.'

"What is happening today is that the Negro does 'know his place?

"And his place is in the front of the non - white mass, relentlessly thrusting at every soft spot in our democracy, using every legal non - violent method of a massive and yet a passive quality.

Powell Housing Plan Evaporates in Harlem

By WOODY KLEIN.
World-Telegr

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's promise to build a $4 million middle-income housing project for overcrowded Harlem residents has evaporated in the aftermath of a hot political campaign.

The controversial Congressman-pastor had proudly announced last November — on the eve of his re-election—that a Democratic "leadership team" had nailed down Harlem's first housing project under the Mitchell-Lama Act.

But today it appeared that this announcement, apparently made as a vote-getting maneuver, was a little premature. The project is dead. The much-publicized plan for a 20-story garden apartment at Fifth Ave. between 138th and 139th Sts. was killed by Comptroller Lawrence E. Gerosa's office on March 7.

Temporary Approval.

And, this newspaper learned, the State Division of Housing today turned thumbs down on the development proposed by the real estate consulting firm of Walker, Brooks, Hampton and Levy, 2 W. 45th St. and 166 W. 125th St.

Today, however, Milton H. Frankfurt, director of mortgage banking and housing in Mr. Gerosa's office, admitted that "temporary approval" granted last October by Mr. Gerosa had been withdrawn last month. He said the plan had been turned down because there was not enough space on the site chosen by the prospective developers.

State Disapproves.

A spokesman for State Housing Commissioner James W. Gaynor said today that the state had also disapproved the plan "because it is not a good housing site." He said the site was located near a Department of Sanitation garbage truck depot and was "pocketed" in an industrial area undesirable for apartment houses.

Meanwhile, other background information which came to light today concerning the propect included the fact that William J. Hampton, a partner in the consulting firm pushing the new development, is Mr. Powell's Congressional secretary.

Mr. Hampton, like his boss, was indicted by a federal grand jury for alleged income tax evasion. He is awaiting trial following Mr. Powell's recent hung jury trial.

This newspaper also learned that Mr. Hampton was sued this year for $6300 by a Bronx builder for allegedly failing to raise enough money to build the controversial project.

The World-Telegram also learned that State Sen. Joseph Zaretzki (D., Manhattan) was linked with the transactions, acting as a lawyer for Mr. Hampton's firm. The legislator was reportedly instrumental in bringing the proposed project to the attention of Mr. Gerosa's office.

Politics

Powell Says He Won't Bolt Ticket,

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP) Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.), the unpredictable Harlem Congressman, said today he won't bolt the Democratic national ticket this year. But he warned that he may sit on his hands during the campaign.

The Negro political leader broke with the Democrats in 1956 and supported President Eisenhower. He claimed he was dissatisfied with Adlai E. Stevenson's stand on civil rights. Four years ago, Powell drew 60,000 Harlem Democratic votes for reelection, to 25,760 for two opponents.

Powell told a news conference today:

"I don't see anything of great attraction in the opposing camp this year, and therefore Kennedy is my candidate for President . . .

"I will not bolt the ticket. The degree of my participation and enthusiasm would depend on what Sen. Kennedy says on certain matters."

A newsman noted that Rockefeller had said positively that he would not take second place on the ticket and asked how Nixon reacted to that.

"The Vice President accepts him at his word," Klein replied.

Powell Loses Plea For Tax Acquittal

By EDWARD RANZAL

Judge Frederick vanPelt Bryan refused yesterday in Federal court to dismiss the indictment for income-tax evasion against Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. and denied a motion for acquittal.

A jury of four men and eight women was dismissed on April 22 when it disagreed after a seven-week trial. It was reported that the jury had stood at ten-to-two for acquittal of the Harlem Democrat.

Judge Bryan had earlier reserved decision on the acquittal motion by Edward Bennett Williams, Mr. Powell's chief defense counsel.

Mr. Powell went to trial last March 8 on a three-count indictment. Judge Bryan dismissed two counts that charged tax evasion. The remaining count accused Mr. Powell of wilfully filing a fraudulent income-tax return for 1951 for his wife, Hazel Scott, the jazz pianist.

Morton S. Robson, chief assistant United States attorney, declined to say whether the Government planned to seek a retrial on the remaining count.

A Government source, however, said there was little likelihood that Mr. Powell would ever face a second trial on the charges. He said the Government might let the charges lie against Mr. Powell until some later time when it would be judicious to move for dismissal of the indictment.

Weak Case is Noted

The spokesman noted that the Government had never had a "strong" case against Mr. Powell and that the case had been weakened further by Judge Bryan's dismissal of the two evasion counts.

Mr. Williams asked for acquittal on the ground the evidence had shown no taxes were owed. He contended that the total of legitimate deductions more than wiped out the assertedly improper deductions charged by the Government.

Mr. Williams contended that improper interference with the grand jury that returned the indictment had "lethally infected" the true bill.

In a brief reply, Mr. Robson contended that the evidence still showed that Mr. Powell had understated his wife's return by $5,365.

In denying Mr. Williams' motions, Judge Bryan said he still believed there were sufficient facts in the case to be presented to a trial jury.

IN APPROACH TO NEGRO

Powell Sees Hypocrisy In North, Honesty South

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) said Tuesday Negro leaders make no distinction any longer between the North and the South but see "increasing hypocrisy in the former and increasing honesty in the latter."

He drew the comparison in a speech prepared for the Richmond Chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Predicting a spread of "sit-in" campaigns by Negro youths against segregation practices in the South, Powell gave this as their cause: The youths sponsoring the campaigns became disillusioned because "the dreams generated" by the Supreme Court anti-segrgation ruling on schools in 1954 "have not come to pass."

OTHER AREAS

"This will increase and spread into other areas of our national life," he said. "To a certain extent, they are registering a protest even against the NAACP. They are sick and tired of court battles, sick and tired of congressional 'sounding brass and tinkling cymbals,' and above all, they are sick and tired of the contrived stillness of the White House."

Powell complained against what he called "the tyranny of mediocrity" which he said wants to keep the country "safe from a full democracy."

He referred to Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex), as he has before, as "the most able man in the United States," but said Johnson is opposed "by the tyrants of mediocrity who have decreed that only good, white, northern protestants" should lead the country.

"The thrust of the Negro mass," Powell said, "has impaled accidentally the northern liberal. The South knows it is losing. It sees, even in its losing, a gaining, for once the question is solved the South will take its rightful place as part of an integrated United States.

"But for the Northern liberal it is a different story. The thrust of the Negro today is sweeping from underneath him the foundations upon which he has stood so long—that of being the great white father or the great white mother of the Negro people."

Goverment Quiet On Plans For A Retrial Of Powell

NEW YORK — (SNS) — Government attorneys declined to say whether they will seek a retrial of Rep Adam C. Powell on income tax evasion after Federal Judge Frederick van Pelt Bryan refused to dismiss the indictment against the Harlem politician - pastor. Powell is accused of wilfully filing a fraudulent return for his jazz singer-pianist wife, Hazel Scott.

Spokesmen say that the government will not press the charges and will at a later date move for dismissal of the remaining indictment - two others were thrown out by van Pelt at the beginning of the oft-delayed trial.

The jury of eight women and four men was deadlocked at the end of the seven - week proceedings and was dismissed April 22. It is reported that the jury voted 10-2 for acquittal.

In making the denial, Judge Bryan said that he believes there is still sufficient facts to be presented before a trial jury.

A Deflated Balloon!

Powell May Beat Income Tax Case!

NEW YORK—Unless some unexpected dramatic evidence turns up, the Government's income tax case against Rep. Adam Clayton Powell is on the verge of collapsing like a deflated balloon.

This was the consensus of courtroom observers this week as the Congressman-minister with nine political lives stood on the threshold of winning one of the biggest crises in his life.

Powell is currently under a two-count indictment charging him with trying to evade income-tax payments for 1951 and 1952. A conviction could result in up to 15 years in prison and $30,000 in fines.

■

THIS PAST Thursday, Edward Bennet Williams, chief of defense counsel, scored an extremely significant point when he got the Government's tax expert, Morris J. Emanuel, to admit the 1958 grand jury had not known of duplication of more than $5,400 in Powell's payment of taxes for 1951.

This Harlem Congressman is charged with understating his wife's income for 1951 by $5,365.77.

"Then the full extent of the duplications known to the Government in April, 1959," asked Williams, "would have completely wiped out the understatement of income charged in the indictment?"

"Yes, sir," replied Emanuel.

■

THE CASE, which is being tried in United States District Court before Judge Frederick vanPelt Bryan also took on a picayunsh quality as the Government challenged small expense items as legitimate deductions.

Such items included 70 cents for Tinker Toys for Powell's young son, skipper, and $100 for a State Democratic Committee dinner.

"Everybody does this kind of thing," indignantly exclaimed one Negro woman who was attending the trial. "The Government seems to be hell-bent on persecution," she told The Courier.

POWELL RETURNS ARGUED IN COURT

New U.S. Computation on Hazel Scott's 1951 Taxes Baffles Judge Bryan

By FOSTER HAILEY

The Government attempted to show yesterday that, even though Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. made errors and duplications of more than $11,000 in computing his wife's gross income for 1951, he still had understated her net income by $8,250.

The new computation was arrived at in redirect examination of Morris J. Emanuel, a special agent of the Internal Revenue Service, in the Federal Court trial of Mr. Powell on tax evasion charges. Mr. Emanuel has been investigating the Powell tax return since 1956.

The evaluation of a set of involved figures and assumptions, put on a blackboard by Morton S. Robson, chief United States Attorney, appeared to baffle Judge Frederick vanPelt Bryan.

"I find it difficult to follow you," Judge Bryan told Mr. Robson at one point.

The blackboard became even more confusing when, in re-cross-examination, Edward Bennett Williams, chief of defense counsel, used the same figures but different assumptions to arrive at an overstatement of 1951 net income by more than $800.

The differing assumptions of Government and defense hinged primarily on the question of how and when to account for receipts in blocked currencies in France, Italy, Monte Carlo and Israel in 1951. Secondarily they hinged on professional expenses claimed by Mr. Powell fro his wife on her concert tour of Europe and Israel eight years ago. Mrs. Powell is Hazel Scott, the jazz pianist.

Law Is Argued

The defense says the law does not require an accounting until the monies are received in the United tSates. The Government charges the blocked funds all were drawn abroad by the Powells and used by them there to pay expenses and buy clothing, perfume and other things to bring home.

Mr. Powell listed on Miss Scott's 1951 return only receipts that were transmitted in dollars to the United States from Great Britain and three Scandinavian countries.

Compelled by the court to base his answers on the differing assumptions, the badgered Mr. Emanuel, a graduate in accounting from New York University, was put in the position of testifying that both figures were correct.

Mr. Williams also again brought an admission from Mr. Emanuel, in his re-cross-examination, that many of the errors and duplications now known to have been made in Miss Scott's return for 1951 had not been discovered by the Government when it obtained Mr. Powell's indictment in 1958.

Indictment Is Cited

The 1958 indictment charges Mr. Powell with having understated the net income on his wife's 1951 return by $5,365 and with understanding their net joint income in 1952 by $3,700. The Government says Miss Scott's gross income in 1951 was about $70,000 and the Powells' joint income in 1952 was approximately $90,000. It says excessive deductions were taken.

An attempt by Mr. Robson yesterday to show that the Government's failure to ask Mr. Powell for an explanation of the returns before an indictment was sought not unusual where criminal fraud was suspected was barred by Judge Bryan.

The trial will resume Monday at 10:30 A. M.

The Government has said it has only one more "technical" witness, and may be expected to rest its case Monday.

Powell Named In $1 Million Slander Suit

NEW YORK (AP) — A Negro widow Thursday filed a million dollar slander suit against Rep Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY). She accused him of falsely linking her in a television speech to Harlem gambling.

The suit was filed in state supreme court by Mrs. Esther James, 64. She named as defendants with Powell the N.T.A. Television Broadcasting Corp. and one of its sponsors, the Associated Food Stores Cooperative Inc.

Last March, Powell, the Negro congressman from Harlem, was in the midst of a public argument with the New York Police Department. He claimed police discriminated against Negro numbers operators in Harlem by arresting them and letting white gamblers operate.

Most of Powell's allegations were made on the floor of the House in Washington, where his remarks were privileged.

However, Mrs. James contended she was slandered by Powell March 6 on N.T.A.'s "Between the Lines" television program, sponsored by the food store chain.

She quoted Powell as naming her falsely as a "bag woman"—a go-between in payoffs to crooked police by gamblers for the privilege of operating unmolested.

Adam Powell 'Wheels' And 'Deals' on His Education Amendment

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 6/4/60
p. 7

WASHINGTON—Latest evidence available serves to to prove that the irrepressible Adam Clayton Powell, Harlem's pride-and-joy congressman, was "wheeling and dealing" with his controversial amendment to the Federal aid to education bill.

Ultimately, Powell had his amendement included in the House-passed bill for school construction authorizing expenditure of 1.3 billion dollars over a four year period.

Powell's amendment would have prevented the use of any of this money for the construction of segregated schools.

Very quickly, the House-Senate conference committee scuttled the Powell amendment as though it didn't even exist.

But the story behind the story is that Powell did not wish to introduce the amendment if he could have guarded against defiance of the 1954 Supreme Court decision in any other way.

On May 20, Powell wired President Eisenhower, Attorney General William P. Rogers and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Flemming. He told them he would not introduce his amendment if they would act to see that the mandate of the Supreme Court was observed in the use of the money.

■

THE TELEGRAM to President Eisenhower and to Secretary Flemming read as follows:

"Once again the Federal Aid to Education Bill looms before the Congress. Once again I am pleading with you to announce that you will use the power which you have and not allow any Federal funds available under the forthcoming bill to be channeled to any school area in defiance of the 1954 Supreme Court decision.

"If you will so advise me I will not offer the Powell Amendment during the forthcoming consideration of the Federal Aid to Education Bill."

Powell's telegram to Attorney General Rogers read as follows:

"Once again the Federal Aid to Education Bill looms before the Congress. Once again I am pleading with you to announce that you will use the power which you have and not allow any Federal funds available under the forthcoming Bill to be channeled to any school area in defiance of the 1954 Supreme Court decision

"I congratulate you on what you have done in Biloxi, Miss. The same can be done with school construction. If you will so advise me I will not offer the Powell Amendment during the forthcoming consideration of the Federal Aid to Education Bill."

Powell's answer came neither from the President, Attorney General Rogers or Secretary Flemming. Written May 24 and signed by Gerald D. Morgan, Deputy Assistant to the President, it ran as follows:

"The President asked me to reply to your telegram of May 20, concerning the pending school construction legislation.

"The question raised in your telegram is very similar to the one considered in the correspondence between various members of Congress and the White House in connection with an Administration proposal in 1956 for grants to the states in aid of education. The conclusions reached by the White House in that correspondence still reflect the Administration's position. They are as follows:

1.—That under the Supreme Court decison, it is the Federal Judiciary which determines how compliance with the Supreme Court mandate is to be brought about and what constitutes compliance in good faith. It is the policy of the Executive Branch of the Government to give full and vigorous support to the orders of the Federal Judiciary.

2.—That judicial implementation of the Supreme Court decision, in the manner charted by the Court in its decree, and the meeting of the urgent, overall educational needs of our country, can go forward at the same time.

3.—That it cannot be assumed that it is essential, in order that progress be made in complying with the orders of the Federal Court, to reserve or withhold funds necessary to progress in meeting our educational needs.

"This will also answer your telegrams of May 20th to the Attorney General and to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, respectively."

It was therefore because the reply of Mr. Morgan was not satisfactory to Mr. Powell that the latter's amendment was introduced

Rep. Powell Says He Will Form Stop Kennedy Move

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta Ga. p. 1
Sat. 7/2/60

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) announced Friday he is trying to form a stop-Kennedy movement among the 83 Negro delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

The Democratic congressman said that he has endorsed Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) over Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) for the party's presidential nomination.

But he told a news conference he also was urging Negroes to support Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) as an "acceptable" candidate.

The Harlem lawmaker said the Negro delegates would represent "60 or 70 actual votes" and he predicted the balloting will be so close that "50 votes can mean the nomination."

Powell assailed Kennedy's record on civil rights in 1957 when Congress enacted the first law in that field since post-Civil War reconstruction days.

Powell also denounced endorsement of Kennedy by Gov. John Patterson of Alabama and Alabama Highway Commissioner Sam Englehardt. He called Englehardt "a leading segregationist."

Powell said Sen. Johnson, whose support comes mostly from the South, was "the only leader of the Senate, Republican or Democrat, to force the passage of civil rights bills .. 1957 and 1960 — in 82 years."

Powell's news conference was devoted almost entirely to statements on behalf of Johnson - even though he said he was backing Symington as having "the more perfect record." He said he was spelling out his views in letters to the Negro delegates.

The congressman, who bolted his party in 1956 to support President Eisenhower, denied that he would do the same if Kennedy is nominated this year. He said he would not campaign for or against Kennedy.

As for Adlai E. Stevenson, a possible dark-horse nominee, Powell said he would support him "if he would renounce his image of 1956." He said this image was one of "moderate and compromiser."

NAACP Official Rebukes Rep. Powell At Rights Rally

Charleston, S.C. p. 3-A
Detroit Courier

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Members of the District of Columbia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were chuckling Monday over a report of how Clarence Mitchell bested Adam Clayton Powell at a civil rights rally in Los Angeles.

Mitchell is the legislative director and Washington Representative of NAACP. Powell is, of course, the Negro minister-congressman from Harlem. He once was the NAACP "voice in Congress," but of late has been much in disfavor with the organization.

According to the report reaching here from Los Angeles, Powell, in a caustic pre-Democratic convention speech before NAACP-member delegates, ripped into Mitchell, calling him "Uncle Tom' and asserting that Mitchell had failed to march in a picket line at Glen Echo, a segregated amusement park outside Washington.

Mitchell retorted that he did march in the picket line — that he was in the line when Powell arrived in his white Cadillac convertible to join the picket line himself.

"At least he might have used an integrated Cadillac," was the Mitchell punch line which put Powell to route, according to the Los Angeles report.

34c(1) 1960 NEW YORK REP. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

Powell Didn't Get Chance, Agent Says

NEW YORK—(AP)—An Internal Revenue agent has admitted Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N.Y.) was not given the customary opportunity to explain his income tax return when the government suspected fraud.

POWELL usually allows taxpayers to explain questioned returns but that Powell was not invited to do so.

Agent Morris J. Emanuel said in Federal Court under cross-examination that the government Emanuel, sharply questioned by Defense Attorney Edward Bennett Williams, also said the grand jury that indicted Powell had been given information that since has turned out to have been inaccurate.

Powell, who also is minister of a Harlem church, is charged with evading more than $3,000 in taxes on his wife's 1951 return and their joint 1952 return. His wife, Pianist Hazel Scott, is not a defendant.

The trial resumes Monday.

Emanuel admitted under questioning that the grand jury was unaware of some erroneous duplications in computing Miss Scott's income. He said these duplications were discovered after the indictment was returned.

Testimony indicated the grand jury was informed of approximately $6,000 in duplications when it charged the Negro congressman understated his wife's 1951 income by $5,635 Emanuel said it was learned later that the duplications amounted to $12,222, more than wiping out any deficiencies in Powell's accounting of her income.

Now Powell Claims U. S. Owes Him Money on Tax

Says $11,000 Income Was Added By Mistake to Wife's '51 Return

By Milton Lewis

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell jr. attempted to show yesterday at his tax evasion trial that the government owes HIM money.

His lawyer, Edward Bennett Williams, brought out in United States District Court that almost $11,000 in gross income had been added erroneously and unwittingly to the 1951 return prepared for the Harlem Democrat's wife, pianist Hazel Scott. She is not charged with any crime.

Honest Errors Conceded

The government conceded that these were honest errors, made mostly by Mr. Powell's secretary, herself previously convicted for income tax evasion. And Chief Assistant United States Attorney Morton S. Robson made it plain he was not taken by surprise.

In his opening statement to the jury two weeks ago, Mr. Robson charged that Mr. Powell listed fraudulent deductions on such a grand scale on his wife's return that the government still wound up on the short end. And the $11,000 overstated income, he continued, was more than canceled by failing to list more than that amount on Miss Scott's earnings in Europe and the Near East.

Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, the secretary, borke down in tears soon after she began admitting under questioning by Mr. Williams that she had listed certain of Miss Scott's receipts twice on a wor ksheet. After a brief recess for her to regain composure, she agreed she made several other such errors.

Duplications Shown

With Mr. Williams reading the figures he had previously run off on an adding machine, it was conceded that duplications had caused Miss Scott's gross income to be listed as $49,,051, or $10,917.07 more than it should have been. Included in that almost $11,000 error, Mrs. Dodson said, was $3,200 unwittingly added by James W. Johnson, former Internal Revenue collector for upper Manhattan, who made out the actual tax return. The figure $49,051 should have been $38,133. It was brought out that Mr. Johnson received $500 for preparing the 1951 returns of Miss Scott and Mr. Powell.

Mrs. Dodson, originally called to the stand by the government, which labeled her a hostile witness, completed two and a half days of questioning by Mr. Robson at 12:30 p. m. During all that time, she appeared vague and repeatedly answered questions with "I can't recall," "It may be," "I'm not sure."

But when Mr. Williams began questioning her — technically she was under cross-examination—she readily answered practically every question with a flat yes or no. On several occasons she gave an answere before Mr. Williams had completed his question. Not once during the three days she has been on the stand—she returns this morning — did she look at the jury.

Negro Replacement

When she resumed the stand yesterday, Judge Frederick van Pelt Bryan reminded her that she was still under oath and she has been directed not to discuss the case outside of court with anybody.

Because of the continued illness of juror No. 10, Mrs. Grace S. Solomon, a housewife, of 225 Central Park West, she was replaced yesterday by the first of four alternates, Mrs. Janet Hayes, of 260 Convent Ave., an insurance company clerk. Mrs. Hayes is the only Negro on the panel, with the first twelve still consisting of nine women and three men.

Mr. Powell is specifically accused of falsifying his wife's 1951 return and with filing a fraudulent 1952 joint return. During those two years they grossed $160,000 and paid $1,700 in taxes.

Tribute Paid Lyndon Johnson By Rep. Powell

PRINCETON, N.J. (AP) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) paid tribute Monday night to Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex) as "the most able man in the United States."

But, said Powell, consideration of Johnson for the presidency is dismissed because of regionalism. He said the "tyrants of mediocrity" have decreed that only white Northern Protestants can be elected president.

Powell, a Negro, spoke on the Princeton University campus to the Whig-Cliosophic Society, the oldest college debating group in the country.

In his prepared remarks, Powell said America is wallowing in mediocrity. He declared mediocrity had its beginnings in the latter days of the Roosevelt administration, continued under President Truman and reached a height under Eisenhower.

"The last revolutionary is the Negro," Powell said. "He alone refuses to belong to the cult of mediocrity. He alone as a group refuses to accept this tyranny. He alone possesses the spirit of what was once the American ferment."

Northern Liberals Scored By Powell

Negro Hits 'Paternalism,' Praises Texas' Johnson

PRINCETON, N. J., May 2. —(UPI)—Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) Monday night repudiated Northern liberals who take what he termed a paternalistic attitude toward the Negro people.

The Negro representative specifically accused AFL-CIO president George Meany of "paternalism" and by implication levelled the same charge at former President Harry S. Truman.

At the same time, he called a Southerner, Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas), "the most able man in the United States." He expressed regret that Johnson is "abruptly dismissed" as a presidential nominee because of "regionalism."

In a speech to the American-Cliosophic Society, a Princeton University political and debating group, Powell said:

"The thrust of the Negro mass has impaled, accidentally the Northern 'liberal.' The South knows it is losing; it sees, even in its losing, a gaining . . . but for the Northern 'liberal' it is a different story.

"The thrust of the Negro today is sweeping away from underneath him the foundations upon which he has stood so long—that of being the great white father or the great white mother of the Negro people."

Powell described Meany as "the self-appointed white liberal spokesman for Negro workers." In doing so, he referred to a flare-up between Meany and A. Phillip Randolph, a Negro and AFL-CIO vice president, at the labor organization's convention last September.

Meany, attacking Randolph for taking what he considered an extreme position on ending segregation in local unions, asked Randolph, "Who appointed you guardian of the Negro people?"

Powell said that as a result of this incident, there would be formed this month a Negro labor council and that Randolph "undoubtedly" would be elected its chairman.

Without naming him, Powell assailed Truman for criticizing Negro sit-in demonstrations. Powell referred to the former President sarcastically as a "great Northern 'Liberal'."

The Negro Congressman called the sit-ins "a protest against the cheap, shoddy, hypocritical legalisms of our land."

Powell said the demonstrators are "sick and tired of court battles, sick and tired of congressional 'sounding brass and tinkling cymbals,' and above all they are sick and tired of the contrived stillness of the White House."

He said that "to a certain extent" they also were "registering a protest even against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Adam Calls Jack-LBJ Win Hopeless In N.Y.

New York — (UPI) — Democratic Congressman Adam Clayton Powell said Tuesday the chances of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket winning in New York state next fall were "hopeless" under present circumstances.

"The present stage of deterioration of leadership within the state party seems to doom our chances in November," Powell told a news conference.

The Negro Congressman said that before Negro and other minorities give Kennedy and Johnson the support they need to carry the state, Kennedy must "spell out his specific endorsement of the whole party platform, particularly in regard to the 1954 school desegregation decision."

"Senator Kennedy must make it clear that if he is elected, the Executive will resume the full powers guaranteed that office by the Constitution," he added.

Powell said that "under no circumstances" would he vote against the Democratic party in this election and support the Republicans as he did in 1956.

He said the extent of support he will give the Democratic ticket depends on the outcome of talks between Negro and other minority leaders with Mayor Robert F. Wagner and Representatives of Sen. Kennedy, including Kennedy's brother Ted, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, jr. He said these talks would be held within the next few days.

He said the party in New York State was torn by internal strife between Wagner and State Democratic Chairman Michael Prendergast and Democratic Committeeman Carmine De Sapio and that until these rifts had been healed, the party's chances of carrying the state were gloomy.

$1 Million $$ suit names Cong. Powell

NEW YORK — Congressman Adam Clayton Powell and a New York television station were sued for $1 million last week by a 64-year-old Harlem woman who was described by the Congressman last spring as a "bagwoman" for the police in the numbers racket.

Mrs. Esther James, a widow, of 1744 Amsterdam Ave., charged that as a result of statements made by Powell over Station WNTA-TV last March 6 she was cursed, spit at, questioned by the District Attorney's Office and generally humiliated and embarrassed.

Raymond Rubin, Mrs. James' lawyer, said summonses have been served on officials of the television station, the show, "Between the Lines," and will be served on Powell when he returns to the States from Puerto Rico next month.

* * *

IN HIS expose on Harlem numbers operations last spring, Powell had Congressional immunity while he listed names and addresses of persons suspected as being higher-ups in the rackets in the Congressional Record, but when he spoke on the television program, he had no immunity, Rubin said.

Mrs. James, who was once involved in a shooting incident in the Amsterdam Ave. area in what many said was a numbers revenge, is described in papers filed in New York County Supreme Court as a widow who lives off her small savings and a pension.

She regularly attends St. Phillips PE Church, her complaint said.

The suit charges that the Congressman damaged Mrs. James' reputation "falsely, maliciously, willfully, wickedly and intentionally."

The damaging statements were made allegedly during osybteu-ndme-dWrtLolfeoe c edshrdlsh a television interview conducted by Lester Wolfe moderator of the show "Between the Lines."

The District Attorney's Office declined to say whether Mrs. James had been called down there for questioning as a result of Powell's attack on her activities.

POWELL SUED FOR LIBEL

Lawyer Defeated in Primary Asks Million in Damages

Richard P. Jones, Harlem lawyer, who was defeated in the June 7 primary for the Democratic nomination for the Assembly in the Twelfth Assembly District, filed a $1,000,000 libel and slander suit yesterday in Supreme Court against Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr.

This was the second suit for $1,000,000 filed within a week against Mr. Powell, who is now vacationing in Puerto Rico. In the earlier suit, Mrs. Ester James of 1744 Amsterdam Avenue, a widow, charged that the Congressman had slandered her on a television program.

Mr. Jones, who lost in the primary to the incumbent, Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, charged Mr. Powell with having distributed "a false, libelous and defamatory attack" upon him.

BACK FROM AFRICA—Judge Samuel R. Pierce, Jr., judge of the Court of General Sessions of New York County, is shown at New York International Airport following his arrival on a Pan American World Airways Jet Clipper from Paris. Judge Pierce completed a two-month survey of Africa for "The Fund for International, Social and Economic Education," of Pittsburgh, Pa. The jurist studied the industrial potential of the rapidly emerging African nations in order to supply information for possible training missions and financial groups sponsored by the fund.

Herald Tribune photo by Ira Rosenberg

WINS POINT IN TAX TRIAL—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (left), on trial for income tax evasion, congratulating his attorney, Edward Bennett Williams, during recess at Federal Court yesterday.

1 of 3 Counts Dropped In Rep. Powell Tax Trial

Ruling Tomorrow on the Other 2; U.S. Witness Accused of Perjury

By Milton Lewis

Judge Frederick vanPelt Bryan yesterday threw out one of three counts in the Rep. Adam Clayton Powell jr. tax evasion indictment. He reserved decision until tomorrow morning on the other two, which the government fought desperately to keep alive.

After conceding in United States District Court that it had failed to sustain the third count—dealing with the joint 1952 return of the Harlem Democrat and his wife, the pianist Hazel Scott—the prosecution pleaded with Judge Bryan to let the other two counts go to the trial jury. These concern the 1951 return of Miss Scott, made out and filed by Mr. Powell. She is not a defendant.

"The evidence is conclusive enough to convince a reasonable man that fraud was committed on the (1951) return," Chief Assistant United States Attorney Morton S. Robson contended through breaking voice. "Certainly the evidence is not so inconclusive as to warrant the court removing the case from the province of the jury."

Changes Perjury

In an attempt to bolster his argument—heard in the absence of the jury—Mr. Robson charged that one of his own witnesses had committed perjury on the stand "in her attempt to exculpate" the controversial Congressman. The prosecutor was referring to—and he named her in open court—Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, Mr. Powell's long-time secretary who was convicted for income tax evasion in 1956 in the very same court.

Both Mr. Robson and Edward Bennett Williams, counsel for Mr. Powell, repeatedly worked two huge blackboards—and came out with opposite results. Mr. Williams, in effect, maintained that the government owed his client money.

Mr. Robson charged the defense with "distortion, obfuscation and confusion in its figures" and with "creating a veritable blackboard jungle." Mr. Robson maintained, as he scurried between blackboards, that this was really a simple case of fraud, though Judge Bryan repeatedly interrupted his argument with such comments as, "I'm not overly impressed," "No, you didn't show anything like that in the evidence," and "I'm puzzled."

Clothing Is Topic

At one point, Judge Bryan, during a discussion of clothes necessarily worn by an entertainer such as Miss Scott, told the married prosecutor:

"I don't want to accuse you of not understanding women. To have a complete costume, a complete ensemble, or to have a well turned-out job for a woman making professional appearances she must have all kinds of doo-dads beyond gowns."

"It was testified that Miss Scott did not wear doo-dads" while playing the piano, Mr. Robson countered, all this dealing with wtah is and what is not deductible for professional entertainers.

Mr. Powell, Mr. Robson alleged, deducted "just about everything" and "he evidently never went to a movie, to a restaurant or had a drink except without his wife's business interests at heart."Mr. Robson meant that Mr. Powell wrote off as legitimate publicity and entertainment expenses on his wife's 1951 return all his own expenditures on personal entertainment.

Robson's Argument

Mr. Robson argued that there was no merit to Mr. Williams' contention that his client could not be tried for alleged illegal deductions when the grand jury specifically accused him of understating income.

"The ultimate crime charged is an attempt to evade paying taxes," Mr. Robson said. "The government is entitled to prove its case in any way it can. The government is not bound to stop its investigation on the day (May 8, 1958) the indictment was filed."

Mr. Williams, who opened the argument to dismiss the indictmen ton Monday, took the floor when Mr. Robson finished yesterday—and ran to the blackboards. (For a moment there was no chalk). He maintained that regardless of what figures are used, the government had still failed to prove any fraud—and further, his client was entitled to a refund.

The dismissed count had charged that Mr. Powell owed $1,663 on the joint return for 1952, when the couple grossed $90,000. The $1,663 was knocked down to $191 and then wiped out completely through the "surprise" evidence of another prosecution witness, also a Powell aid.

Of the remaining two counts, the first charges that Mr. Powell understated his wife's net income by $5,366, on a gross of $50,000, while the second alleges that $1,400 in taxes is owing on top of the $590 paid.

"How does it feel," Mr. Powell was asked outside of court, "to have one count down and two to go?"

"It's like being partially pregnant."

The jury, excused since noon Monday, wlil return at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow. There will be no session today.

HUNG JURY ENDS POWELL'S TRIAL

Negro Demo Lawmaker to Return to Washington

By ARTHUR EVERETT

NEW YORK (AP)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's long income tax evasion trial ended Friday in a hung jury. In the absence of a verdict, the Negro Democrat's political power was expected to remain undiminished.

A jury of eight women and four men in federal court was discharged in mid-afternoon by district Judge Frederick Brayan. They had been hopelessly deadlocked for more than 24 hours 10-2 for acquital.

Powell headed back for Harlem, where he scheduled a thanksgiving prayer meeting for Friday night at the Abyssinian Baptist church, of which he is pastor.

GOING BACK TO CAPITAL

"All I am really happy about is that I am able to get back to work," he told reporters.

He added that he plans to return to Washington Monday.

With the indecisive end of the trial, defense attorney Edward B. Williams renewed his motion for judgment of acquittal by the court. Normally, a judge would hesitate to override a jury verdict. But he has even that power and in this case Judge Bryan scheduled a hearing on the motion for May 10.

If the motion fails, then it will be up to the government to decide whether to retry Powell on charges of falsifying the 1951 income tax return of his wife, pianist Hazel Scott. The current trial began March 8 and cost the government thousands in witness fees and court expenses.

HOLD APPEARS UNSHAKEN

Regardless of the government's decision in the matter, Powell is expected to remain the most powerful Negro politician in the nation. His hold over Harlem voters was in no way shaken by his 1958 indictment — he won re-election shortly after he was accused.

And it had been anticipated that nothing short of a guilty verdict and a prison sentence could endanger Powell's congressional seat this year. The charge against him carried a maximum five-year prison term.

Powell's 15 years seniority in Washington has placed him in line for chairmanship of the powerful House Education and Labor Committee—provided he is re-elected and the Democrats retain control of Congress. The present chairman, Rep. Graham A. Barden (D-NC) is not seeking re-election.

Powell on stand for 7 long hrs.

By CARL D. LAWRENCE
(Special to the AFRO)

NEW YORK — Congressman Adam Clayton Powell's explanation for wearing a money belt which contained $5,000 in cash furnished the handsome minister's income tax evasion trial with a dramatic climax last week.

Powell's seven crucifying hours in the witness chair left him weary, jittery and angry late Thursday as chief Assistant U.S. Attorney Morton S Robson completed his cross-examination.

Robson, who appeared angered, too, by his failure to break the defense's star witness down, smeared Powell from A to Z in the prosecution's attempt to crack the defendant's story.

* * *

THE REV. POWELL is on trial in federal court under the remaining count of a 1958 indictment charging him with having filed a fraudulent return for Mrs. Hazel Scott Powell in 1951.

Two other counts, involving fraud and evasion in 1952, were previously dismissed by Judge Frederick Vanpelt Bryan.

In spite of these circumstances and the limited scope of the remaining court Robson attacked Powell's credibility and the source of his income with the reckless abandon of a country lawyer in a Georgia courtroom.

Little was left to the imagination as Robson probed for anything that would infer that Powell was the Harlem villian, always cutting corners to save or collect a fast buck.

* * *

AT ONE POINT Robson asked Powell about a $6 item which turned out to be a sanitation belt for Mrs. Powell. The prosecutor looked like he was really ignorant as to the reason for the purchase.

"What's this comfit belt?," Robson demanded to know "Is that the belt you bought to carry your money in?"

"I don't know," replied Powell, "I have been wondering about that Item myself but it wasn't my belt."

As Powell smiled knowingly and glanced toward they jury box with its eight women and four men some of the women stared toward the ceiling as if they did not know either.

* * *

ON ANOTHER occasion when Robson inquired about a $25 deduction taken for a hairdresser-maid's travel expenses. Powell explained that his travel agent had advised him that, by substituting the w ord "NURSE," he could legitimately deduct the amount involved since the beautician, Miss Pearl Swangin, also cared for the Powell's young son on her days off.

Robson repeatedly clashed with Judge Bryan over the wording of questions put to Powell and at one point expressed resentment over the judge's interruptions.

In a tongue-lashing seldom heard in federal court, Judge Bryan let the prosecutor know that he was boss in the courtroom.

In contrast, Powell's lawyer, Edward Bennett Williams, has not clashed even once with Judge Bryan and Powell, himself, suffered only one rebuke at the hands of Judge Bryan.

* * *

THAT WAS When Robson challenged Powell's explanation concerning the government's asserted failure to invite the congressman to explain and otherwise account for alleged errors discovered in his 1951 and 1952 returns.

"Would you like me to tell the court why I wasn't invoted down to explain?" Powell asked Robson.

Oh, No, Mr. Powell," Judge Bryan ordered, "Just answer the question, please."

Generally speaking, the Rev. Mr. Powell told the jury his father, who died in 1953 gave him cash to the tune o $3,000 a year until the time o his death but in 1951, Powel declared, the Rev. Powel Sr. added an extra $4,500 which he placed as usual in safe kept for such purposes by the elder Powell.

At one time, Congressman Powell testified, this money amounted to twelve or $15,000, but he seldom bothered to count the total because he was the only person, besides his father, who knew the safe's combination.

* * *

"WHERE IS that safe now?"

"It's in the basement at the house in Mount Vernon," Powell replied.

Powell also told the jury that grateful parishioners gave him annual holiday gifts, amounting to $1,000 or $2,000 a year.

This was gratitude money, Powell volunteered.

"Gratitude for what?" Robson demanded to know as Judge Bryan peered over his glasses to get a better view of the witness as he answered.

"For the services I have been rendering to the cause of fighting for democracy in this country," Powell snapped.

* * *

THE $7,500 GIFT made to him by his father in 1951, Powell testified, was more than he actually needed; so he made out a promissory note which he left on his father's desk.

Later the note was found by Powell's stepmother. It was a promise to repay the Rev. Powell Sr., $4,500, but the latter died before the "loan" was repaid, Congressman Powell said.

Gifts of this kind were never deposited in a bank; nor has he ever opened a savings account.

Asked why, Powell testified that "Dad had always operated this way and I followed the same hat."

POWELL SEEKING ACQUITTAL ORDER

Defense Argues Grand Jury Did Not Get Tax Evidence U. S. Is Using at Trial

By FOSTER HAILEY

Counsel for Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. contended yesterday in Federal Court that the grand jury that indicted him in 1958 on charges of income-tax evasion did not have before it the evidence on which the Government is now attempting to prove his guilt.

"The grand jury was misled," Edward Bennett Williams, chief of defense counsel, told Judge Frederick vanPelt Bryan. "If it had had the facts before it, it could not have indicted, no matter how anxious it was to indict."

The charge was one of several made by Mr. Williams in arguing his motion for a directed verdict of acquittal.

He made his motion and began his argument after the Government had rested its case midway through yesterday morning's session. Mr. Williams was still engaged when court adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Jury Gets Leave

After the last Government witness, a tax auditor, had testified, Judge Bryan dismissed the jury until Thursday morning. He explained to them that argument "on points of law" probably would continue through today and that he would require another day in which to ponder the arguments and make his decision.

Mr. Williams appeared to base his main argument for a directed acquittal on the allegation that the 1958 grand jury apparently had not received any evidence purporting to show overstatement of deductions.

He admitted that only portions of the grand jury minutes had been made available to him, but he said they appeared to support his argument. Judge Bryan asked the Government for the full minutes so he could examine them.

Mr. Williams said it was not until last December, when a new bill of particulars was filed, that the question of overstatement of deductions was raised. The 1958 indictment charges only overstatement of his wife's 1951 income, the attorney said.

The indictment charges Mr. Powell with making a fraudulent 1951 return for Mrs. Powell —Hazel Scott, the jazz pianist —and with filing a fraudulent joint return for 1952.

Mr. Willams completed his arguments yesterday only on the 1952 return.

Duplications Cited

The grand jury minutes show, Mr. Williams said, that even on the charge of overstatement of income in 1951, the Government had not at that time discovered duplications of more than $6,000, which would "more than have offset the understatement of income charges."

When the Government finally made that discovery last year, he continued, "it realized it had no case" and attempted to shift the emphasis to overclaims on deuctions. That came in the new bill of particulars last December, "which was, in effect, a new information," he said.

Mr. Williams argued further that by failing to make these later charges of illegal deductions before the indicting grand jury, the Government had lost its right to do so, as the six-year statute of limitations expired in August, 1959, four months before it filed its amended bill of particulars.

The twenty-second, and last, Government witness was Leo Frischman, an auditor in the Internal Revenue Service. He answered hypothetical questions put by Mr. Williams and by Morton S. Robson, Chief Assistant United States attorney.

TAX-FRAUD INTENT DENIED BY POWELL

Congressman Testifies Here in Own Defense on Wife's 1951 Federal Return

By FOSTER HAILEY

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., denied yesterday in Federal Court that he had intended to make a false income-tax return for his wife, Hazel Scott, when he filed her 1951 accounting for her in September, 1952.

"Absolutely not," he said firmly on the witness stand when asked about it by his attorney, Edward Bennett Williams of Washington.

Previously Mr. Powell had explained that he had filed the return for Miss Scott, the jazz pianist, because she was overseas at the time.

The Harlem Congressman's denial of the charges made in a 1958 indictment came at the end of an hour and forty-five minutes of testimony in his own defense.

Court Recessed

Immediately after Mr. Powell's statement, Judge Frederick van Pelt Bryan recessed court until tomorrow morning to permit the Jewish members of the jury of four men and eight women to observe the festival of Passover, which began at sundown yesterday.

When Mr. Powell was called to the stand midway through the morning session of court, there was a stir among the twelve jury men and women and two alternates. The dull business of the preivous five weeks of examining contrasting sets of figures and listening to the contradictory arguments of defnse and Government counsel was ended.

Mr. Powell made a dramatic figure as he stood in the witness box to take the oath—6 feet 3 inches all, 190 pounds, immaculately dressed in a dark blue suit (tailored in Austria, cost $62, he said), white shirt, black tie, black hair and moustache lightly touched with gray, befitting his 51 years.

He began his testimony by reciting his educational history: an A. B. from Colgate, M. A. from Columbia, D. D. from Virginia Theological Institute. He said he had been ordained minister since 1931 and pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in West 138th Street since 1937. He was elected to Congress, he said, in 1943 (actually it was 1944).

Concert Tour Recounted

Mr. Williams led him through the events of his wife's concert tour in the United States and Canada in 1951, his own work in Washington and New York and then the plans made and the trip itself taken through Europe and Israel in the fall of that year.

Mr. Powell testified that when he went to Europe with Miss Scott, their 5-year-old son Skipper and Pearl Swangin, Miss Scott's maid, he was on official Congressional business. (The Government had attempted to show through its witnesses, one of them a State Department officer, that Mr. Powell was there unofficially, more as an escort and business manager for his wife than as a member of Congress.)

Mr. Powell testified that he did not interfere in any way with his wife's professional affairs on the tour and, in fact knew very little about them. He was busy with his own business abroad, he said, interviewing Members of Parliament and Government officials in England, Scotland, Copenhagen Paris and Israel.

To show that he was there on business, he identified a letter which was introduced in evidence, from the chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, which he is a senior member of and may be chairman of in the next Congress.

Congressional Letter Read

The letter, which Mr. Williams read to the jury, was from Representative Graham A. Barden, Democrat of North Carolina. It asked Representative Powell to conduct a study "of conditions as they relate to education and labor" in various countries. The list included all the lands he visited, and Egypt, which he did not. The opening salutation was "Dear Colleague."

The letter said that because of a lack of funds available to the committee, the trip would have to be made at Mr. Powell's own expense.

Powell Apoligizes For Racial Remark

NEW YORK (AP)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) apologized Sunday night for signaling out Italians and Jews in a recent speech about the policy racket in Harlem.

"Maybe I should have said that all the (policy) bankers in Harlem are white," the Negro congressman conceded in a television interview.

What he actually said in a sermon a week ago at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, of which he is the pastor, was that Harlem residents spend 50 million dollars a year on policy games "to support Italian and Jewish bankers."

RAYBURN EXPECTS CHOICE OF POWELL

Indicates House Seniority Rule Will Be Followed

By JOHN D. MORRIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 — Speaker Sam Rayburn said today that Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. would "in all probability" get the chairmanship of the House Education and Labor Committee.

The Texas Democrat, whose advice to party colleagues is likely to determine the question, said he told Mr. Powell yesterday that the assignment would probably be made "in the natural way."

In other words, the Manhattan legislator can expect to get the post under the seniority system if the Democrats are still in control of the House next January.

The prospect of a vacancy arose yesterday when the present chairman, Representative Graham A. Barden, Democrat of North Carolina, announced that he would not seek re-election in November.

Mr. Powell, as the senior Democrat next to Mr. Barden in terms of length of service on the committee, is entitled to the chairmanship under an unwritten seniority rule that has never been violated in recent memory.

Ordinarily, such appointments are made as routine formalities. The senior committee member is nominated by the House Democratic Committee on Committees, endorsed by a caucus of all House Democrats and approved by the House.

The question of Mr. Powell's suitability for the Education and Labor chairmanship was said to be challenged on the ostensible ground that he had supported the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket in 1956. Actually, however, other considerations were of equal or greater weight in private discussions of possible devices to deprive him of the post.

One is that he is under indictment and awaiting trial in New York on Federal income-tax charges. But even if his conviction should result in a jail term, the seniority rule would prevail unless precedents were broken. Members have retained their seats while serving jail sentences, and there is no precedent whereby a Representative can be barred from a chairmanship so long as he is a member of the House in good standing.

Opposition to Mr. Powell reflects a dislike among colleagues for him personally and of his conduct as a legislator. There is much antipathy, especially to his penchant for blaming racial bias when he is criticized.

The fact that he is a Negro is not a significant factor in the present instance. Another Negro, Representative William L. Dawson, Democrat of Illinois, is chairman of the Government Operations Committee. No question was raised over the popular Chicagoan's appointment.

Mr. Rayburn declined to confirm or deny Mr. Powell's statement in New York yesterday that the Speaker had wanted to split the Education and Labor Committee into two panels last year "to get me a chairmanship—and I was against it."

Rep. Barden Will Not Run Again— Powell Lays Claim To Chairmanship

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP) Chairman Graham A. Barden (D., N. C.) of the House Labor and Education Committee announced today he is quitting Congress after this year.

His surprise decision to step aside as one of the most powerful and conservative figures in the House was made without advance notice to Democratic leaders, including Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas.

The immediate result under senority rules is to place Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.), 51, Negro civil rights champion and pastor of New York City's Abyssinian Baptist Church, in line for the chairmanship.

Powell, long a controversial figure among House Democrats, is awaiting trial March 7 on a three-count indictment charging him with aiding in preparation of a fraudulent income tax return and income tax evasion.

To Claim Chairmanship

In New York, Powell said that if he is returned to Congress in this Fall's elections, he expects to take over the chairmanship. He said:

"I expect that if I am re-elected—and God willing I will be—I expect as chairman to have complete co-operation, more so than my predecessor, because I have been closely working with both liberal Democrats and Southern Democrats."

Conservative Southern House members reacted vigorously to Barden's retirement plans and the possibility of Powell's elevation on a key committee handling labor bills and—of immediate concern to Dixie—legislation dealing with schools.

Rep. W. J. Bryan Dorn (D., S. C.) announced he would oppose Powell's rise to chairman and started a move to get Barden to reconsider his decision not to seek re-election. Other comment was more sulphurous.

Barden's action could carry wide-ranging implications. It could recast the future course of education, labor and civil rights legislation in the House. And it could well mean a split-up of the faction-ridden education and labor committee into two separate groups.

Talk of Split

There was talk of Powell heading one committee limited to labor matters, and Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D., W. Va.) heading up an education committee. Both Barden and Bailey said they favored splitting the committee in two.

In making known his plans to newsmen, the 63-year-old Barden said his decision was irrevocable and was made for personal reasons.

After 26 years in Congress, Barden said he wanted to enjoy his home on the Trent River near New Bern, N. C., and be with his family. "My wife is not happy here, and my duties are becoming more and more exacting," he said.

Powell said he didn't expect any major change i nthe committee's legislative views under his prospective chairmanship.

"My personal fight as congressman will continue," he said. "I will go on in civil rights and labor. But I do not intend as chairman to force my views on the committee."

He said he expected to continue the seniority system and to keep two Southerners as subcommittee chairmen, Rep. Phil M. Landrum, (D., Ga.) on labor, and Rep. Carl Elliott (D., Ala.), on education.

"I consider Congressman Elliott the best man in Congress on education, and I consider it an honor o have him as a subcommittee chairman," he said.

He said he has a "very close friendship" with House Speaker Rayburn, House Majority Leader Charles Halleck (R., Ind.) and Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D., Texas), and added:

"I don't think Mr. Barden had the friends and rapport with these people that I have."

To Use 'Congressional Record'

Powell For 'Equal Rights' For Negro 'Policy' Bankers

By Martin C. Berck

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell accused the police yesterday of "picking on" Negro policy racket operators in Harlem while ignoring those of Italian origin.

Before more than 1,000 persons attending a civil rights rally at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 W. 138th St., of which he is pastor, Mr. Powell vowed to "fight for equal rights for Negro numbers bankers."

Starting in two weeks, Mr. Powell said, he will read into the Congressional Record—at the rate of one a week—the locations of "known numbers places the police do not raid."

The Harlem Democrat said he knew of at least thirteen such policy banks—field headquarters for numbers racketeers—in the Harlem area. One, he said, is right around the corner from the church.

Another speaker at the rally, Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., N. Y., threatened to seek enforcement of a Constitutional provision that could deprive Southern states of part of their Congressional representation.

He pointed out that the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment provides that a state's delegation to the House of Representatives be reduced in proportion to the number of its citizens who are prevented from voting.

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, R., N. Y., who also spoke, was introduced by Rep. Powell with these remarks:

"I don't think the Republican party can choose a better candidate for Vice-President of the United States than Sen. Keating."

For Mr. Powell, the rally marked a return to the church's pulpit after a six-week absence in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands to recuperate from a throat operation. He appeared robust.

Powell Seeking Chairmanship Of Labor Committee

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Rep. Graham A. Barden, D-N. C., conservative Southern Chairman of the House Labor Committee, announced Friday he will not run for re-election this year.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, D-N. Y., a Harlem Negro leader, said he "thanked God" and promptly laid claim to chairmanship of the important committee next year.

House Democratic leaders, caught by surprise, were threatened with a political dilemma. They had been unhappy with Barden's conservatism. But Powell has upset them in other ways, including his 1956 campaign bolt to support President Eisenhower.

The leaders were said to be considering a possible compromise to prevent Powell, second ranking committee member, from assuming Barden's chairmanship if the Democrats keep control of the House next year.

Powell's major fame on the committee sprung from his sponsorship of amendments to bar racial segregation in school construction and other fields where federal money is spent.

Some other northern Democrats have complained that Powell show-

ed little interest in the committee's other work and imperiled important legislation with his amend ments.

Powell is scheduled to stand trial March 7 on charges of income tax evasion and filing a fraudulent tax return for his wife, pianist Hazel Scott. He was indicted by a federal grand jury in New York in May, 1958.

Negro Solon Is Flayed by Labor Chief

MIAMI BEACH, Feb. 8 (UPI) AFL — CIO President George Meany today attacked Negro Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) as a terrible choice for chairman of the House Labor Committee.

Powell, second-ranking Democrat on the group, is due to succeed retiring committee Chairman Graham A. Barden (D-NC) next January if his party retains control of the House in the fall elections.

The AFL-CIO's only Negro vice president, A. Phillip Randolph, immediately sprang to Powell's defense and said his elevation would be a good thing for Congress and the nation.

Meany accused the Harlem lawmaker of stirring up racial discord and conducting a hate campaign during his 15 years on Capitol Hill.

"It's terrible to think that we will have a man like that as chairman of the House Labor Committee," Meany told newsmen after the AFL-CIO Executive Council opened its winter meeting. Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, countered that Barden was never famous for his devotion to labor or civil rights.

Praising Powell's voting record in these two fields, Randolph added: "I think he will be a distinct improvement over Mr. Barden."

Meany's unexpected attack was touched off by a reporter who asked how he felt about Powell's almost-certain promotion to the chairmanship under congressional seniority rules.

"Terrible!" the blunt-spoken labor leader replied and then criticized Powell's absenteeism and voting record.

Meany Hits Powell As Panel Chairman

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Organized labor's top chief Monday characterized the prospective new chairman of the House Labor Committee, Rep. Powell (D-N.Y.) as a "terrible" choice for the job.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, said Powell had a poor voting and attendance record in Congress and has "used his position to stir up racial hatred at the slightest provocation."

"I think it's terrible to have a man like that chairman of the labor committee," Meany said.

IN LINE FOR POST

Powell, a Negro and pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York City's Harlem area, is in line on a seniority basis to move up next year as chairman of the House Educaiton and Labor Committee in Washington. That is, if the Democrats retain control of the House of Representatives.

The present chairman, Rep. Barden (D-NC), is retiring from Congress this year.

There was no immediate comment from Powell on Meany's criticism, voiced after an opening session of the AFL-CIO's executive council.

RANDOLPH DISAGREES

One of Meany's council colleagues, President A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, said he disagreed and felt Powell deserved the committee chairmanship. Randolph is also a Negro.

"I don't like Rep. Powell's record of absenteesim either and I hope he will improve it," Randolph said. "But he has a good record of voting on labor questions and civil rights.

"I am also opposed to any statements that Rep. Powell has made that may be labeled as racist, although I am sure he is not a racist at heart."

Randolph said Powell would be "a distinct improvement" as labor committee chairman over Barden, who, Randolph said, is "not distinguished for his devotion to labor or civil rights."

Other AFL-CIO leaders privately deplored Meany's open criticism of Powell, feeling that labor unions will have to deal with him as labor committee chairman.

Powell gets bomb threat in mail; FBI begins probe

NEW YORK — A threat to bomb his home was received in the mail Thursday by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.), who is currently carrying on a one-man campaign against the numbers racket in Harlem.

The FBI, which began an immediate investigation said the message was profane and abusive. It contained the sentence: "This is a white man's country. Get Out." It was signed "The Mob."

The letter was handwritten on plain white paper and was mailed in a plain white envelope. It was postmarked New York.

Congressman fires volley at operators

By LOUIS LAUTIER

(NNPA) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, New York Democrat, in his third weekly expose of the numbers racket in New York City, charged on the House floor Wednesday that a deputy Federal income tax collector in New York resigned in 1952 to become boss of the racket in lower Harlem.

Information reached him only a few minutes before he took the House floor to name additional numbers racketeers in New York City, whom, he asserts, are operating without interference from the police.

Powell named Harry Felt as the former deputy internal revenue collector, who now operates from 116th St. in the Harlem area. His headquarters, Powell said, are various houses on 115th St., between Lenox and St. Nicholos Ave.

* * *

POWELL SAID Felt uses two places for his telephone communications. One is a restaurant called the Asia Curry Place at 100 West 115th St., Powell said. The other he gave as a drugstore on the corner of 115th St. and Lenox Ave., on the west side of the street.

"It is absolutely shocking," Powell declared, "that a former official of the Bureau of Internal Revenue who was in charge of this area as a member of the Internal Revenue staff resigned in order to become the numbers boss of this same area."

Powell read to the House a letter sent to Stephen P. Kennedy, New York City Police Commissioner, on Jan. 23, by a former New York City public school teacher.

The teacher said in her letter that she had been for many years a patron of the Bickford Restaurant, a chain, and is presently eating at the one on the corner of Broadway and 145th St.

"I have discovered that gambling has invaded this restaurant in the form of numbers, and its presence is much to the annoyance of the decent clientele," the teacher wrote.

* * *

POWELL TOLD the House that he had sent a telegram to Police Commissioner Kennedy asking him to transfer from upper Manhattan the three police inspectors who are in charge Inspector Burns Nide and Whalen.

"I am not bringing any charges against these three men," Powell said in his telegram, "but I state that in view of the massive indifference and continued flagrant disregard of law, that for the good of our town this action is long overdue. Harlem needs new police chiefs."

Names and addresses of places in New York City which are being used as numbers drops, Powell listed in his speech, were:

VINCENT CURBELLO and Philly Black, described as numbers bankers and "known hoods."

Powell said they are operating places at 29 East 104th St., El Frisco; 860 Lexington Ave., a bakery; a bar and grill at 115-116 Lexington Ave., the Friendly Bar; another bar and grill called the Flat Tone at Third Ave. and 106th St.; a store called the Fast Harry Store, 216 East 112th St.

Powell said three bankers also were operating at 14, 16 and 26 East 111th St.

POWELL SAYS CITY LIMITS NEGRO JOBS

Charges Race Gets Only 6% of Political Posts, but Has 21% of Manhattan Vote

By EMANUEL PERLMUTTER

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. charged last night that Negroes were being cheated of their fair share of political patronage in New York City.

He said that Negroes were completely frozen out of some political posts and that in others they seemed to be assigned a quota of 6 per cent of the jobs.

"For some reason or other, a 6 per cent quota seems to be reserved exclusively for Negroes in the City of New York," he declared. "They hold 6 per cent of the combined commissionerships and board memberships. They hold 6 per cent of the judgeships.

"Yet Negroes constitute a thumping 21 per cent of the voters in New York County—121,000 registered Democratic voters."

Mr. Powell made his accusations of racial bias in city politics at the first meeting of the new "united Democratic leadership team" with which he and his associates are trying to displace Tammany influence in Harlem. The meeting was held in Renaisance Casino at 138th Street and Seventh Avenue, a few doors from the Abyssinian Baptist Church, of which Mr. Powell is pastor.

Jack Now In Powell's Camp

Borough President Hulan E. Jack of Manhattan, a supporter of Carmine G. De Sapio and a former political enemy of Mr. Powell, joined the Powell team last month.

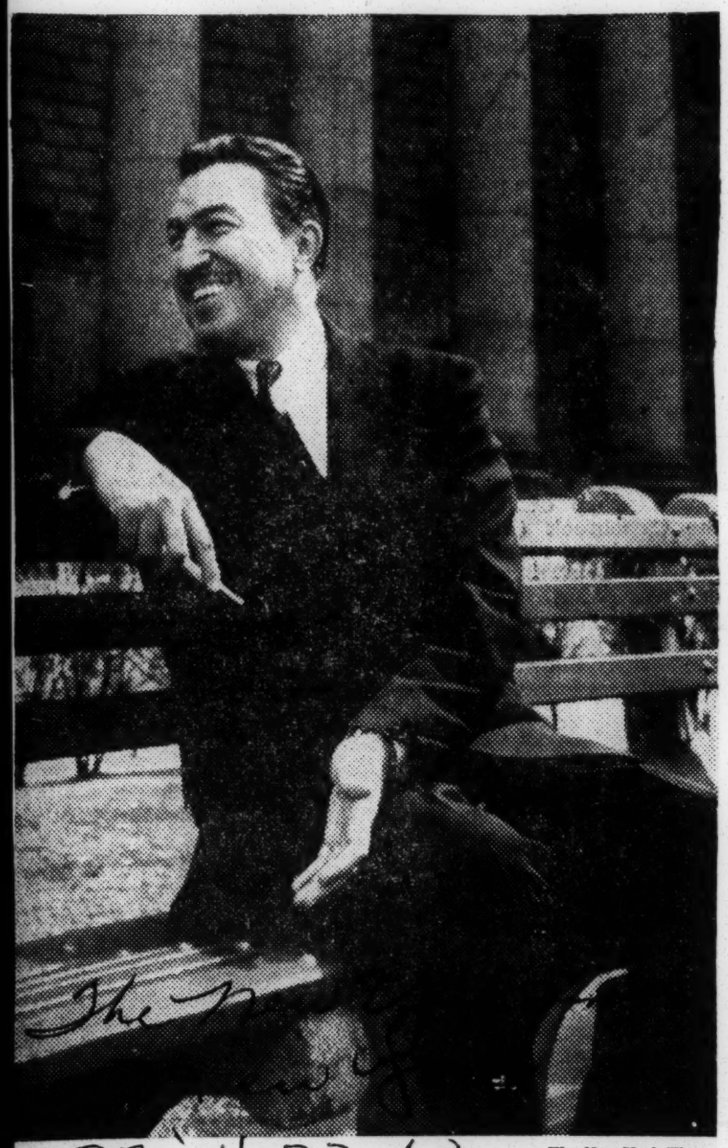
Mr. Powell, in support of his contantions of political discrimination against Negroes, made the following charge yesterday:

¶"In the five commissions that deal primarily with the city's development, real estate and the handling or money, not a single Negro is the member.

¶"There are no Negro judges in the Court of Special Sessions, Surrogates Court, Court of Appeals, Court of Claims or State Supreme Court.

¶"There is only one Negro commissioner in the city's departments. He is the Welfare Commissioner" [James M. Dumpson].

Last year Mr. Powell succeeded in purging all Harlem Negro leaders except Mr. Jack. The year before Tammany sought unsuccessfully to purge Mr. Powell as a member of Congress for not supporting the Democratic national ticket in 1956.



The New York Times

TAX CASE BEFORE JURY: Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Harlem Democrat, relaxes in Foley Square during lunch recess. Government's income tax case against him was given to a Federal jury yesterday.

U. S. JURY WEIGHS POWELL TAX CASE

Judge Delivers 2½-Hour Charge—Jurors Ask to Examine the Evidence

By FOSTER HAILEY

The Government's income tax case against Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. was given to a Federal jury shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

After being escorted to lunch, the jury deliberated only briefly before sending out a request for several exhibits and part of the court transcript.

Judge Frederick vanPelt Bryan called the jurors back to the courtroom to explain that he was giving them the exhibits, but could not send them the transcript.

He said that, if they wished to hear again the summations and those parts of the grand jury minutes that had been read into the record, he would have to have that read to them in open court. They returned to the jury room.

The jury was brought out again shortly before 6 P.M. to request copies of the Government's analysis of deductible items of expenses and those it challenged. These were furnished.

The jury received the case after a two-hour and twenty-minute charge by Judge Bryan.

Three Questions Listed

He told them those basic questions were left for them to decide.

¶Had the defendant aided and assisted in the preparation of the return for 1951 of his wife, Hazel Scott, the jazz pianist?

¶Did the return "substantially" understate her net income for that year?

¶If so, was that done "'willfully, fraudulently and with intent" to deceive?

Judge Bryan told the four men and eight women of the jury there was no overstatement of gross income, and that he already had dismissed one count o fthe indictment because the Government had failed to prove its contention that a tax was "due and owing."

That left only the Government's contention that the defendant had overstated the business expenses of Miss Scott and by so doing "substantially" had reduced her net income.

Judge Bryan took up the Government's challenges of these expenses one by one. The total was $9,259. He dismissed several of those on the ground the Government had not proved its contentions. These included the challenge of $1,500 on a deduction of $4,500 for gowns; of $450 for maintenance of a studio in the Powell home in Mount Vernon, N. Y.; of more than $1,000 for music, books and arrangements, and several others.

Judge Bryan also ordered the jury to disregard several Government challenges of expenses deducted by Mr. Powell on his own return for 1951. He was not indicted on a charge of falsifying his own return, but the Government was permitted to introduce evidence on his return to show a "similar pattern" of intended fraud.

The judge appeared to accept the defense contention that Mr. Powell was the victim of errors made by his secretary and the tax lawyer who actually compiled the returns.

These were Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, Mr. Powell's secretary, and James W. Johnson, a former Collector of Internal Revenue for Upper Manhattan.

"I think it can be stated in all fairness," Judge Bryan said, "that Johnson did a sloppy job of preparing this return for the $500 he was paid."

Powell Takes the Stand And Denies He Cheated

By Milton Lewis

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell jr. took the stand yesterday in his own defense and under questioning by his counsel denied in booming tones that he tried to beat the government out of taxes.

In fact the Harlem Democrat, being tried on a tax fraud charge, insisted that until his lawyer began manipulating figures on the two blackboards in United States District Court he was totally unaware that he had overstated—rather than understated, as originally alleged—the 1951 income of his wife, pianist Hazel Scott.

During the last four months of 1951 Miss Scott—who is not a defendant—gave concerts in Europe and Israel. He went along not for a free ride to be written off as a tax dodge, he swore, but as an official government representative "to study the relationships between Church and State in the field of education."

He told the jury of eight women and four men of how hard he worked for this government overseas, how he went through the "No Man's Land" separating Israel and Jordan and of how he helped Israel solve a problem involving Negroes who emigrated from India. His solution: Send them back to India, but pay their travel expenses.

He also got into the trial record that he never has hotel expenses in the South because no Negro—not even a Negro Congressman—may register at a Southern hostel, he testified. So he stayed with friends when there, he offered.

For the first twenty minutes the Congressman was on the stand in the pro-Powell packed court he kept squirming in the soft, red-leather seat, stroking his moustache vigorously and patting his full head of black hair, which shows no gray despite his fifty-one years. Finally he turned and whispered to Judge Frederick vanPelt Bryan, to his immediate right. The judge nodded and called out:

"Mr. Clerk, do you have a hard chair?"

The soft chair Mr. Powell had occupied was removed and a chair with a hard seat and back was placed in its stead. Mr. Powell explained during a recess that he wears a brace as a result of what he called a back injury while playing football at Colgate, and so finds it uncomfortable to sit in soft seats.

Mr. Powell, 6 feet 3, wearing a blue serge suit, white tab shirt and Navy blue tie, stood tall and straight when his lawyer, Edward Bennett Williams, called out at 12:05 p. m.: "Mr. Powell, will you please take the stand."

Explains Church Activity

He told of being connected for thirty-one years with Harlem's Abyssinian Baptist Church, of which he is pastor, and of running up numerous expenses for which, he testified, he is not reimbursed. These included references to "ecclesiastical" speeches all over the United States as well as fighting "to hasten the day of equality" in the South.

Mr. Powell, who won the dismissal of two counts in the three-count indictment last week, is specifically accused now only of wilfully falsifying his wife's 1951 return. But he insisted he was not her business manager in any sense, that he made no arrangements for her foreign trip, which included the couple's son, Skipper, and a hairdresser-maid.

Mr. Powell identified a letter he received, dated June 29, 1951, from Rep. Graham A. Barden, D., N. C. The latter, as chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee— a post Mr. Powell is scheduled to take over next year—advised the New Yorker, "I greatly appreciate your willingness to conduct a study and investigation concerning conditions as they relate to education and labor in certain foreign countries."

Paid From "Own Pocket"

However, the letter in evidence continued, "due to the limitations placed upon expenditures of the committee, I regret the committee cannot take care of the expenses involved in the performance of its valuable mission. . . ."

Then, under the leading questions of his own lawyer, Powell testified:

"I paid for this trip out of my own pocket as I did to the Bandong conference (of Asiatic nations) in 1955."

At another point, the witness told the court and jury:

"I was working all the time!"

Until the luncheon recess at 12:45 p. m. Mr. Powell, whose strong voice is well known to his Harlem followers, could barely be heard beyond the jurors, to whom he nodded as they filed out for luncheon. After luncheon, he could be heard in the last row of the court.

Just before adjournment Mr. Bennett shot two questions at his client, who moved forward on his chair and projected his voice so that nobody could miss his answers. These concerned his signing Miss Powell's 1951 return in September, 1952, when she was again in Europe.

The Q. and A. went this way as Mr. Powell held the return in question on his lap:

"At the time you signed this, did you intend to make any false statement in regard to any matter?"

"Absolutely not!"

"Did you intend to evade any taxes owed by your wife?"

"Absolutely not!"

Mr. Powell will resume direct examination when court resumes at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow.

Powell Tells of $12,000 In Safe, Gifts of Father

New York Herald Tribune
New York
4-23-60
P. 1 & 10

By Milton Lewis

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. yesterday told a jury trying him for tax fraud that thanks to the generosity of his late father he had from $12,000 to $15,000 —in cash—in a little brown safe in 1951.

The Harlem Democrat, under caustic cross-examination in United States District Court by a prosecutor who called the safe a "little box," insisted that the bulk of that cash came from $3,000 annual holiday gifts his father gave him, with the rest coming from grateful parishioners at his Abyssinian Baptist Church. This "gratitude money" would vary, $1,000 or $2,000, some years less, some years more," Mr. Powell told the jury.

"Gratitude for what?" demanded Chief Assistant United States Attorney Morton S. Robson as Judge Frederick vanPelt Bryan cocked his ears.

"For the services I have been rendering to the cause of fighting for democracy in this country!" snapped the tall, handsome defendant, who succeeded his father as the church's pastor in 1937.

The elder Mr. Powell died in 1953 at age eighty-eight. He left an estate valued at less than $4,000 and bequeathed the safe, which used to rest in the church's cellar, to his son, along with a tie clip and an "extensive" library. The safe measures 2½ feet square and is now resting in a Mount Vernon residence formerly occupied by Mr. Powell. It is believed to be empty of cash.

And before denying with great vehemence that any of that safe cash might have come from Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, his long-time secretary, or any other employee, Mr. Powell intrigued the jury of eight women and four men with the story of the annual $3,000 "gift," as he called it, from father to son. In 1956 Mrs. Dodson was convicted in the same court for tax evasion and Mr. Powell then "unqualifiedly" denied ever accepting kickbacks from her.

"A habit I learned from my father—that's the way he operated," Mr. Powell explained in detailing why he did not put the $12,000 to $15,000 cash in a bank, offering it might get mixed up there with other funds.

"For 5 or 6 Years"

"My father would take the $3,000 every year out of the safe about vacation time. He would give it to me. I would transfer it to an envelope and put it in a built-in box in the safe. I would look the box with a key. That was my area of the safe. In that way I kept my money and papers separate from his. This procedure began in 1954, when I first went to Congress, and continued for five or six years."

When in the latter part of 1951 Mr. Powell was about to leave for Europe and the Near East with his wife, the pianist Hazel Scott, his father, the son testified, offered him not only the usual $v,000 annual vacation gift but an additional $4,500, so he wouldn't run out of pocket money. But the son related that he refused to accept the additional $4,500, because that would involve a gift tax.

The problem was resolved this way, Rep. Powell swore: he gave his father a note—which was not signed—to repay the $4,500 as a loan, which, he said, he did in January, 1952, on his return from the foreign tour. And of the additional $4,500, he deposited the odd figure of $4,021 of it in his checking account, he said. He did, however, tap the safe for an additional $2,500, which he added to other cash and $1,500 in travelers checks, he testified.

"So you went off to Europe with your money belt and $5,000," Mr. Robson, the prosecutor observed, as the witness nodded, having explained previously that he had bought the money belt for $10.60 at Abercrombie & Fitch. He thought he paid for it in cash.

The amount of money the defendant took overseas was important, since the government was trying to show that deductions, as compared to cash on hand and income overseas by Miss Scott, were way out of line. She was on a concert tour and is not a defendant in this trial. Mr. Powell is accused of willfully filing and signing a fraudulent 1951 tax return in her behalf.

Mr. Powell never lost his composure during several hours of cross-examination, which will continue this morning, though at one point he and Mr. Robson were tugging at a tax return, with Mr. Powell promising to return it to the prosecutor if he could only look at it for a while. He also repeatedly referred to what he called "heart attacks" in 1951. He first took the stand on Tuesday.

Mr. Powell explained a $269.52 deduction item, covering bills to a Washington liquor store, as being the price he paid to keep newsmen and visiting constituents who dropped in to his capital office. He pointed out that tea and coffee also were available there.

Both under the earlier sympathetic questioning of his counsel, Edward Bennett Williams, and then by prosecutor Robson, Mr. Powell laid his tax troubles squarely on the shoulders of Mrs. Dodson, his long-time trusted secretary, and especially a man he regarded as an outstanding tax expert and who prepared the return in question. Here he referred to, by name, James W. Johnson, former collector of Internal Revenue for the Upper Manhattan tax district, who received a $500 tax fee from Mr. Powell.

"I was shocked," Mr. Powell testified, in referring to errors that Mr. Johnson had admittedly made on the return.

Counsel Clashes Mark Powell Income Tax Trial

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
4-23-60
P. 1 & 2

By CABOT SETH STERLING

NEW YORK—The untold and reported story about the Adam Clayton Powell income tax trial is the number of repeated and frequent clashes between U. S. District Court Judge Frederick Van Pelt Bryan and Chief Assistant United States Atty. Morton S. Robson.

Thursday was a particularly difficult day for the youthful-looking prosecutor as the Federal jurist continually rapped the former's legal knuckles while a Powell-sympathetic audience snickered. The exchanges occurred while Powell was on the witness stand.

"Now, please, Mr. Robson," sharply warned Judge Bryan at one point, **"in your cross examination, please don't misquote the witness."**

Prior to this reprimand, Judge Bryan had just angrily interrupted Robson with "he didn't say that, Mr. Robson."

■

IN FACT, three times within the space of only an hour and a half, the jurist interrupted Robson's cross examination to explain wearily "now, he didn't say that, Mr. Robson."

At one point, Robson caught Powell up short and asked him for just a "yes or no answer."

"No," snapped Judge Bryan, "I will permit him to give a reasonable answer with respect to the question."

But the sharpest exchange came when Judge Bryan took Robson to task for attempting to protest the judge's interruptions.

■

ROBSON was discussing why Powell had taken a 10 per cent deduction of $1,800 rental of Hazel Scott's studio and had included the mortgage interest in the expense.

"Didn't you know that interest on a mortgage was deductible?" asked Robson.

Judge Bryan immediately interrupted. "Do you have any legal authority for that position or cases that so hold?" boomed the judge.

■

ROBSON sputtered for a moment, turned red, and then, in a slightly weak voice said: "Your honor, I don't appreciate points of law being raised on a cross examination."

That was all Judge Bryan needed. "Well. when you raise points of law," he angrily asserted, "and draw legal implications, I'm going to stop you. You remember that from now on."

Robson whose head hung down like a dog with his tail between his legs waited for a moment and replied: "I respectfully accept your honor's comments."

You may accept!" snapped Bryan.

Again, a small ripple ran through the courtroom.

POWELL QUITS BATTLE FOR LIQUOR MONOPOLY

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Dun. 3-13-60
P. 1

NEW YORK (AP) Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) has temporarily withdrawn from a battle to get more business for Negro liquor salesmen in Harlem, it was announced Saturday.

Powell's trial on income tax evasion charges was given as the reason for his withdrawal.

John Young, acting coordinator of the liquor action committee which the Negro congressman headed, said the campaign will be intensified despite Powell's absence.

The liquor salesmen's union Friday asked the state Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain liquor stores in Harlem from cutting down on their purchases from white salesmen.

The white salesmen said a pro-Negro boycott, directed by Powell, was forcing them out of Harlem.

Young's committee said it is fighting white salesmen whose territory primarily is in other areas of the city, but who have gone into Harlem "to take off the cream."

Young said his committee wants the state legislature to set up a committee to investigate liquor distribution and sales methods. He said the group is writing all distilleries to step into the fight. The union also will be contacted, he said.

Powell is charged with evading $3,063 in taxes on the 1951 income of his wife and on their 1952 joint income. The trial will resume here Monday.

Powell Says He Hired Tax Expert

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.

NEW YORK, April 13 (UPI) Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. told a jury in Federal court today his 1951 tax problems were so complex he hired an experienced tax lawyer to make out the disputed return of his wife, pianist Hazel Scott.

The 51-year-old Harlem Congressman said he paid James W. Johnson, a former collector of internal revenue, a fee of $50 to advise him and to make out his wife's tax return.

Powell, who concluded four hours of testimony today, also denied he had aided Johnson or his secretary, Hattie Freeman Dodson, in preparing Miss Scott's return. He said he signed the return without reading it in detail.

"I had to believe the return was accurate because I did not have knowledge of the detailed figures," Powell said under direct examination by his attorney, Edward Bennett Williams.

Powell was on the stand defending himself against a charge that he knowingly filed a false and fraudulent 1951 tax return for his wife.

Two other charges, that he underpaid Miss Scott's 1951 taxes and that he filed a fraudulent joint return in 1952, were dismissed by the court on the ground the Government had failed to present adequate proof.

Judge Frederick van Pelt Bryan, at the opening of court this morning, denied a defense motion to dismiss the indictment. The motion, claimed that "unauthorized persons" were present in the grand jury room when Powell was indicted for income tax evasion in May, 1958.

No Intent To Cheat, Says Rep. Mr Powell

NEW YORK—Taking the witness stand for the first time Monday in his trial on charges of falsifying his wife, Hazel Scott's, 1951 income tax return Cong Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. told the court he signed his wife's return because she was in Europe at the time.

POWELL REVEALS $7,500 GIFT IN '51

He Tells Tax Trial Father Gave Him Vacation Money for Trip to Europe

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. testified yesterday that a $4,000 cash deposit in his bank account in 1951 and $5,000 in cash taken on a European tour that year had come largely from his late father.

He said it had been the custom of his father, who preceded him as pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem, to give him a $3,000 cash gift each year about vacation time. In 1951 he said, his father increased the sum to $7,500.

Government witnesses in Representative Powell's income tax trial, had testified to the deposit, but with no explanation as to its source. The Government also had shown, through computations by an Internal Revenue Service special agent, that Mr. Powell and his wife aparently had spent more on the European tour than there was any record of their having had with them, or received there.

Mrs. Powell is Hazel Scott, the jazz pianist. She played several concerts during the tour of Europe and Israel, for which she received part payment there.

Mr. Powell is on trial in Federal Court here under the remaining count of a 1958 indictment charging him with having filed a fraudulent return for his wife for 1951.

Judge Frederick vanPelt Bryan previously dismissed two other counts. One charged Mr. Powell with having underpaid the tax due on the 1951 return. The other charged him with having filed a fraudulent joint return for 1952. The couple had an estimated income of $160,000 for the two years and paid a tax, in 1951, of $590.63. No tax was paid in 1952.

Again Denies Intent

Through a long day of both direct examination, and cross-examination by Morton S. Robson, chief assistant United States Attorney, Mr. Powell reiterated a previous denial that he had intended any fraud when he filed his wife's return for her during her absence in Europe. She is not a co-defendant.

If there were errors in the return—and there has been evidence that there were many—they were made by his secretary and by an expert tax consultant he retained, Mr. Powell said.

His secretary then was Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, who now is business manager of the Abyssinian Baptist Church. His tax consultant was James W. Johnson, a lawyer and a former collecter of Internal Revenue for the Upper Manhattan District in which Mr. Powell lives.

Every time Mr. Robson put a question to the Harlem Democratic leader implying he had "prepared" the return, Mr. Powell corrected him.

Testimony as to the $7,500 gift from Mr. Powell Sr., who died in 1953, came during direct examination by Edward Bennett Williams, chief of defense counsel. Asked about the source of his cash funds, Mr. Powell replied: "They came from my dad, my father."

Gave Note for $4,500

He demurred at accepting the full $7,500, he said, and made out a promissory note for $4,500, which he left on his father's desk. The note never was paid and was returned to him only last September. His stepmother (his mother is dead) had found it among his father's papers, Mr. Powell testified.

Keeps Funds in Safe

Under cross-examination by Mr. Robson, Mr. Powell testified that he took the balance of the $5,000 abroad with him, in a money belt strapped around his waist, came from a cash fund he kept in his fathers' safe at the church office.

This amounted to about $12,000 or $15,000 in 1951. It had been accumulated from previous yearly gifts of his father and cash gifts from some of his 10,000 parishioners. He received many such gifts during the year, and still does, he testified.

Mr. Powell said he never deposited them in his bank accounts and neved had opened a savings account.

He said he never had kept detailed accounts of his expenditures. When Mr. Robson showed him an account book he had started in 1951 that did list them he said he had kept it for only a short time.

"When did it begin to peter out?" Judge Bryan interrupted to ask.

"When I got sort of weary in March," the witness replied, smiling.

Mr. Powell still was on the stand under cross-examination when court recessed until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Two Indictments Tossed Out

The Pittsburgh Courier

Powell Charges Cut to One Count

Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 4-16-60

NEW YORK—Religious holidays, a botched-up Government case, and one remaining indictment were all that stood between Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., and complete freedom.

U. S. District Court Judge Frederick Van Bryan tossed out two counts of the three-count income tax evasion indictment last week.

He ruled, however, that the jury would have to decide the first count which alleges that Powell willfully tried to cheat the Government by assisting in a fraudulent 1951 return for his wife, Hazel Scott.

"I thought we would be out of the trenches by April 12," Judge Bryan told the eight-woman, four-man jury, "but I can promise you that this case will not be over by then.

The judge said he realized that Passover, a Jewish religious holiday started on Tuesday, and "I doubt if we will sit on April 15 which is Good Friday."

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THROWING OUT the third count last Tuesday, Judge Bryan then went after the second count with some mathematical computations.

The second count had alleged that Powell had attempted to defraud the Government in his wife's 1951 income tax return.

According to the Government, Miss Scott's net income for 1951 was $9,181.08, but Powell had reported only $3,815. Judge Bryan, however, said the prosecution never did prove $9,181.08 worth of income.

He said the best the Government had been able to do was establish the income in the neighborhood of $7,000. While this shows Miss Scott's income was higher than her return, it did not prove, reasoned Judge Bryan, that any tax was evaded.

Edward Bennett Williams, chief of defense counsel, asked for a recess after the judge's ruling, stating that the decision raised two questions: "The element of materiality" of some of the evidence, and whether Powell was now being placed in double jeopardy by having the remaining charge retained.

JUDGE BRYAN had already told the jury that they were to "draw no inferences from the fact that counts two and three have already been dismissed."

Powell, obviously jubilant at Judge Bryan's second ruling in his favor said that "as a layman I can't understand how count 1 can be sustained without count 2." He continued, however, that he was leaving "it up to Ed. He's the quarterback."

Judge Bryan told the court that it was not necessary for the Government to show that Powell had defrauded the Government of taxes due, but had assisted in the preparation of a fraudulent return.

This, he declared the Government had done by making out a prima facie case against Powell.

Judge drops second count against Powell

Birmingham
Thursday
Post-Herald

NEW YORK, April 7—(AP)—The second of three income tax evasion charges against Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N. Y.) was dismissed today in Federal District Court.

The Negro congressman remained on trial on the third charge.

THE REMAINING charge is that he helped prepare a false 1951 income tax return for his wife, jazz pianist Hazel Scott. This carries a maximum penalty, on conviction, of five years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

The charge dismissed today by U. S. Dist. Judge Frederick Van-Pelt Bryan held that Powell attempted to evade payment of $1399.69 in taxes owed by his wife, who is not a defendant.

Bryan said the government had not established a prima facie case.

He previously had dismissed a charge that Powell made out a fraudulent joint return for his wife and himself for 1952.

IN DENYING a defense motion for dismissal of the third charge, the judge said a charge of preparing a faise return "does not require that a tax be due and owing."

"It is sufficient," he said, "that the government shows that the defendant wilfully aided in the preparation of a false return for her."

He said the government "has established that there is a substantial understatement of her income."

The jury of nine women and three men, in recess during arguments on the motions, was instructed to report tomorrow for

continuation of the trial.

One Powell Tax Charge Dismissed

NEW YORK, April 5 (UPI) Federal Judge Frederick van-Pelt Bryan today dismissed the third count of a three-count indictment charging Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D-N. Y.) with income tax evasion.

This count charged Powell with evasion of $1663 in taxes on a 1952 return filed jointly with his wife, pianist Hazel Scott.

The remaining two counts charge the Congressman and clergyman with fraudulent understatement of Miss Scott's income in a 1951 return he prepared for her and evasion of $1990 on that return.

The judge's action came after Assistant U. S. Attorney Morton S. Robson told the court that the alleged tax deficiency in Powell's 1952 return had been wiped out by testimony of church officials relating to Powell's income from the Abyssinian Baptist Church of which he is pastor.

Judge Bryan's dismissal of count three came after chief defense attorney Edward Bennett Williams wound up four hours of argument on his motion for a directed judgment of acquittal and dismissal of the indictment

Williams declared it was "inconceivable that any jury could find willful income tax fraud on the part of Powell in the case presented by the Government.

"The Government has shown no tax deficiency," Williams said. "There has been no showing of fraud."

Judge Bryan took under advicement, after a day of argument, a defense motion to dismiss the two other counts. He said he hoped to give a decision tomorrow morning. He will spend today reviewing the law and the arguments, he said.

Judge Bryan dismissed the third count of the 1958 indictment, which charged the Harlem Democartic leader with having filed a fraudulent joint return for himself and his wife for 1952. The Government had conceded that it had failed to produce evidence to prove that charge.

The two counts on whcih Mr. Powel still faces judgment both charge fraud in the preparation of his wife's return for 1951.

Mrs. Powell is Hazel Scott, the jazz pianist. She is not a defendant, having been abroad when the return was filed for her.

Testimony Was Barred

Count No. 3 had been foredoomed since Judge Bryan excluded testimony as to alleged illegal deductions taken for that year. That came early in the trial. The Government did not attempt after that ruling to introduce further evidence on that count.

The dismissal came shortly after Morton S. Robson, Chief Assistant United States Attorney, had begun his rebuttal to three hours of defense argument for a directed verdict of acquittal on all three counts. Edward Bennett Williams, head of defense counsel, had made that motion Monday morning when the Government rested its case. The jury was excused at that time until tomorrow.

Judge Bryan halted Mr. Robson to inquire if he was ready "to deal with 1952."

"The Government concedes," Mr. Robson said, "that as to 1952 there is a failure of proof."

The prosecution was surprised, he said, when one of its witnesses testified that $2,200 of income allegedly unreported by Mr. Powell for 1952 actually was salary and allowances reported in his 1951 return but not paid to him until 1952.

"In that event," Judge Bryan ruled, "on the basis of the Government's concession and the court's own conclusion, the court will dismiss the third count of the indictment for failure of proof of understatement of income for 1952."

Deduction Evidence Studied

Judge Bryan also questioned Mr. Robson closely on various deductions. The Government has challenged under Counts No. 1 and 2 of the 1951 return. That has been the Government's main line of attack since the defense brought out that duplications in gross income had more than matched the charge in the indictment of unreported net income.

At one point the following colloquy took place:

Judge Bryan: Under the indictment as drawn, the deficiency in net income charges was, roughly, $5,000. In order to establish the charge, have you got to establish the amount of the deficiency?"

Mr. Robson: "As a matter of law, no; as a practical matter, yes."

Judge Bryan: "You fail to show a deficiency but you say fraud has been shown. Could I dismiss Count 1 on a matter of fact?"

Mr. Robson: "No."

Mr. Robson then went on to argue that the Government was not bound to follow every lead and prove every point of challenge but that if it proved a pattern of fraud that was sufficient.

COUNT DISMISSED IN POWELL'S CASE

Judge Weighs 2 Remaining Tax Charges and Defense Move to Quash Them

By FOSTER HAILEY

Federal Judge Frederick van-Pelt Bryan dismised yesterday the third count of a three-count Federal indictment charging Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. with income-tax evasion.

One of three Powell counts is dismissed

NEW YORK, April 5—(AP)—Federal Dist. Judge Frederick van Pelt Bryan today dismissed one of three counts of an indictment charging Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., (D., N. Y.) with income tax evasion.

The action came after government attorneys conceded failure to prove allegations of tax evasion involving the 1952 federal tax return filed by the Negro congressman on behalf of himself and his wife, Hazel Scott, jazz pianist.

JUDGE BRYAN dismissed the count as the government began argument to answer the defense challenges to the validity of the entire indictment.

The government rested its case yesterday, and Powell's attorney, Edward Bennett Williams, immediately launched an attack on the indictment. Williams says the government gave the Grand Jury information that later turned out to be erroneous.

Judge Frederick vanPelt Bryan excused the jury of nine women and three men until Thursday while he hears Williams' argument and marks his decision on the motion.

The indictment returned by a Grand Jury in May, 1958, charged Powell with evading more than $3000 in taxes on the 1951 return of his wife, Pianist Hazel Scott, and on their joint 1952 return.

If convicted, Powell could get up to 15 years in prison.

WILLIAMS HAS charged that the government switched tactics in the case after realizing some of the information given the Grand Jury was erroneous. Instead of emphasizing the Negro congressman's income reports, he argued, the government has concentrated on his tax deductions.

A key witness for the prosecution, veteran internal revenue agent Morris J. Emanuel, testified Powell wrote off as deductible expenses items ranging from a $1.50 wedding certificate to a $525 television set. He said the deductions included such items as castor oil, cigars, a birth certificate and liquor.

When cross-examined by Williams, Emanuel admitted Powell, a Harlem minister, was not given the customary opportunity to explain the tax return when the government suspected fraud

Jury Dismissed In Powell Case

Panel Hopelessly Split In Tax Evasion Trial Of Negro Lawmaker

By United Press International

NEW YORK, April 22.—A Federal Court jury, split six-to-six on every ballot, announced Friday it was hopelessly deadlocked in Negro Representative Adam Clayton Powell's income tax fraud trial.

The judge dismissed the panel.

"It is plain that future deliberation would be useless," said Judge Frederick Vanpelt Bryan in declaring a hung jury.

The eight women and four men, including one Negro woman, had been unable to agree on a verdict from the very start of their deliberations. The foreman disclosed the vote was six to six on the first ballot Thursday and never changed.

Deadlock Reported

Thursday night and again Friday they came into the courtroom to tell the judge they were deadlocked. But at his request they went back both times to try to reconcile their differences.

Finally, at 3:20 p.m., a little more than 24 hours after receiving the case of the 51-year-old Harlem Democrat and Baptist minister, the jurors said it was useless to go on.

Powell had been indicted originally on three tax evasion charges, but the judge dismissed two counts early in the seven-week trial. The only count upon which he was tried charged that he wilfully filed a fraudulent income tax return in 1951 for his wife, Negro pianist Hazel Scott.

Miss Scott was not a defendant and remained at her home in France throughout the trial.

Immediately after the jurors were dismissed, Powell's attorney, Edward Bennett Williams, moved for a judgment of acquittal that would avoid a second costly trial.

To Hear Arguments

Judge Bryan said he would hear legal arguments on the defense motion May 12.

The charge on which Powell was tried could have brought a maximum sentence of five years in jail and a $10,000 fine.

Powell showed no emotion over the outcome of the trial. He told newsmen he would return to his congressional office in Washington Monday in time to attend a committee meeting.

His immediate plans, he said, were to go to the Abyssinian Baptist Church, which he claims is the largest Protestant church in the country, for a mass prayer of thanksgiving with his followers.

Powell said his parishioners had been holding a continuous prayer meeting for him since the trial began.

34c(1) 1960 NEW YORK CONGRESSMAN ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

Powell Raps Indiana GOP Candidate's Charge

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.
11-5-11-60

SOUTH BEND, Ind. — Congressman Adam Clayton Powell Thursday called Indiana Republican Congressional candidate F. Jay Nimtiz a "disciple of falsehood" during an endorsement of Democratic Congressman John Brademas.

The Harlem Congressman leveled the charge, during a Democratic rally at Central high school, over a statement that Brademas voted against "The Powell amendment" to a housing bill April 28.

Nimtz' statement, carried in a South Bend newspaper, called Brademas' action "a vote against civil rights." The term "Powell amendment" is applied to anti-discrimination riders, usually offered by Powell and customarily opposed by a coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans.

Speaking before more than 1,000 persons at the rally, Powell branished a copy of the Congressional Record of April 28 before his audience as evidence that the amendment in question was not offered by him but by Republican Congressman Gordon McDonough of California.

"McDonough has never supported civil rights legislation," Powell cried, "and when he introduced my amendment it was merely another example of Republican hypocrisy because he knew that, if the amendment had been adopted, the housing bill would have been killed.

"I voted with John Brademas against this amendment," Powell called out, "and we were joined by Bill Dawson (D-Ill.), Charlie Diggs (D-Mich.) and Bob Nix (D.-Penn.), all three Negro Congressmen who would never turn their backs on an honest attempt to help the American Negro."

Praising Brademas for "his dedication and devotion" to civil rights legislation and calling for his re-election to aid in the fight for civil rights and other liberal measures, Congressman Powell lashed out repeatedly at Nimtz as "the little pretender."

Powell, who will become chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee in the next session of Congress, promised early approval next year by the Committee of an education bill providing for school construction and teachers' salaries, a $1.25 minimum wage bill and a fair employment practices act.

"But to get this legislation through," he said, "I must ha John Brademas on my committee again, and I must have Jack Kennedy in the White House."

Powell has served as pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist church in Harlem for 30 years in addition to being in Congress since 1945.

D.C.1960 MARRIAGE
CONGRESSMAN ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

NEW YORK

34c(1) 1960

Powell, white aid on honeymoon

The Birmingham News
12 Dec 1960

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 17—(AP)—Adam Clayton Powell, New York Negro clergyman and Democratic congressman, was honeymooning here Saturday with his white secretary, Ivette Diago.

Powell, 52, and Miss Diago, 29, were married Thursday night in a civil ceremony by Judge Edwin Cortes. It was the second marriage for both.

Powell was divorced recently from pianist Hazel Scott. His bride is a former clerk at the Condado Beach Hotel in San Juan.

34c(1) 1960 NEW YORK REP. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

Round

U. S. case on verge of collapse

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 4-2-60

By CARL D. LAWRENCE
Special to the AFRO

NEW YORK — A series of errors by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell's secretary and the lawyer he paid $500 to file his income tax returns in 1951 and 1952 turned the prosecution's case into a night mare last week.

And as the trial was resumed late Monday, there was a growing speculation that the government's charges were on the verge of collapse.

Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, who fainted and burst into tears as the Rev. Mr. Powell's lawyer, Edward Bennett Williams, developed the fact that her carelessness had caused duplicate entries of $7,717.07, reluctantly told the jury that her error had brought about an overstatement of Hazel Scott's 1951 returns.

* * *

THEN, AS Mrs. Dodson recovered from that embarrassment in the witness chair, Powell's lawyer scored again by showing that, instead of Powell owing the government, Uncle Sam might owe the Congressman something.

Total income listed for Miss Scott in 1951 amounted to $49,050.99, according to the argument of government lawyers. but it should have been $10,917.07 less.

Under the indictment, Powell is charged with having shown a net return of $3,815.31 for his wife.

Mrs. Dodson, who has served as Powell's secretary for 25 years, spent three and a half days on the witness stand.

* * *

ERRORS TWO AND three were admitted by former collector of Internal Revenue James W. Johnson, who has achieved prominence in recent years as a Park Avenue lawyer specializing in tax matters.

Mr. Johnson, who testified that he filed the Powell returns on a basis of the information furnished him by Mrs. Dodson's worksheet, admitted at first that he had duplicated a $2,200 item listed on the Rev. Mr. Powell's returns for 1952.

When defense counsel pressed Johnson for an explanation, he reluctantly said the duplication came about when he mislaid the figures and added them a second time when he discovered the mistake.

As Edward Bennett Williams closed his cross-examination of Johnson, he asked pointedly if the ex-government aide was familiar with the legislative reorganization act and the fact that it provided that the Congressman's extra $2,500 for expenses in 1952 was tax-free.

Mr. Johnson was familiar with this law, he testified, and when Williams emphasized that a total of $13,417.07 in overstatements had been discovered by the testimony of the government's key witnesses he asked,

"Now during all this time and during all the conferences you had with the government's lawyers and investigators when for the first time did you learn about these mistakes?"

"This week" the Park Avenue lawyer replied. "I am learning about them now. I think I discussed this yesterday with Mr. Robson (Chief Assistant U.S. Attorney.")

* * *

SPECTATORS IN the courtroom, many of them white, seemed bewildered as Williams drove home the points he hopes will clear Harlem's best known political leader.

Nevertheless, the prosecution got in some telling blows, too, with testimony from Powell's associate minister, the Rev. David N. Licorish; Joseph E. Ford and 70-year-old Mrs. Lena B. Lucas, a beautician who made a concert tour with Miss Scott at $50 a week in 1951.

None of them remained in the witness chair long, however. The Rev. Mr. Licorish testified that he had bought half-fare train tickets to Washington as a minister and turned these over to Powell for the latter's transportation.

He identified 11 checks made out to him by the Congressman in 1951. That year, it has been testified, Powell claimed deductions of $2,536 as New York - Washington fares.

FORD, WHO is also 70 was

* * *

questioned about a $1,000 check which Mrs. Dodson had listed as a deduction under "labor and services."

He denied having received the check for work performed and suggested. That it might be for anything. "Perhaps to pay off some political works," Ford said.

In 1951, the Rev. Mr. Powell allegedly listed $4,500 for "gowns" and deducted it as a business expense.

Mrs. Lucas, the owner of a beauty salon now, was asked about Miss Scott's buying habits for clothes.

TAX EVASION TRIAL

The Montgomery Advertiser

Powell Facing Toughest Test

Montgomery, Ala.

Sun. 3-27-60

NEW YORK (AP)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY), probably the nation's most politically powerful Negro, is up against one of the stiffest hurdles of his turbulent career.

The federal government is trying him on federal income tax evasion charges. Conviction could bring a maximum penalty of 15 years in prison.

Whatever the outcome, any immediate halt in the Harlem leader's career would be unlikely. Even if he should be convicted, appeals probably would carry his case beyond next November's election.

And if the voters of his district return him to Washington, as they have been doing overwhelmingly for 16 years, the anti-segregationist is slated under seniority rules to become chairman of the powerful House Education and Labor Committee.

TOUGH CASES

In his tax trial, Powell is represented by one of the nation's best known trial lawyers, Edward Bennett Williams, who has made a career of defending controversial figures in tough cases.

Williams' clinets have included the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis), gambler Frank Costello and Teamster Union leaders Dave Beck and James R. Hoffa.

Powell's trial, expected to last four to six weeks, opened in the U.S. Dist. Court here March 9 after many delays.

It began with a jury of all-white persons, but a woman juror became ill and was replaced this week by a Negro woman alternate.

The 51-year-old congressman, who also is minister of a Harlem Baptist church with 10,000 members, is accused of evading $3,063 in payments on the 1951 tax return of his wife and their 1952 joint return.

WIFE NOT DEFENDANT

His wife, Hazel Scott, the jazz pianist, who has been living in Paris in recent years, is not a defendant.

The government contends the income for the two-year period was about $160,000 and that only about $1,700 was paid in income taxes.

Asst. U.S. Atty. Morton S. Robson has hit particularly at deductions claimed by Powell.

The prosecution has charged:

That he deducated $2,536 for New York-Washington train fares in an eight-month period when he actually spent less than $300.

That he deducted $237 for clerical garb through records showed only $2.37 spent for a clerical collar.

SPENT ON TICKETS

That deductions included meals in fancy restaurants including Sardi's and 21; an annual liquor bill of more than $500: the cost of two television sets; his son's tuition in a private school; maintenance of two boats; about 40 per cent of his grocery bills; laundry, insurance, fuel, light and other household expenses; all his telephone bills and all money spent on theater tickets.

The testimony opened with concert managers from abroad telling of income earned by Miss Scott on a European tour.

It was followed by testimony concerning Powell's accounts by Hattie Freeman Dodson, a secretary at his church and formerly his congressional secretary.

She herself was convicted of income tax evasion in 1956 and served four months in jail.

Robson originally asked Judge Frederick vanPelt Bryan, to call Mrs. Dodson as the court's own witness. That would have permitted the prosecution to cross-examine. The judge ruled that she must be called by the prosecution.

YET TO BE PRESENTED

With the defense case yet to be presented, Williams has hit sharply at the government's case. He said geographic, economic and possibly racial discrimination was involved in the makeup of the grand jury that returned the tax indictment two years ago.

He also has charged the prosecution with presenting irrelevant evidence.

Throughout his career, Powell has shown a knack for besting obstacles. When reelected two years ago, for example, he overcame both the handicap of the recently returned indictment and of opposition during the primary by Tammany Hall, the Manhattan Democratic organization, which opposed him because he supported President Eisenhower for reelection in 1956.

Five years elapsed from the time the federal government began its probe of Powell's finances until he finally went on trial.

The probe was shelved a few months after Eisenhower's reelection, but Powell denied there had been any deal with federal authorities in return for his support of the Republican.

A grand jury revived its inquiry the next year and indicted Powell on May 8, 1958. Then, largely on grounds that Powell was ill, the start of the trial was postponed four times.

Powell Amendment Apparently Doomed

The Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn. Letter 5-31-60

Segregation Issue Will Be Deleted From School Bill

WASHINGTON, May 30. — (AP)—An unofficial agreement was reported Monday to have been reached in secret Senate-House conferences on a compromise school construction bill. The compromise version would

lack an anti-segregation provision adopted last week by the House.

Backers hope their assurances that the touchy segregation issue has been disposed of will get the bill past Southern opposition in the House Rules Committee.

The bill has been in serious trouble since the House accepted an amendment by Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) providing that schools built with Federal funds must be integrated.

The amendment blocked quick Senate approval of the House's four-year $1,300,000,000 bill and also threatens to hold up House approval of a former conference between the two bodies to agree on a bill.

But a key figure in the House fight for congressional approval of a school bill said Monday informal conferences have already settled the problem. Not a single conferee on either side would vote to retain the Powell amendment, he said.

On other points in conflict it is regarded as likely the Senate would drop a provision in its $1,800,000,000 bill that funds could be used for teachers' salaries as well as for construction, and the House would accept the Senate's formula for allocating funds on the basis of need.

The final product would thus come close to meeting President Eisenhower's description of the kind of bill he would approve.

Judge Refuses To Dismiss Case Against Powell

NEW YORK (ANP) — Judge Frederick VanPelt Bryan refused last week in Federal Court to dismiss the indictment for income-tax evasion against Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. and denied a motion for acquittal.

A jury of four men and eight women was dismissed on April 22 when it disagreed after seven-week trial. It was reported that the jury had stood at ten-to-two for acquittal of the Harlem Democrat.

Judge Bryan had earlier reserved decision on the acquittal motion by Edward Bennett Williams, Powell's chief defense counsel.

Powell Assails Top Presidential Hopefuls

Says west is losing leadership

BUFFALO, N.Y. — Congressman Adam Clayton Powell criticized all of the leading Presidential candidates except Sen. Lyndon Johnson, while addressing the annual convention of the National Sunday School Congress.

Lambasting Republicans and Democrats alike, Powell accused Sen. John Kennedy of making "an agreement" with Alabama's Governor Patterson. He said Vice President Nixon "is against FEPC and anti - lynching legislation" and that Adlai Stevenson has made himself "look ridiculous in recent days with his indecision," concerning his candidacy.

Powell said that world leadership is passing from the western nations, and added:

"The strong men of today are the new leaders of the non-western nations; whether we agree with them or not, they are men like Nehru, and Nasser, Nkrumah and Toure, Sukarno and Ben-Gurion. In five years, this past April 19, since the African - Asian Conference in Bandung, Indonesia, the umbilical cord has been cut and numbers of nations are fully on their way to freedom this year."

He continued:

"The truth of it is that western society is completely bankrupt in terms of leadership. Mr. Eisenhower refuses to say one word concerning the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation. It is almost unbelievable that the President of the United States will not support the United States Supreme Court.

"Yet, he will go all the way to Japan in face of mob hysteria and possible danger to sign a military treaty. I thoroughly disagree with the violence of the fanatical left wing group of Japan, but it might be wise to point out that this hysteria could have been stimulated by the knowledge that here in the United States Mr. Eisenhower lacks the courage to stand up for the colored minority. It might well be that what happened in Tokyo might be the beginning of a rejection of the United States by the hitherto neutralist nations because of the United States' neutral attitude on segregation within its own country."

In earlier speeches, the New York Congressman had said that Sen. Lyndon Johnson "might not be a bad choice" for the presidential nomination.

Powell said "we find a collapsing western society spiralling downwards because of it lack of leadership and a vital non-western world soaring to freedom on the pinions of new, fresh, dynamic leadership."

He said that colored Americans are the "sole force that can save western society."

Lindsay sees new death for Powell Amendment

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Rep. John V. Lindsay, (Rep. N.Y.) Friday denied that the Powell amendment would necessarily kill the Federal aid to school construction but predicted that it will probably be stricken to appease the Senate.

The amendment would make it mandatory that Federal funds be used on a non-discriminatory basis.

Mr. Lindsay, one of the leaders for passage of the school aid bill in the House, made the prediction in an address before the annual convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

There was much talk that the Powell amendment would kill the bill, Mr. Lindsay said, adding:

* * *

"THE FACT remains that the bill passed the House with the amendment. This represents a break-through in the House of historic noteworthiness. I am one who voted for the amendment, like others, on the conviction that the bill would pass in this form.

"Even more noteworthy is the fact that the amendment makes specific reference to the decision of the Supreme Court in the 1954 school desegregation case. Here is long-needed congressional approval of that decision. Can anybody honestly tell me how Federal funds can be made available on any other basis?"

34c (1) 1960 NEW YORK

'Un-Christ-Like, [illegible] Godly, Un-American'

Powell Scores Attacks

BALTIMORE, Md. — New York Congressman Adam Clayton Powell has soundly denounced the "un-Christ-like, ungodly and un-American" attacks now being made against presidential candidate John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

Speaking at the second anniversary of the Cornerstone Baptist Church of Christ here last week, the leader of Abyssinian Baptist Church, one of the nation's largest Protestant denominations, blasted church bigots in this country whom, he said, have their targets in the U.S.

He described htme as Catholics, Jews, Negroes and organized labor.

"The people making these attacks are either Republicans, Southerners and the vast majority of them pastor in white churches that do not allow Negroes to worship in, much less to join," Powell said.

"This is a revival of the Ku Klux Klan's spirit. Only the leaders are changing the white robes of the Klan for the black robes of white Protestant preachers.

"The major test of Christianity in the sight of God," Powell continued, "is brotherhood. The white Protestant church has failed in this respect especially in the South. Many Catholic schools integrated before the Supreme Court decision of 1954, and an increasing number since, while these same white Protestant ministers have failed to speak out in support of one of the greatest moral decisions of this century, namely, the Supreme Court decision!

"When Negro Protestant churches were bombed in the South these same white Protestant church fathers did nothing to support their brothers in Christ nor to cry out against the shocking crime."

In concluding his message Powell said: "The leading Protestant in America today is the Negro and as a Protestant he is leading the fight against bigotry.

"In the courts, the lunch counters and in the schools he is America's last revolutionary, and wherever the cross of bigotry is raised he must resist with all that he has the crucifixion of leadership upon that cross."

34c(1) 1960 NEW YORK

POWELL'S WIFE WANTS DIVORCE

NEW YORK (AP) — Jazz pianist Hazel Scott, estranged wife of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, D-N.Y., said Thursday she wants a divorce from the Harlem congressman.

"However," she added, "a stalemate has been reached because, to date, Mr. Powell refuses to pay what I consider adequate support for his child and costs of the divorce.

If he continues to refuse to pay for his divorce and no agreement can be reached, there just will be no divorce because I am not about to pay for it."

Miss Scott declined to reveal her reasons for seeking a divorce. She said she had no plans for remarriage. She and the Negro congressmen were married in 1945 and have one son, Adam Clayton (Skipper) Powell III, now 14.

Powell, 51, was out of the city on a campaign trip on behalf of the Democratic presidential ticket. He authorized an aide to issue a statement which said: "Adam Powell loves his son, Skipper, and is paying all of his costs for tuition and board at the exclusive Riverdale School in New York a sum which runs into thousands of dollars. He also has the highest respect for Skipper's mother, Hazel, and only regrets that others have persuaded her to issue this statement at this time."

Miss Scott currently is rehearsing for a Broadway play, while Powell is seeking re-election to Congress, where he has represented Harlem since 1944.

The couple have lived apart in recent years, with Miss Scott residing some of the time in Paris.

Seeks only support for their son

NEW YORK — Jazz pianist Hazel Scott, who returned to the United States only recently, said Thursday that she wants a divorce from Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., but that she doesn't intend to pay for it.

Miss Scott has lived in Paris for the past two years following a long - reported estrangement from her colorful Congressman - minister husband.

She is now rehearsing for her Broadway debut as a dramatic actress in "Tambourines to Glory," a play by poet - author Langston Hughes.

* * *

COUNTERING REPORTS carried several weeks ago in a Harlem newspaper that an agreement on the matter of a divorce had been reached by her and Mr. Powell, Miss Scott declared:

"That statement could not come from either my attorneys or any one close to me.

"Therefore," she added, "I wish to reveal the following facts:

"1. I have asked for a divorce from Adam Powell.

"2. My reasons for doing so are my own affair.

"3. I have asked for no financial settlement from him, no alimony for myself - nothing. I have asked only that he support our son and that he pay the costs of this divorce."

* * *

THE HARLEM Congressman, who was winding up a tour of 26 cities in behalf of the Democratic presidential ticket, declined to comment on his wife's statement.

He authorized John Young, his public relations representative, to state, however:

"Adam Powell loves his son, Skipper, and is paying all of his costs for tuition and board at the exclusive Riverdale School in New York, a sum which runs into thousands of dollars.

"He also has the highest respect for Skipper's mother, Hazel, and only regrets that others have persuaded her to issue this statement at this time."

HAZEL SCOTT

ADAM C. POWELL

Miss Scott said that she instructed her attorneys, Vincent J. Malone and Angelo Maurino, several weeks ago to tell Mr. Powell that she wanted a divorce.

Negotiations were started with Harrison Jackson, Mr. Powell's personal attorney.

* * *

"HOWEVER," Miss Scott added, "a stalemate has been reached, because, to date, Mr. Powell refuses to pay what I consider adequate support for his child (Adam Clayton "Skipper" Powell III, 14) and the costs of the divorce."

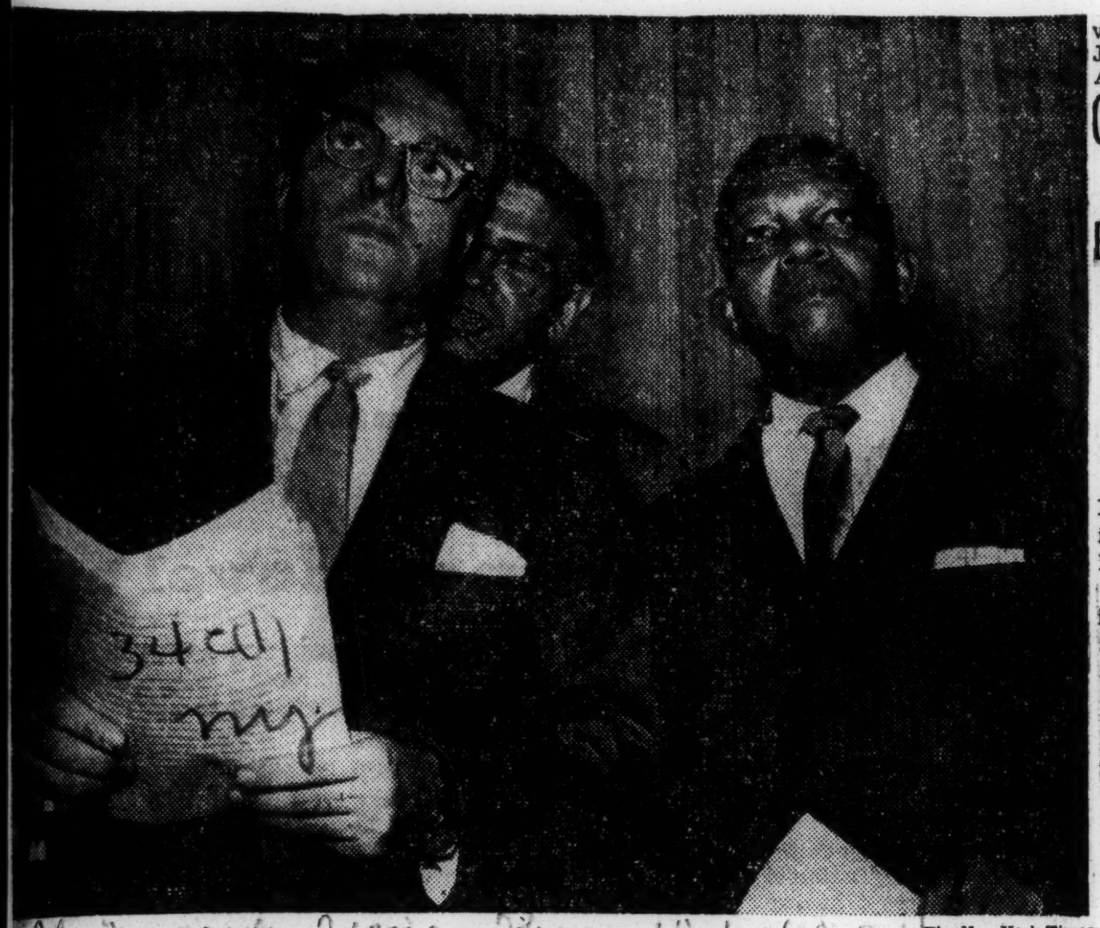
Commenting on reports that Mr. Powell intended to remarry, Miss Scott expressed "complete indifference" and added:

"As for remarriage plans on my part, nothing could be further from my mind."

Powell and Miss Scott were married in August, 1945 and have the one child, Skipper.

34c(1) 1960

NEW YORK



The New York Times

AS JACK TOLD OF CASE: Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack at news conference last December. He was indicted on charges of accepting gratuities from Sidney J. Ungar, left, a real estate operator interested in city project. Jury disagreed.

Jack Rose From Handyman Job To a Top Post for Negro in U. S.

Hulan E. Jack, Borough President of Manhattan for the last seven years, has not served in his office for the last nine months.

Under the shadow of an indictment and facing a second trial, Mr. Jack has been under a self-imposed suspension from his post, the highest administrative elective office ever held by a Negro in the United States.

Mr. Jack's rise was far less precipitate than his fall. He was in the midst of his seventh term in the Legislature in 1953 when he was elected to the borough office.

He received a grammar school education and held his first job, that of a printer's devil, in the West Indies, where he was born on Dec. 29, 1906.

His father, a Protestant minister who later became a Bishop of the African Orthodox Church in Barbados, brought him to New York in 1923. Here he got a job as a handyman with a manufacturer of paper boxes.

His employer badgered him into enrolling at the New York Evening School to continue his education. Later he majored in business administration at New York University. Eventually he became vice president of the company.

Turning his interest to politics, he became a worker in the Democratic Club in the Fourteenth Assembly District West in Harlem. The club supported him for nomination for the Assembly, where he served for thirteen years. He also became district leader of his half of the district.

As a leading member of the Democratic minority in the Assembly, he worked for the passage of bills aimed at ending discrimination against minority groups in employment and for better housing and educational facilities for the city. He was the ranking Democratic member of the Assembly's committee on the affairs of the City of New York.

Mr. Jack was nominated for Borough President at the last minute when Democratic leaders learned that the Republicans were planning to nominate a Negro. Mr. Jack was chosen as a leading Negro Democrat.

Last week, before the report that he had decided to resign, Mr. Jack said that he was not bitter and bore no malice toward anyone.

"Anything can happen to anybody in this business," he said, in his oracular style. "It's the most uncertain business in the world, but someone has to do it. And we will carry our district in the election. The Fourteenth Assembly District West has always been a banner district."

Whether he will play ony role in getting out the vote in his district now remains to be seen.

Mr. Jack, a prominent Roman Catholic layman, has a 25-year-old son, Hulan Jr., by his first wife, who died, and a daughter, Julienne,6, by his second wife, Almira.

CASE IS PUT OFF

Borough Councilmen Will Vote to Choose Manhattan Chief

By JACK ROTH

Hulan E. Jack will resign as Manhattan Borough President in the very near future, it was learned yesterday.

As a result of his resignation, it was said, the indictment against him charging conspiracy and violation of the City Charter by accepting illegal gratuities will not be prosecuted. His first trial on these charges ended in a hung jury in July.

Mr. Jack is said to be leaving his post for "the good of the office and the Democratic party."

He has been under a self-imposed suspension from his $25,000-a-year job for almost nine months. He had suspended himself pending a final disposition of his case in the courts.

Yesterday, Mr. Jack and his lawyer, Carson DeWitt Baker, declined to "confirm or deny" a report that Mr. Jack would resign to take a job in private business before Nov. 14. That is the date that General Sessions Judge Joseph A. Sarafite set yesterday for Mr. Jack's new trial.

Wrongdoing Denied

Heretofore, Mr. Jack and his counsel have insisted that Mr. Jack would not resign, but rather would see the "whole thing out to the end."

Although Mr. Jack still maintains he is not guilty of any wrongdoing, he decidesd to resign, it was learned, after a series of conferences with high Democratic party officials who thought that he should do so for the good of the office and the party.

It was reported, although no official confirmation could be obtained, that Alfred J. Scotti, chief assistant district attorney, had told Mr. Baker:

"Look, the best you can expect in a new trial is another hung jury. If he resigns, the District Attorney's office will not press the indictment."

The true bill against Mr. Jack, which contains four counts, all misdemeanors, may be dismissed by the court two ways. One is on the motion of the District Attorney's office, the other on a motion by Mr. Jack for failure of the District Attorney's office to prosecute.

The New York Times

TO STEP DOWN: Borough President Hulan E. Jack.

Remodeling Bill at Issue

The counts against the Borough President are punishable, upon conviction, by up to four years and a fine of up to $2,000.

They arose from Mr. Jack's business dealings with Sidney J. Ungar, a real estate operaotr who was doing business with the city. Mr. Ungar, who was a key witness against Mr. Jack at his trial, testified that he had paid a $4,400 remodeling bill for the decoration of the Jack apartment at 45 West 110th Street.

Yesterday, when Mr. Jack's case was called for trial before Judge Sarafite, Mr. Baker asked and adjournment to Nov. 14, saying that neither he nor Mr. Scotti had known that the Jack case would be called on the same day that Mr. Baker was representing a client in a first-degree-murder case in another part of General Sessions.

Mr. Scotti told the court that the prosecution still wanted the case tried as soon as possible.

"However," the prosecutor said, "I must acknowledge that I, like Mr. Baker, was unaware that this other case was on for today. We are ready, but we will abide by Your Honor's ruling."

Judge Sarafite granted Mr. Baker's application for the adjournment to next month. Outside of court Mr. Baker said that he, too, was anxious to get the whole thing over, but that he felt, from the "humanitarian aspect," that the murder trial should take precedence.

Mr. Baker declined to comment when asked about the report that the Jack case would not be retried.

Mr. Jack's private employment, it was said, will be "something in the field of advertising or promotion."

It was added that he had been thinking of obtaining some form of employment during his self-imposed suspension from office. However, Mr. Baker had advised him that "the City Charter is in such a state" that he might forfeit his post as Borough President if he took private employment.

Financial Straits Cited

One source close to Mr. Jack said that the Borough President had been in a "very tight financial squeeze" since he discontinued his salary as Borough President. The source added:

"He can't possibly last beyond Jan. 1 without some type of employment. He has managed so far by living very frugally and he is at the point where he may have to start borrowing money from friends."

"It got so serious financially," the source went on, "that Mr. Jack needing money to live on, cashed in two $5,000 insurance policies and got $2,600. In addition, he had to take out of a savings bank, $1,200 he had saved up for his 6-year-old daughter Julienne."

Trial Began June 9

Mr. Jack was indicted last June 9 on a charge of conspiracy and violation of the City Charter by accepting illegal gratuities. The jurors had fifteen ballots and that the vote was reinstated, however, by the Appellate Division on April 21, and on May 26 the Court of Appeals unanimously upheld Mr. Jack's conviction on two of the counts, 8 to 4 for acquittal on one count and 6 to 6 on another count.

A parade of important fig-

Mr. Jack went to trial on January. On March 14, General Sessions Judge Gerald P. Culkin dismissed the true bill on the grounds that it was defective. Mr. Jack to stand trial. Shortly before mid- night on July 7, the jury in the case was dismissed after reporting that it had been unable to agree

ures testified at the trial, including Mayor Wagner, Robert Moses and the members of the Board of Estimate. Mr. Jack did not take the stand.

Since that trial Mr. Jack has been spending much time at his New Deal Democratic Club at 115 West 116th Street. He is district leader in the Fourteenth Assembly District, West Side. His term of office as Borough President expires in 1962.

Hulan Jack's Plans Stir a Wide Debate

The news that Hulan E. Jack will step down from the office of Manhattan Borough President stirred wide comment yesterday.

Among those who commented were Mr. Jack's lawyer, Carson DeWitt Baker; District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, and Mr. Jack himself, who denied he would resign.

The New York Times, on the basis of reliable reports, said on Wednesday that Mr. Jack would resign and the District Attorney's office would not seek a retrial of charges that he had violated the City Charter by accepting gratuities. Mr. Jack's first trial resulted in a hung jury.

Mr. Baker, who represented Mr. Jack at the first trial, said that he could not answer the question whether Mr. Jack would resign and that Mr. Jack would have to make the decision before the Nov. 14 date set for his retrial.

But, Mr. Baker added, "I give credence to The Times story because I saw fact patterns there that I knew about."

He said he felt that The Times reporter "got his information from a reliable source."

At his New Deal Democratic Club in Harlem yesterday Mr. Jack denied that he would step down to avoid a retrial.

"I shall not resign," he said grimly. "I have no intention of resigning. I'm the only one who can make this decision and I have already made it. I shall not resign and that is final."

Hogan Bars Question

Mr. Hogan said "I will not answer any hypothetical questions" when asked whether Mr. Jack would still go to trial if he resigned before the trial date.

Asked whether such an "arrangement" would be illegal, however, he answered: "It certainly would not."

Asked what his office would do if Mr. Jack indicated that he was prepared to resign before the new trial date, the District Attorney replied: "I'll wait until I receive such a call and then we'll see what."

He went on: "We would never make an arrangement of this nature. What we might consider if it happened is another thing. Such matters are taken into consideration if they happen. I don't know if he'd be tried or not if certain things happen."

"If he resigns," Mr. Hogan told reporters, "then you come back and see me."

Mr. Jack suspended himself from the $25,000-a-year borough President's post upon his indictment nine months ago. The indictment charged that he had permitted Sidney J. Ungar, a real estate developer, to pay $4,400 for the remodelling of Mr. Jack's apartment.

Mr. Ungar was seeking a city contract to build a housing development at the time. Mr. Jack is accused of accepting gratuities as a city official from a man doing business with the city.

Mr. Jack is also charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice by trying to cover up the arrangement with Mr. Ungar.

If Mr. Jack were convicted, he would automatically be removed from office under the law. He would also face a maximum penalty of four years in jail and fines totaling $2,000.

Trial Delay Explained

Mr. Jack's retrial had originally been scheduled for Wednesday, but Mr. Baker obtained a postponement to Nov. 14, because he was defending a murder case.

The Times story said that it was reported that Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Scotti had told Mr. Baker: "Look, the best you can expect in a new trial is another hung jury. If he [Jack] resigns, the District Attorney's office will not press the indictment."

Asked about this yesterday, Mr. Hogan said: I have no information with respect to any such conversation."

Both Mr. Baker and Mr. Jack denied that any such conversation had taken place with Mr. Scotti.

Mr. Jack also reiterated that he felt he was not guilty of any wrongdoing in his relations with Mr. Ungar and against expressed confidence that he would be exonerated at his retrial.

"I want the trial to proceed immediately so that I can get back to the job of being Borough President," he added.

Denies Conferences

Asked about the report in The Times story that he had decided to resign after a series of conference with high Democratic party officials "for the good of the office and the good of the party," Mr. Jack snapped:

"Neither myself nor my attorney has approached or been approached by anyone. I am sorry to disappoint them but I am not going to accommodate anyone by resigning."

A spot check along Harlem's rainswept streets yesterday indicated that sentiment for Mr. Jack was running strong, particularly in the Fourteenth Assembly District, of which he is leader.

Ever since his indictment, there has been considerable sympathy for Mr. Jack in the area. Many people feel that he has been marked for political exile because of his campaign to better housing conditions for Negroes in Harlem. Reports that he is now apparently being "forced out" for the good of the Democratic party appears to have intensified this feeling.

In terms of its political impact this latest development in the emotion-laded Jack case was believed by some observers of the Harlem scene to be certain to hurt the Democratic Presidential ticket on Nov. 8.

Their reasoning was that a significant number of Negroes might cast a protest vote against the party because of the Jack case.

34c(1) 1960 NEW YORK

HULAN JACK TO QUIT SOON AND AVOID SECOND TRIAL; NEGRO SEEN AS SUCCESSOR

The New York Times

ELECTION IS KEY

Thurs. 10-6-60

De Sapio Deal Hinted to Bar Primary Fight by Reform Group

34-41

By CLAYTON KNOWLES

The impending resignation of Hulan E. Jack was viewed last night as a move to insure that his successor as Manhattan Borough President would be a Negro.

Political observers believed that the resignation, planned as a national election neared, was being timed to force the Democratic leadership to select someone from the Negro community.

There was a belief in some quarters, however, that an understanding between Carmine De Sapio, New York County Democratic leader, and the Harlem leadership team headed by Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. might actually have preceded, and perhaps even forced, Mr. Jack's decision.

Bar to Reform Group Seen

Those holding this view felt that, in return for supporting a Negro for the post, Mr. De Sapio might be assured of Harlem backing in his fight to retain his leadership. He has been under growing challenge from reform elements within the party for several years.

The selection of a Negro of high qualifications, it was believed, would prevent the reform movement from staging a primary fight for the Borough Presidency as an aid in its drive to oust Mr. De Sapio, who must defend his leadership in the same primary.

One reform leader privately conceded that his group "could not afford to oppose a designee of the stamp of Thurgood Marshall, Robert Weaver or even Senator Jim Watson."

Jones Ranks High in Harlem

Mr. Marshall is counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Mr. Weaver, a former State Rent Administrator, is one of the three members of the new City Housing and Redevelopment Board, and Mr. Watson has served in the State Senate since 1955.

Other Negroes who might be considered are Welfare Commissioner James R. Dumpson, the Rev. James H. Robinson, who stood for the Borough Presidency as a Liberal in 1953, and City Councilman Earl Brown.

J. Raymond Jones, chief lieutenant to Mr. Powell in Harlem, is well regarded by many in his community but, while he would might be receptive, he might not win enough acceptance outside of Harlem to stave off a primary fight.

Mr. De Sapio and Tammany Hall can control the selection of a successor to the Borough Presidency since a majority of the City Councilmen from the borough—who will fill the post until the 1961 general election—are strong organization men.

Five of the six Councilmen are Democrats and all, with the possible exception of Louis Okin, are organization men. Stanley M. Isaacs, the lone Republican, undoubtedly would oppose any Democratic organization choice he considered weak.

A successor could not be chosen in the November's election because the vacancy would occur after the Sept. 20 cut-off date set by law.

Mr. Marshall discouraged Democratic overtures to run for the Borough Presidency in 1953. Sources close to Mr. Weaver indicated he might be reluctant to take the post.

With the possibility that there might be a primary fight for the Manhattan Borough Presidency, a number of individuals had been mentioned who might run. These included James H. Scheuer, the real estate developer, and Stanley H. Lowell, chairman of the city's Commission on Intergroup Relations. Both would rate well with the reform movement.

Acting Borough President Louis A. Cioffi, a former member of the Assembly, had been regarded as a possible organization designee in the event a Negro was not chosen for the race. Mr. Cioffi took over when Mr. Jack suspended himself after his indictment.

There were some who, rather than viewing Mr. Jack's decision to step down as a political coup, believed it would hurt the Democrats in this year's Presidential election. Since it might arouse resentment among Negro voters.

The New York Times

NOT MAD AT ANYONE: Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack, during interview at the New Deal Democratic Club in Harlem, where he has spent a good deal of his time since his self-imposed suspension nearly nine months ago. His second trial will begin next Wednesday.

Jack Continues Active in Politics As He Awaits Retrial Next Week

The New York Times

New York

Borough Chief Hopes to Bring Out Big Vote in Harlem—Finds Money Woes Pressing During Loss of City Pay

Date 10-5-60

p. 9

By PHILIP BENJAMIN

Borough President Hulan E. Jack of Manhattan, whose second trial will begin next Wednesday, has been under a self-imposed suspension from office for nearly nine months.

Since his first trial ended in a jury disagreement in July, Mr. Jack has been spending a good deal of his time at his New Deal Democratic Club at 115 West 116th Street in Harlem.

The Borough President suspended himself in January after he was indicted.

He is accused of violating the City Charter on three counts by letting Sidney J. Ungar, a real estate promoter, pay $4,400 for remodeling the Jack apartment at a time when Ungar projects were pending before the Board of Estimate, of which Mr. Jack is a member.

A fourth count accused Mr. Jack of conspiring to obstruct justice by concocting a story calculated to conceal the source of the money from investigators. If convicted, the Borough President could receive up to four years in prison.

A District Leader

Mr. Jack, who is district leader in the Fourteenth Assembly District, West Side, was in his club Thursday afternoon. He sat at his desk under a large American flag and a large photograph of himself. The wallpaper behind him pretended to be pine paneling.

"What have I been doing all summer?" he said. "Well, I've been confining myself to my home and the club and doing a lot of reading. I've not left the city.

"Since I suspended myself pending the outcome of the trial, I haven't collected my salary as Borough President, which is $25,000 a year. I can't take any other job in the meantime—I discussed this with my counsel, Carson DeWitt Baker—because you never know where it might conflict with the office of Borough President."

A constituent wandered in and asked if Mr. Jack would talk to him.

"Come back at 9 o'clock tonight," Mr. Jack said, smiling. "I'll be able to see you then."

The Borough President said he had had to surrender his insurance for cash in order to live.

"Fortunately," he said, "my wife has always been very thrifty and her thriftiness is now very much appreciated. I've also had to convert my daughter Julienne's trust fund into cash to make ends meet."

Mr. Jack explained that he was taking an active part in the Democratic campaign, at least to the extent of campaigning for a large registration in his district.

"My primary interest," he said, looking at the opposite wall and raising a forefinger, "is to get out the vote so that we in Harlem can have a greater voice in our state and city government and the affairs of the Democratic party."

Mr. Jack refused to talk about any aspect of his forthcoming trial.

In the first trial Mr. Ungar had been an unwilling prosecution witness. He had received immunity from prosecution for testifying before the grand

jury. He was named in the indictment as a co-conspirator but not a defendant.

Ungar Aids Party

Mr. Ungar turned up at the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles after the trial and last week was listed as a contributor of $500 to the Democratic party.

Mr. Jack said he would not discuss whether he would return to office if he were acquitted or otherwise freed from the indictment. His term expires in 1962.

The Borough President, who is a loyal Democratic organization man, was reminded of reports that some persons in the organization had been using Mr. Jack's troubles as an argument that Negroes were not ready for political responsibility. He was asked if he might seek refuge in the Democratic reform movement.

He replied: "Only within the framework of the organization do the Negroes see the hope of achieving their goals of full equality and equal opportunity. But the organization should not penalize anyone who subscribes to change."

Hulan Jack Denies Report He Will Resign

NEW YORK —(AP)— Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack declared flatly Thursday he has no intention of resigning from his $25,000-a-year post.

JACK moves against him on conflict of interest charges.

A spokesman for him earlier had tabbed as "nonsense" a published report that he would quit in a move to forestall further prosecution

"I have absolutely no intention of resigning," said Jack when reached by telephone at his home. "I don't know who cooked up that story. Nobody asked me about it."

He added:

"I am absolutely conscious of my innocence. In the long run I am sure the public will know the full story. I expect full vindication."

He conceded, however, that he is having financial woes.

Jack, highest ranking Negro municipal office holder in the nation, is under self-suspension without pay pending final disposition of an indictment against him.

Jack is charged with violating the city charter by accepting a $4,400 apartment remodeling job from Sidney J. Ungar, a real estate operator who was then doing business with the city. He also is charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice by allegedly hiding the facts of the deal from authorities.

The report of Jack's impending resignation was printed by The New York Times Thursday.

Africa also has the same right.

"The design of the union's policy meets this situation. It is to develop full but separate nationhood each for the European and Bantu peoples.

Brands Newspaper Reports False

The Pittsburgh Courier p 3

Hulan Jack Denies He Will Resign Post Before Trial

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 10-15-60

34c(1)

By ALFREDO GRAHAM

NEW YORK—Branding as a "cooked-up deal" reports that he was going to resign his post to avoid a second trial, Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack told The Courier: "I will not be pressured into resigning." He said he is still prepared to stand trial, and that he expects to be exonerated.

According to local reports, Jack had taken counsel with Democratic party big-wigs, and as a result had decided to throw in the towel. One paper had speculated on possible successors to Jack's $25,000-a-year job in the event he quits.

Those mentioned included Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel; Robert Weaver, City Housing Board member; State Senator Jim Watson; Welfare Commissioner James R. Dumpson; Rev. James H. Robinson; City Councilman Earl Brown; J. Raymond Jones, chief aide of Congressman Adam Clayton Powell.

Mr. Jack defiantly told The Courier: "I am the principal in this matter and nobody asked me anything." He said he had no knowledge of the operations of the move to get him to quit. He saw the whole matter as an attempt to divide his following and cause panic. He snapped: "They got the wrong man."

COMMENTING on his second trial he said he was not ducking anything. Last Wednesday Judge Joseph A. Sarafite set the new trial date of Nov. 14 for commencement of his trial which should have begun on that day. He accepted a plea from Defense Counsel Carson DeWitt Baker that it would be "in the interest of humanity" for him to proceed that day with a murder case where the accused has been locked up for the past year and five months.

Jack's charges arose from allegations that he accepted gratuities from real estate dealer Sidney J. Ungar who was doing business with the city. It is said that Ungar paid for a $4,400 remodelling job on Jack's apartment in violation of the city charter. Jack has insisted it was a loan between friends of long standing and not a gift as alleged by the prosecution to influence him in swinging a city project deal to Ungar. He said he was ready last Wednesday to stand trial and will be equally prepared Nov. 14.

Questioned about the influence of his stand on the political fortunes of his party come election time next month, he said: "I am not a political analyst; let the analyst work that one out." So far as he was concerned he was only interested in clearing his name as he still maintains he did no wrong.

Jack Will Be Retried Says District Attorney

The Amsterdam Evening Recorder Amst. N.Y.

New York—The battle of words may be on as to whether the suspended Borough President of Manhattan—Hulan E. Jack—is resigning his office or not for the good of the Democratic Party and to make way for a Negro successor—but according to the District Attorney's office, Mr. Jack will be retried on November 14th.

Thurs. 10-13-60

Avoid Retrial

One report has it that Jack is resigning not only for the good of the party but to avoid being retried. Jack himself is denying he ever said this as a solution to his dilemna.

District Attorney Hogan says he is preparing to retry Mr. Jack for conspiracy on the City Charter violation. Says Hogan: "That matter is of no interest to me—the resignation. It is not my business. I have an indictment by a grand jury. We tried it once. We were ready again Wednesday but it's been put off to November 14th, for a good reason. We should be ready to try it again November 14th."

Jack Denies Intention to Resign

The Philadelphia Inquirer

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP).—Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack declared flatly Thursday he has no intention of resigning from his $25,000-a-year post.

Philadelphia Pa.

A spokesman for him earlier had tabbed as "nonsense" a published report that he would quit in a move to forestall further prosecution moves against him on conflict of interest charges.

"I have absolutely no intention of resigning," said Jack when reached by telephone at his home. "I don't know who cooked up that story. Nobody asked me about it."

He added: "I am absolutely conscious of my innocence. In the long run I am sure the public will know the full story. I expect full vindication."

He conceded, however, that he is having financial woes.

Jack, highest ranking Negro municipal officeholder in the Nation, is under self-suspension without pay pending final disposition of an indictment against him.

3 d col

Jack is charged with violating the city charter by accepting a $4400 apartment remodeling job from Sidney J. Ungar, a real estate operator who was then doing business with the city. He also is charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice by allegedly hiding the facts of the deal from authorities.

The report of Jack's impending resignation was printed by the New York Times Thursday. The story said it was reliably reported that as a result of the resignation, the indictment against Jack would not be prosecuted. Trial of the charges ended in a hung jury in July.

The Times said it was reported —without official confirmation— that Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Scotti told defense counsel Carson Dewitt Baker:

"Look, the best you can expect in a new trial is another hung jury. If he (Jack) resigns, the District Attorney's office will not press the indictment."

Manhattan District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, when asked about the Times report in general, said that "Mr. Jack would have to make any decision such as was suggested by the Times story."

Hogan said he has "no understanding" with Jack that the charges would be dropped if Jack resigned.

Hogan said Wednesday's postponement of a retrial until Nov. 14 "was not predicated on any promise of resignation."

34c(1) 1960 NEW YORK

Completion of Jury in Jack Trial Is Likely Today

The New York Times

Four more jurors were selected yesterday for the trial of Borough President Hulan E. Jack of Manhattan, making a total of eleven seated in the jury box.

One regular juror and three alternates remain to be chosen when the fourth day of the trial begins before Judge Joseph A. Sarafite in the Court of General Sessions at 10:15 A. M. today.

Mr. Jack is being tried on charges of accepting a $4,400 loan from Sidney J. Ungar, a real estate operator, knowing that Mr. Ungar was doing business with the city. The Borough President also is accused of conspiring with Mr. Ungar to conceal the loan.

A panel of eighty talesmen has been exhausted, and a new panel will be called today. Carson DeWitt Baker of defense counsel has used four of his five peremptory challenges and Alfred J. Scotti, chief assistant district attorney, has used two of his five.

The New York Times

Borough President Hulan E. Jack of Manhattan, left, conferring yesterday with his counsel, Carson Dewitt Baker.

U. S. Judge Holds Court In Kaycee

Judge Scovel Richardson of the United States Customs court was in Kansas City Tuesday hearing cases in the U. S. courthouse, Eighth and Grand.

Richardson hears cases involving controversies between importers and the government over customs, or import duties, levied by government customs officers.

Richardson usually sits in New York, the country's largest port, but, like other Customs court judges, regularly goes throughout the country holding court in other major port cities. His present trial circuit also took him to St. Louis. He left the city Wednesday to hear cases in Denver. From there he will return to New York.

The judge is a native of Missouri and former dean of the Lincoln University law school in St. Louis. He was appointed a few years ago to the U. S. Pardon and Parole board, where he served with distinction, eventually becoming its chairman.

In 1957 President Eisenhower appointed him to the U. S. Customs court, a life-time appointment with a salary of $22,500 yearly.

A former secretary and president of the National Bar association, Richardson met fellow lawyers Tuesday night at an informal gathering at the home of Elmer C. Jackson Jr., present NBA head. He explained something of his work and spoke encouragingly of the opportunities in the field.

The field of customs law is highly specialized and requires a special license for practice. As far as is known, no Negro lawyers are handling customs cases now, Richardson said. However, he added, the law with regard to such cases has recently been digested and the volumes now published may help to interest more lawyers in this area of practice.

Richardson is one of three Negro federal judges holding life-time appointments. The others are Irvin Mollison of New York, also a judge of the Customs court, and William Hastie of Philadelphia, judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, both Truman appointees.

JACK TRIAL UNDER WAY

Negro City Official Accused Of Conflict Of Interest

NEW YORK, June 14.—(AP)—A city prosecutor described Manhattan borough president Hulan Jack Tuesday as a man who opened many doors for the realtor who did him a substantial financial favor.

Jack, whose $25,000-a-year job is the highest elective municipal office held by a Negro in this country, is on trial for violating the city's conflict of interest laws. Conviction could mean up to four years imprisonment.

He has admitted accepting a $4,400 remodeling job on his Harlem apartment from realtor Sidney Ungar, but maintains it was done as a loan. At the time, Ungar was interested in a slum clearance plan that needed approval from the Board of Estimate.

Ungar, who is white, was once Jack's campaign manager.

The drawing of a jury—nine men and three women — was completed earlier in the day. One member of the jury, the foreman, is a Negro.

UNGAR MAY FACE JACK JURY TODAY

Prosecutor Expects Him to Be 'Hostile' Witness

By RUSSELL PORTER

Sidney J. Ungar may be called to the stand today by the prosecution as a witness in the trial of Borough President Hulan E. Jack.

Mr. Ungar, a lawyer and real estate operator, has admitted he paid $4,400 for remodeling Mr. Jack's apartment, but has insisted it was a loan that both intended to be paid back. The prosecution has indicated it expects Mr. Ungar, who has been notified to stand by to give testimony, may be a "hostile" witness.

The Borough President has been charged with illegally accepting gratuities from Mr. Ungar while the latter was doing business with the city.

The Borough President, who has suspended himself from office pending the outcome of the case, is also charged with conspiring with Mr. Ungar to conceal the gratuities.

The term "hostile witness" generally carries two connotations. A witness is considered hostile when it is clear that his sympathies are with the defendant and wants no part in the trial.

The term has a special legal meaning as well. If a witness called by the prosecution is determined by the judge to be "hostile" then the prosecution has the right to cross-examine the witness and to ask him leading questions. In this kind of questioning, the prosecution can "suggest" answers during the cross-examination.

Yesterday was the sixth day of the trial before Judge Joseph A. Sarafite and a jury in the Court of General Sessions. Fred Bechtel, a Yorkville contractor, was under cross-examination practically all day by Carson DeWitt Baker, counsel for Mr. Jack. Mr. Baker said he expected to end his cross-examination this morning.

At the end of his direct examination by Alfred J. Scotti, chief assistant district attorney, Mr. Bechtel said he had once proposed that political influence be used to "squash" the case.

He testified he had suggested to Mr. Ungar's wife that the influence of a "prominent man high in political circles in the Democratic party nationally" be sought.

She rejected the idea, he went on. He said he had given her the name of the politician, but neither the prosecution nor the defense counsel asked him to state it for the record.

$1,000 Check Missing

Mr. Baker's cross-examination brought out that a $1,000 check is missing. Mr. Bechtel had said Mr. Ungar had given him the check in part payment for the Jack remodelling. The witness rejected a suggestion by Mr. Baker that the check had actually been signed by Mr. Jack.

"The check was signed by Mr. Ungar; no mistake about that," said the witness.

"We asked Mr. Ungar to produce the check but he said he didn't have it in his possession. We haven't got it," said Mr. Scotti for the prosecution.

According to Mr. Bechtel, his bill for the Jack job was $5,500, but Mr. Ungar short-changed him $1,100 by paying only $4,400.

The witness was cross-examined at length about his testimony that he and Mr. Ungar had used false addresses to conceal the fact that the remodeling had been done in the Jack apartment.

Mr. Bechtel said the false addresses enabled Mr. Ungar to shift the cost of the remodeling from himself to one of his corporations, which owned buildings at those addresses.

According to the witness, this type of "tie-in" is common practice among certain real estate operators and contractors. It enables owners or officers of corporations to get free work done for themselves and their friends at the expense of their corporations, he explained.

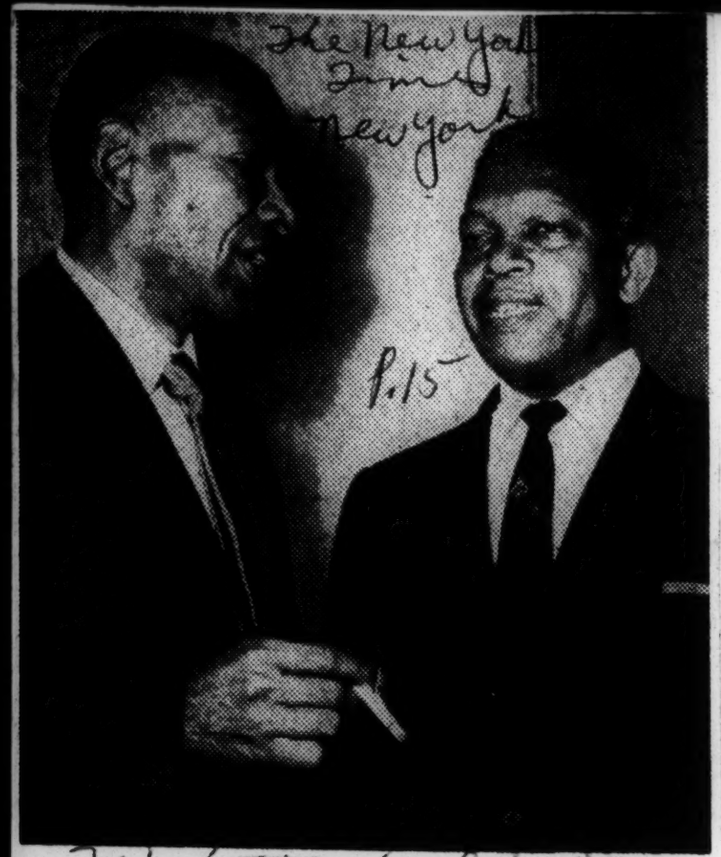
Admits He 'Collaborated'

The witness admitted that he had "collaborated" with Mr. Ungar in this practice and that it was "not an honest" one. However, he denied a suggestion that he had asked Mr. Ungar to "cut him in" on the latter's "tie-in" savings.

He also denied that anger at Mr. Ungar's refusal to "cut him in" prompted him to tell his story to The New York Post, exposing Mr. Ungar's payments for the Jack remodeling.

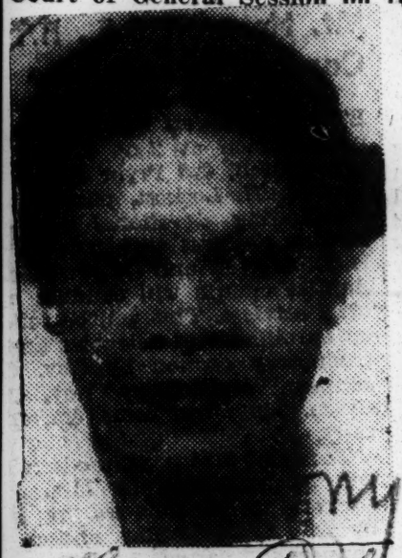
Mr. Bechtel testified that Mr. Ungar had "cheated, tricked and short-changed" him on 95 per cent of the bills for work he had done for him between 1942 and 1958.

The witness said that Mr. Ungar had specifically told him not to let Mr. Jack's address appear in his records of the remodeling deal, "because it was Mr. Jack's apartment" and Mr. Ungar was paying for it.



The New York Times

RECESS: Hulan Jack, right, Borough President of Manhattan, confers with his lawyer, Carson DeWitt Baker, at Court of General Session on the sixth day of his trial.



MRS. LISLE C. CARTER

ANOTHER FIRST — Mrs. Lisle C. Carter is the first of her race to be appointed to the famed Museum of the City of New York. Her appointment was announced by President Wood. Mrs. Carter is currently acting as Chairman of the YWCA's National Board Committee on Development of Leadership in other countries and the appointee has for the past three years serve das a representative of the International Council of Women at the United Nations. Mrs. Carter made history when she was [illegible] (in 1935) as Deputy Assistant District Attorney, a post which she held for some ten years.

Mrs. Carter is a graduate of Smith with both the bachelors and masters degree, holds an LL. B. from Fordham University and was awarded an honorary Doctorate of Law from her alma mater.

She has been guest in several capacities on three different occasions of the West German Government.

Her election to the Board of Trustees of the Museum of the City of New York has set a precedent without parallel in museum circles in New York or elsewhere. (Pach Photo).

Top Men In

NEW YORK (AP)—Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack Wednesday sought Mayor Robert F. Wagner as a defense witness at Jack's conflict-of-interest trial, plus all members of the city's Board of Estimate.

Defense attorney Carson D. Baker said the mayor and Jack's other six fellow members of the city's top governing body are being subpoenaed. All are Democrats, as is Jack, the only Negro among them.

It was an extraordinary maneuver. Court observers could not recall any similar blanket subpoena in recent years of all the top men in New York City government.

Baker said he will decide later whether to put Jack, himself, on the witness stand.

Jack is accused of violating the city charter by accepting a $4,400 remodeling job on his Harlem apartment from realtor Sidney Ungar in 1958, while the latter was doing business with the city.

CASE RESTS

The state rested its case during the day, in a trial that began June 9 before a General Sessions Court jury of nine men and three women. The only Negro on the jury is the foreman.

In its final hours, the state put on record grand jury testimony in which Jack admitted an awareness that the apartment remodeling might provoke a conflict-of-interest situation.

He was asked before the grand jury: "You knew you were borrowing money from an individual, one Sidney Ungar, whose interests might in the future and maybe in the near future be affected by your official acts and your vote as a member of the Board of Estimate...?"

"You are correct," Jack at first replied, "but certainly what transpired between friends had nothing to do with my acts as a public official."

Dissatisfied with the answer, Asst. Dist. Atty. Alfred J. Scotti repeated the question, and this time Jack answered, Yes, Sir."

In calling Wagner as a witness, Jack could put his political sponsor on the spot. Jack was swept into the $25,000-a-year borough presidency when Wagner went to City Hall the first time in 1953.

New York Government Subpoenaed

MOSES SAYS JACK CITED OBLIGATION TO AID UNGAR PLAN

Ex-Slum Unit Chief Testifies He Backed Project Only at Borough Head's Urging

By RUSSELL PORTER

Robert Moses testified yesterday that Borough President Hulan E. Jack of Manhattan told him in 1956 he was under obligation to Sidney J. Ungar.

Mr. Moses, who until recently was chairman of the city's now defunct Slum Clearance Committee, said he had originally opposed Mr. Ungar's Title I slum clearance project. He endorsed it solely on Mr. Jack's recommendation, he said, but withdrew his approval after Mr. Ungar had received bad publicity as a landlord.

The witness then testified that the Borough President tried to dissuade him in 1959 from taking a public stand against Mr. Ungar and his project.

Mr. Jack is being tried before Judge Joseph A. Sarafite and a jury in the Court of General Sessions. He is charged with illegally letting Mr. Ungar, a lawyer and real estate syndicate promoter, pay $4,400 in 1958 for remodeling his apartment. He is also charged with conspiring with Mr. Ungar to make it appear that the Borough President's wife had paid for the work.

Grand Jury Data to Be Read

Alfred J. Scotti, chief assistant district attorney, is expected to read Mr. Jack's testimony before the grand jury to the trial jury today.

Mr. Jack has admitted that Mr. Ungar paid for the remodeling, but has explained that it was a loan that both expected to be repaid. After the reading of the grand jury testimony the prosecution is expected to rest its case.

Mr. Moses, who is 71 years old, appeared tired and a little hard of hearing on the witness stand. He occasionally slumped in his chair and sometimes asked for questions to be repeated. At times his eyes seemed to trouble him, and he wore dark glasses part of the time he was on the stand.

'Dear Hulan' Letters Cited

Until recently a city office holder and still a state official as well as president of the 1964 World's Fair in New York, he seemed uncomfortable as a prosecution witness against the Borough President, and reluctant to tell the trial jury publicly all that he had told the grand jury behind closed doors.

Mr. Scotti twice confronted him with his grand jury testimony and twice with "Dear Hulan" letters before getting testimony he sought.

In the mid-afternoon recess

MOSES SAYS JACK AIDED UNGAR PLAI

after the jury had left the court room, Mr. Moses walked from the witness stand to the defense counsel table and shook hands with Mr. Jack, saying, "How are you, Hulan?"

Mr. Moses delayed the afternoon session fourteen minutes by a late return from luncheon. Judge Sarafite, a stickler for punctuality who runs his courtroom on a clock-like schedule, made no comment.

Mr. Moses had been on the stand only a few minutes when memory by reading his grand jury testimony.

Before that the prosecutor asked the witness to testify to a conversation he had with Mr. Jack in 1956 about Mr. Ungar's proposed Riverside-Amsterdam Title I project, then before the Slum Clearance Committee.

Mr. Moses answered that the Borough President had told him that he was very much interested in the project, that he knew Mr. Ungar well and that he highly recommended him as a sponsor as a competent and responsible man with sufficient funds to see it through.

The prosecutor seemed dissatisfied with this answer and pressed the witness to say what else Mr. Jack had told him.

"I got the impression that Mr. Ungar had been rather close to him and had been helpful to him," Mr. Moses replied.

Carson DeWitt Baker, counsel for Mr. Jack, objected to this answer because it was not a statement of what the Borough President had said. Judge Sarafite ordered it stricken from the record.

Ungar Helpful to Jack

Mr. Scotti then read Mr. Moses' grand jury testimony in which he had said Mr. Jack had told him Mr. Ungar had been "very helpful" to him.

"I'm saying that here now," the witness added yesterday.

"Please don't add to the responses," Mr. Scotti snapped.

"Did he tell you that Mr. Ungar had been very helpful to him?" the prosecutor pressed.

"Yess," said Mr. Moses.

"Did he tell you that he was under obligation to Mr. Ungar?" persisted the prosecutor, paraphrasing the words "very helpful."

"I told you I got that impression," replied Mr. Moses.

"What I read to you from your grand jury testimony was not an impression," Mr. Scotti said sharply. "It was something he told you. Isn't that right?"

"Yes," Mr. Moses conceded.

Later, on cross-examination Mr. Baker adopted Mr. Scotti's paraphrase, and asked if Mr. Jack had said he was "obligated" to Mr. Ungar.

"He said he was," the witness replied.

"Did you inquire of the Borough President what he meant when he said he was obligated?" Mr. Baker went on.

"No, I did not inquire."

"Was it ever suggested or did you get the impression that the obligation referred to had to do with violation of the public trust?"

"No," Mr. Moses said.

"If so, Robert Moses would not have gone along, would he?"

"Probably not," Mr. Moses replied.

The witness told Mr. Scotti he had originally opposed the Ungar project because it provided for "spot" instead of "bulldozer" clearance. Earlier testimony had shown that the "bulldozer" method, favored by Mr. Moses, replaced an entire slum area, whereas "spot" clearance saved good buildings and rebuilt around them.

By RICHARD STARNES

The Real Issue For Hulan Jack

IT MAY be a thundering violation of the by-laws of the trade to say so, but there is a firm conviction here that the Almighty needs no advice from this quarter.

Thus the temptation is speedily throttled to offer guidance on the processing and disposition of the prayer of thanksgiving uttered by Mr. Hulan Jack on the occasion of his frail legal triumph the other day.

Richard Starnes

And in the matter of the judicial opinion that temporarily restored to Manhattan the ineffable comfort of Mr. Jack's stewardship over the borough president's office, we will content ourselves with the observation that no layman who was not certifiably insane could make head or tail of it.

Even District Attorney Frank Hogan, a man ordinarily as phlegmatic as a fire hydrant, blew his top over the decision and vowed to appeal to a higher court, although not so high as the one Mr. Jack took recourse to.

There is, nevertheless, an aspect of the tawdry case that cries out for the application of some critical thinking. Human dignity has nothing to do with the color of a man's hide, and it is a measure of our hopelessly uncivilized condition that this truth requires continual restatement.

But for heaven's sweet sake was there ever a spectacle more grossly in poor taste than the one presented by Borough President Jack reclaiming his position of trust and honor with not one shred of earthly justification?

The cloud under which the unfortunate man was placed by the disclosure (in the New York Post) that he had taken a substantial and valuable gift from a contractor who had business pending before the city has not been dissipated. It cannot be, in fact, because Mr. Jack admitted the truth of the allegation.

Dismissal of the indictment is of no consequence. Mr. Jack remains guilty of an impropriety of such magnitude that he must never again be permitted to hold public office. Even should he be found innocent of any violation of the law, the offense he committed against common morality should forever debar him. Additional proof, if any is needed, that Mr. Jack did not and does not understand the difference between right and wrong was supplied by his unseemly return to his job.

The fact that he was accorded an extravagant and wholly unjustified welcome at the hands of beholden political drones, chronic professional toadies to a man, is not relevant. Decent and honorable people are outraged by the fact that Hulan Jack continues to hold high public office.

Counsel for Mr. Jack, a former jurist whose tenure on the bench was shortened by the disclosure that he was a traffic scofflaw, uttered the unworthy speculation that Mr. Hogan's reaction to the dismissal of the indictment was due to the fact that Mr. Jack is a Negro.

That was a blow so low it might have broken an ankle. Whatever else might be said of Mr. Hogan, no informed person can lay race prejudice at his door. Race, in fine, has no bearing on the case except that Mr. Jack got his job in the first instance by a process of reverse race prejudice, a practice widely followed in politics and one deplored by enlightened Negroes and whites alike.

It is said that Mr. Jack is trying to hang on long enough to save his pension out of the shambles he has made of his career. This, sadly, must be rated the true measure of the man. A person of any stature or sensitivity to public opinion would be concerned only with trying to save a vestige of personal dignity, an exercise that would require him immediately to relinquish public office, finally and irrevocably.

JACK WINS RIGHT TO MAY 16 APPEAL

Borough President to Argue Reinstated Indictment in State's Highest Court

By WILL LISSNER

Hulan E. Jack won permission yesterday to appeal his indictment before the state's highest court on May 16, the first day of the next session of the Court of Appeals.

Stanley H. Fuld, an associate judge of the court, granted permission for the appeal by the Borough President of Manhattan. He acted after a hearing in his chambers at the Bar Building, 36 West Forty-fourth Street.

The four-court indictment charging conspiracy to obstruct justice and violation of the City Charter was reinstated by the Appellate Division on Thursday.

The indictment, handed up by a grand jury on Jan. 12 had been dismissed on March 14 by General Sessions Judge Gerald P. Culkin as faulty.

Mr. Jack suspended himself from office on Jan. 13, resumed office after Judge Culkin's decision, and then suspended himself again on Friday pending a decision on the indictment.

Judge Fuld said yesterday a question of law was involved in the prosecution's combining the conspiracy charge in the indictment with accusations that Mr. Jack had accepted illegal gratuities. The court must decide whether the question is a substantial one.

The court's next term runs from May 16 to May 23. Judge Fuld directed Mr. Jack's lawyer to file a brief in ten to twelve days. That would give the District Attorney eight or nine days to file an answer.

Judge Fuld said that the court was up-to-date in its work and that it could thus rule "expeditiously." It is in the interest of both parties and of the public, he said, to get the question out of the way before any trial.

Otherwise, he said, it would "lurk in the background" of the trial. He noted that in the event of conviction it would have to be decided anyway. And he said that if the Appellate Division ruling was reversed, it would make a second trial necessary.

Judge Fuld indicated that he gave lesser weight to a second claim by Carson Dewitt Baker and John R. Sanders, lawyers for Mr. Jack. This was that the language of the indictment was defective, because the Legislature had rewritten a pertinent section of the City Charter. The section prohibits city officials from accepting gratuities from persons having business with the city.

Indictment is Cited

The indictment charged that Mr. Jack "knowingly and intentionally" accepted redecoration of his apartment by a contractor who was paid $4,400 by Sidney J. Ungar. Mr. Ungar is a real estate operator, who was named as a co-conspirator, but not a defendant. Mr. Baker and Mr. Sanders argued that the indicement did not specify that it was "to Mr. Jack's knowledge" that Mr. Ungar was the sponsor of a housing project that required approval by the Board of Estimate. The Legislature rewrote the gratuities statute, they said, to cure its ambiguity.

Judge Fuld, however, said it could be argued that the word circumstances. He also observed that if there were any defect in the indictment's language it could be remedied speedily by a new indictment.

Assistant District Attorney Richard G. Denzer, chief of the appeals bureau, opposed the request for review. He argued that the statute had been rewritten to remove an ambiguity in a provision dealing with the removal of a public official from office. He said the revision had nothing to do with the Jack case.

Mr. Denzer, like Judge Fuld, had helped to draft a statute that gives greater latitude to prosecutors who want to combine charges in a single indictment. Mr. Denzer contended that the conspiracy charge was inseparably connected with the other acts of which Mr. Jack was accused.

Judge Fuld asked Mr. Baker if it were not true that material in support of the non-conspiracy charges would have to be presented to support the conspiracy charge. Some of it would, Mr. Baker agreed. The court also asked Mr. Jack's suspension removed him from the payroll. Mr. Baker said it did.

Mr. Jack will be arranged on the indictment next Wednesday. District Attorney Frank S. Hogan will ask for an early trial. The effect of the appeal is to delay any trial until the third week in May at the earliest.

Judge Fuld sought at first to set the appeal for next Thursday, a date Mr. Baker opposed. Mr. Baker said that he had to give first priority to preparation for the trial and that his brief would require further research. The judge set the date for the next term when he learned that the court could not dispose of the matter earlier. The appeal will be heard by all seven members of the court at Albany.

The conspiracy court alleges that Mr. Jack conspired with Mr. Ungar to tell a false story about the payment of the redecorating bill.

Payola Foils Negro Once Again Indicted

Court Reinstates Charge Against Hulan Jack

NEW YORK, April 21.—(AP) — Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack was placed under indictment anew Thursday over a financial favor he accepted from a business client of the city.

The appellate division of the State Supreme Court reversed a lower court dismissal of the original indictment and ordered it reinstated. Once again the Negro Democrat faces up to four years in prison if convicted.

In Albany, Republican Gov. Nelson Rockefeller said he assumed Jack would relinquish his office again as he did when originally indicted Jan. 13. Two months later, when the indictment was dismissed, Jack resumed his $25,000 a year post—highest elective municipal office held by a Negro in this country.

"He's down in the dumps," said a colleague of Jack's first reaction to the renewal of the indictment.

As Borough president, Jack holds a seat on the Board of Estimate, the city's governing body. He thus has a powerful voice in the administration of city business and the dispensing of municipal favors.

Jack accepted a $4,400 remodeling job on his Harlem apartment from his white former campaign manager, real estate man Sidney J. Ungar. At the time, Mr. Ungar was interested in a slum clearance plan that needed approval from the Board of Estimate, and also rented property to the city.

Jack denied any favoritism was involved in the apartment deal.

Dr. Weaver named to N.Y. housing agency

NEW YORK — Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, has been appointed by Mayor Robert F. Wagner to New York City's new three-man Housing and Redevelopment Board.

Sworn in with Dr. Weaver on May 4 were J. Clarence Davies, former commissioner of the city's Real Estate Department; and Walter S. Fried, former regional administrator of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency.

DR. ROBERT C. WEAVER

Following the taking of the oath by the three, former New York Governor W. Averell Harriman briefly addressed the audience of about 250 friends of the appointees who witnessed the ceremony.

Dr. Weaver served as New York State Rent Administrator in Gov. Harriman's administration.

In the early days of the New Deal he was instrumental in setting up and heading race relations offices in such federal agencies as the Department of Interior, United States Housing Authority, National Defense Advisory Commission, and War Manpower Commission. He put in 11 years of service with New Deal agencies.

He was executive director of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations in Chicago during World War II. From 1945-48, he was director of the community service division of the American Council on Race Relations.

Later he was director of opportunity fellowships for the John Hay Whitney Foundation. He also served as an overseas representative of the United Nations Relief Agency.

Jack Suspends Himself, Will Appeal Indictment

Hogan Moves to Speed Trial; Cioffi Named to Assume Duties

By Robert A. Poteete

Hulan E. Jack suspended himself again yesterday from his $25,000-a-year job as Manhattan Borough President and announced he would appeal again today for dismissal of his indictment.

Mr. Jack acted on the Thursday decision of the Appellate Division, which reinstated his indictment on charges of accepting illegal gratuities and conspiring to deny it.

The New York County District Attorney's Office also acted swiftly—it scheduled a pleading for Mr. Jack for Wednesday in General Sessions to the reinstated indictment. The District Attorney also assigned Richard G. Denzer to oppose the new Jack appeal.

Pressure From Rockefeller

Pressure had been mounting steadily on Mr. Jack to clear out again. He suspended himself in January when he was originally indicted, and restored himself to office in March when a General Sessions Court judge dismissed the indictment on the ground that it was faulty.

The public pressure came from Gov. Rockefeller who yesterday in Philadelphia again said he assumed Mr. Jack would suspend himself. The Governor's office made a similar statement on Thursday. The Governor alone possesses power to remove Mr. Jack from office.

Mr. Jack summoned reporters to his big, airy, corner office in the Municipal Building opposite City Hall at 4 p. m. Sitting composed at the end of a huge glass-topped conference table, with reporters and staff members clustered about, Mr. Jack put on heavy horn-rimmed glasses, waited for his brief statement to be passed around, then read it aloud.

It follows:

"TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PRESS:

"In keeping with my promise of yesterday to make a statement concerning my present function as Borough President, I now make the following:

"I have, with consciousness of my innocence, determined not to impose upon the executive branch of my state nor strain the confidence of my friends and party. As provided for by precedent, I am suspending myself as Borough President of Manhattan and authorize Louis A. Cioffi, Commissioner of Borough Works of Manhattan, to act for and in my stead until such time as there has been a determination of this matter.

"This suspension is effective immediately, April 22, 1960."

The reference to "the executive branch of my state" was taken to be a response to Gov. Rockefeller's statements. This was only interpretation, however, since Mr. Jack refused to listen to reporters' questions.

One reporter, noting that Mr. Cioffi was again to take over the Borough President's duties, inquired whether Mr. Cioffi's health had improved. (Mr. Cioffi has been out ill for some weeks.)

Cioffi Returning Monday

"This is the only statement I am issuing," Mr. Jack said. "I will appreciate your respect for the statement."

It was learned elsewhere that Mr. Cioffi plans to return to work on Monday.

Carson DeWitt Baker, Mr. Jack's lawyer, sat on Mr. Jack's right. He told reporters he was confident that the appeal would be successful; refused to characterize the Appellate Division decision; and said that if the appeal is not successful he will "require and demand" a speedy trial, which, he predicted, would end in "vindication" of Mr. Jack.

Mayor Wagner declared last night, "I believe the Borough President did the proper thing." In January, the Mayor was critical of Mr. Jack's acceptance of financial assistance from Sidney J. Ungar, real estate operator who had business pending with the city. Mr. Ungar was named as a co-conspirator with Mr. Jack, but was not indicted.

Today's hearing on Mr. Jack's new appeal will be held by Judge Stanley H. Fuld of the Court of Appeals, in Judge Fuld's chambers at the building of the Associatioin of the Bar of the City of New York, 42 W. 44th St., at 9:30 a. m.

Mr. Jack must have permission from the Court of Appeals or the Appellate Division to appeal to the Court of Appeals. Mr. Baker said yesterday that a decision could be expected from Judge Fuld in two or three days, or not longer than a week.

The promptness of New York County District Attorney Frank S. Hogan's office in setting the Wednesday date for pleading bore out informed predictions that Mr. Hogan would move as quickly as possible to put Mr. Jack on trial.

If the pleading goes as scheduled, Mr. Jack—or his lawyer—will plead to Judge Irwin D. Davidson, who is sitting in Part I of General Sessions this month.

The pleading procedure is to be repeated because after pleading innocent, Mr. Jack withdrew the plea in order to appeal to the Appellate Division.

It was noted that if Mr. Jack gets permission before Wednesday to appeal the Appellate Division's decision to the Court of Appeals, the Wednesday pleading date will be put off until the new appeal is decided.

Mr. Jack has thirty days in which to appeal. Presumably the pleading date will be kept —and if the appeal comes after pleading, the plea again will be withdrawn.

On Thursday the Governor's office had said the Governor assumed that Mr. Jack would again step down. Mr. Rockefeller said it himself yesterday at a press conference at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia, where he addressed a luncheon meeting of the World Affairs Council.

Rockefeller Waiting

Mr. Rockefeller told reporters he assumed that "after Mr. Jack has had a chance to think it over," he would again suspend himself as he did last January.

The Governor said he respected the "validity" of Mr. Jack's action in suspending himself previously. Pressed on what action he might take, Mr. Rockefeller said he was "waiting to see what happens." Asked "how long?" the Governor said he did not want to prejudge Mr. Jack's actions and did not want to prejudice the "fairness" of Mr. Jack's hearing.

Mr. Jack's first appearance of the day was at St. Thomas' Roman Catholic Church, 118th St. and St. Nicholas Ave., where he attended 7 a. m. mass. At 11:05 a. m., Mr. Jack turned down the hallway on the twentieth floor of the Municipal Building, walking briskly toward his office at the end of the corridor.

Refuses New Comment

The Borough President refused to answer reporters' questions on the reinstatement of the indictment, and on his plans for his future, immediate and long range. He also declined to state whether he had consulted his lawyer before coming to the office.

JACK CASE HINGES ON HOME REPAIRS

The New York Times

Work Partly Paid by Ungar, Hogan Has Charged— Dealing Defended

New York

It was three months ago yesterday that Hulan E. Jack first walked into the District Attorney's office to talk about his affairs.

Later he spent long sessions before a grand pury that finally indicted him for conspiracy and violations of the City Charter.

When the indictment was returned, Mr. Jack voluntarily suspended himself from his $25,000-a-year post as Manhattan Borough President until the outcome of the case was decided in court. He an dhis lawyers also appealed in indictment.

Yesterday General Sessions Judge Gerald P. Culkin dismissed the charges.

During the entire period, Mr. Jack has vigorously professed innocence of any wrongdoing.

Apartment Redecorated

The indictment was based on an incident two years ago when the six-room Jack apartment in Harlem was remodeled and redecorated at a cost of $5,500.

The work was done by Fred Bechtel, the owner of a small contracting firm, who was paid $4,400 by Sydney J. Ungar, a real estate operator and a friend of Mr. Jack. The balance of $1,100 was not paid by anybody, Mr. Bechtel said later.

It was apparently this failure to pay the total bill that led to the disclosure last December that Mr. Ungar had paid for four-fifths of the work.

On Dec. 9, Mr. Jack and Mr. Ungar learned that Mr. Bechtel had called The New York Post and told it the story.

Then, according to District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, Mr. Ungar and Mr. Jack entered the alleged conspiracy to "concoct" a story that Mrs. Jack had paid for the remodeling out of her household money. Mr. Ungar allegedly then contacted Mr. Bechtel through a mutual friend and attempted to persuade him to go along with the story about Mrs. Jack's having paid for the work.

Agreement Reported

Mr. Hogan said that Mr Bechtel had agreed in the hope of recovering his money but that Mr. Ungar and Mr. Bechtel had been questioned about the remodeling, Mr. Bechtel had reneged and told the District Attorney's office that Mr. Ungar and not Mrs. Jack had paid him.

Five days later, on Dec. 14, Mr. Jack went to see Mr. Hogan. The matter was turned over to the grand jury the same day.

The indictments were returned on Jan. 14. Political leaders of both parties were shooked because it had been expected that the most severe action the grand jury would take against Mr. Jack would be a critical presentment.

Governor Rockefeller who alone has the power to suspend Mr. Jack, then asked for the records of the grand jury. Mr. Jack's attorneys protested that this would "prejudice" the case, and the protest was upheld in General Sessions Court on Jan. 28. The records were not released.

Mr. Jack, who had refused to resign during the grand jury hearings, removed himself from the duties of his office the same day the indictments were returned.

On Feb. 24, Mr. Jack asked that the indictments against him be dismissed because they were improperly joined, or, failing that, to be tried separately on the conspiracy charge and the charges of violating the Charter.

Text of Indictment Ruling

Following is the text of General Sessions Judge Gerald P. Culkin's decision yesterday in the Hulan E. Jack case:

The defendant has demurred to this indictment and moved for an order of severance.

The Court heard oral arguments of counsel for both sides and read the motion papers and memoranda of law.

The first count charges the defendant with violating Section 580, Subd. 6, of the Penal Law of the crime of conspiracy with another, from Dec. 9, 1959, to Dec. 15, 1959, to commit acts to pervert and obstruct justice, and of the due administration of the laws, to wit: Sections 886 and 901 of the New York City Charter.

As to Count 1 of the indictment, the Court finds the joinder of that count charging a conspiracy of a later date (twenty-one months later) to pervert justice is improper and, therefore, justifies severance as linking substantive crimes alleged in Counts 2, 3 and 4 with a conspiracy, a separate unrelated crime which should be tried separately and thus avoid the appearance created by the joinder of an implication of guilt on the part of the defendant as to crimes alleged in Counts 2, 3 and 4.

However, the demurer is likewise addressed to Count 1 on the ground that it violates Section 323, Subd. 3, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which prohibits improper joinder, and is, therefore, sustained.

Revision Cited

In reference to Counts 2, 3 and 4, Section 886 has been revised and clarified by the enactment of Chapter 532 of the Laws of New York, effective April 20, 1959. It is to be noted that the defendant was indicted on Jan. 12, 1960.

In 1959 the Special Committee of the City Council adopted a resolution forwarding its recommendations to the New York State Legislature, urging the revision of the statute in order that it might clarify the "vague" language contained therein.

Associated Press Wirephoto

INDICTMENT DISMISSED: Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack congratulating his lawyer, Carson Dewitt Baker, yesterday after charges against the Borough President were dismissed in General Sessions Court.

The committee in its report indicated that the recommendations were designed to clarify the procedural provisions of the statute—"to establish a standard which did appeal to reasonable men as proper and practicable and readily understandable." (Page 5, committee report.) Further, "we believe it should be specific and not so general as to constitute a mere expression of pious hope. Nor should it be a trap for the unwary." (Italics supplied.)

At Page 8 of the report, the Committee stated: "Much has been said about the need for clarifying the language of Subd. a of Section 886. The New York County grand jury said it was 'loosely and vaguely drawn.' The Commissioner of Investigation said that there was a definite need for a clearer definition of the 'duties and obligations of city officials in matters in which they may be financially interested,' adding 'there have been few judicial interpretations.' * * * The city believes that the proper interest will be served by a revision of the section and clarification of its language, so that what is prohibited and what is permitted will be clearly stated."

Specifically, addressing itself to the pertinency of the issue urged here by the defendant, at page 9 of the committee's report, it stated: "Acceptance of gifts from persons doing business with the city is ground for removal from office and regardless of any other circumstances. It has been contended that the provision applies no matter whether the recipient of the gift knows of the donor's business dealing with the city."

The report then proceeds at page 10 to speak of the magnitude of the city government and the bast number of persons having business dealings with the city and that "it was conceivable that an officer of the city may accept in good faith without knowing that the donor has business dealings with the city. Under the existing statute such employe or officer may be placed in serious jeopardy when a gift is received."

The committee then made the recommendation: "That the prohibition which applies to the acceptance of gifts where the donor has dealings with the city, and that fact is known, or should reasonably be known to the receiver of the gift," concludes with this observation—"certainly where the relationship is not one of employment or business activity with our municipality, an officer or employe should not be penalized."

Intent 'Clearly Shown'

It is clear from the foregoing excerpts that mere acceptance of a gift, loan or thing of value cannot justify conviction of an accused until it first be alleged in the indictment that he had knowledge that the donor had dealings with the city, or that he should reasonably have known that the donor had business dealings with the city. The legislative intent is thus clearly shown in the enactment of the revision as a procedural improvement, and a clarification of the earlier "vague" statute, which could readily be "a trap for the unwary."

Support for this position is found in the opinion recently handed down by the Court of Appeals—Fuld, J. in Peo. vs. Oliver, 1 N. Y. 2d 152, holding that where a statute in effect revises and clarifies an earlier statute along procedural lines the latest statute must be followed and not the earlier one.

Nowhere in this indictment is the defendant charged with knowing that the other person from whom he is alleged to have received a gratuity, loan or thing of value had any business dealings with the city. The other party is not named as a co-defendant in this indictment. The first count relates to alleged conversations had some twenty-one months after the alleged receipt of a gratuity, loan or thing of value.

Linked to Second Part

As to the fourth count, the legislative intent in revising and clarifying Section 886 of the City Charter to embody

the practical recommendations of the committee must carry over to Section 901 of the City Charter dealing with the same alleged act of accepting a gift, loan or thing of value. Section 901 must be read as if it too contained the same specific requirement that the defendant knew that the donor had business dealings with the city.

The applications made to me on bbehalf of the defendant are not deemed by me to be merely technical objections, but I view the applications as designed to insure a fair trial to the defendant when founded on a legal indictment. Our laws are enacted for the punishment as well as protection of all people, be they lowly or exalted. The safeguard of appropriate procedural practices must be applied equally.

I am, therefore, constrained to sustain the demurrer and dismiss the indictment with leave to resubmit to the same grand jury and to apply on resubmission the clarified procedural provisions as presently contained in Section 886 of the Charter and by indirection in Section 901 of the City Charter in its application to Counts 2, 3 and 4.

Jack Returns To His Job In Borough

NEW YORK (AP) — Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack resumed his $25,000-a-year office Tuesday. At the same time, the district attorney's office moved for reinstatement of a conflict of interest indictment against him.

Jack, highest elected Negro official of any American city, voluntarily stepped aside Jan. 13 when he was indicted by a Manhattan grand jury.

The four-count indictment, carrying maximum penalties of four years in jail, was dismissed as faulty Monday by General Sessions Judge Gerald P. Culkin. He advised the district attorney's office to go back to the original grand jury and start over again if it wished to press its prosecution.

Before doing that, however, Dist. Atty. Frank S. Hogan filed an appeal from Culkin's decision with the Appellate Division of State Supreme Court.

Jack's indictment grew out of his acceptance of a $4,400 remodeling job on his Harlem apartment from realtor Sidney Ungar, his white, former campaign manager. Jack called the transaction a loan.

Ungar at the time was promoting a multimillion-dollar slum clearance program that needed the approval of city officials, including Jack. The grand jury linked the remodeling transaction to Ungar's slum clearance project in charging Jack with conflict of interest under the city charter.

Hulan Jack back on job In New York

NEW YORK — Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack returned to his $25,000 - a-year job Tuesday, the day after an indictment against him was dismissed by General Sessions Judge Gerald P. Culkin.

Mr. Jack had supended himself on Jan. 13 after he was indicted on counts of conspiracy to obstruct justice and three counts of violation of the City Charter.

District Attorney Frank S. Hogan promptly condemned Judge Culkin's ruling. He said his office would appeal the decision to the Appellate Division as soon as possible.

Mr. Hogan said he had read and re-read Judge Culkin's decision — which threw out all four counts against Mr. Jack— and he could "only say that I am astounded by the judge's decision."

MR. JACK himself said minutes later that he was "so happy I can't even speak." At that time he was discussing with his lawyer the possibility of resumption of office. When the decision was reached, Mr. Jack made this two - sentence statement:

"I have been advised there is no legal impediment to reassuming my duties as President of the Borough of Manhattan and I am, therefore, returning to my office on Tuesday, March 15. With the help of God, I shall continue to perform my duties on behalf of the people."

The indictment grew out of allegations that he allowed Sidney Ungar, a real estate operator doing business with the city, to pay $4,400 for the remodeling of his apartment. Mr. Jack suspended himself pending settlement of the case.

Both Mr. Jack and Mr. Ungar, the borough president's former campaign manager, have insisted that the money was a loan.

Dismissal of the indictment came three days after attorneys for Mr. Jack made a motion to dismiss on the grounds that the District Attorney's office had technically advised the grand jurors on the wrong law applicable in the case.

The motion was filed Friday with General Sessions Judge Gerald P. Culkin.

The legal technicality, filed by Carson DeWitt Baker, Jack's counsel, and his assistant Attorneys Mary Johnson Lowe and Mrs. Marghuerite Hines, charged that when Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Scotti advised the grand jurors as to the laws applicable in the case, he advised them that the old City Charter, which went out in April, 1959, was the governing law.

THE MOTION to dismiss alleged that Scotti was in error in that the new city charter was in effect at the time, and therefore Scotti should have so informed the grand jury. As a result of the jury's being apparently misinformed regarding the applicable law, the entire indictment is invalid, the motion said.

Jack Indictment Is Thrown Out

District Attorney Astounded —Negro To Reassume Top Gotham Post

By United Press International

NEW YORK, March 14. — A judge Monday threw out an indictment accusing Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack of accepting financial favors from a real estate operator who was seeking city approval of a 30-million-dollar slum clarence project.

Jack, 52, one of the nation's highest-ranking Negro office holders, suspended himself when he was named in a four-count grand jury indictment Jan. 13.

A spokesman for Jack said that he would resume his duties as borough chief Tuesday.

General Sessions Judge Gerald Culkin cited technical errors in the indictment as his reason for dismissing it.

Manhattan Dist. Atty. Frank Hogan said he was "astounded" and charged that Judge Culkin's arguments were "without basis in law and logic."

Hogan said the ruling would be appealed.

The indictment had accused Jack, a Democrat, of violating the city charter and of conspiracy to obstruct justice in a case that stemmed from his relations with Sidney J. Ungas.

Jack, who gets $25,000 a year as borough chief, admitted Ungar had paid for a $4,400 remodeling of Jack's Harlem apartment. At the time, Ungar, an old friend, was seeking Board of Estimate approval of the slum project. Jack is a member of the board.

Jack denied that there was anything improper in receiving a loan from Ungar and pointed out that he was among those on the board who voted to turn Ungar down.

Court Ousts Indictment Against Jack

NEW YORK (AP) — Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack's indictment on conflict of interest charges was thrown out of court Monday. The highest Negro city official in the county immediately prepared to resume the $25,000-a-year post he relinquished under fire.

Jack said in a statement: "I have been advised there is no legal impediment to reassuming my duties . . . and I am therefore returning to my office on Tuesday, March 15."

As for drawing back pay, a Jack aide declared: "We don't know and we don't care."

REMODELING JOB

The two-month-old indictment grew out of Jack's acceptance of a $4,400 remodeling job on his Harlem apartment from his white, one-time campaign manager. The latter, real estate man Sidney Unger, was interested at the time in gaining city approval for a multimillion-dollar slum clearance project.

General Sessions Court Judge Gerald P. Culkin ruled that the indictment was not properly drawn. But he did not attempt to kill the case. He said the district attorney's office may start all over again with a new grand jury inquiry into the conduct of Jack, 52.

HOGAN ASTOUNDED

Dist. Atty. Frank Hogan promptly said he'll do just that if he has to. But first he said his office will appeal Culkin's decision to the Appellate Division of State Supreme Court.

Hogan told a news conference: "I . . . can only say that I am astounded by the judge's decision. The arguments he employs to support his decision are, in my judgment, without basis in law and in logic. The indictment, in our opinion, is plainly valid in all respects."

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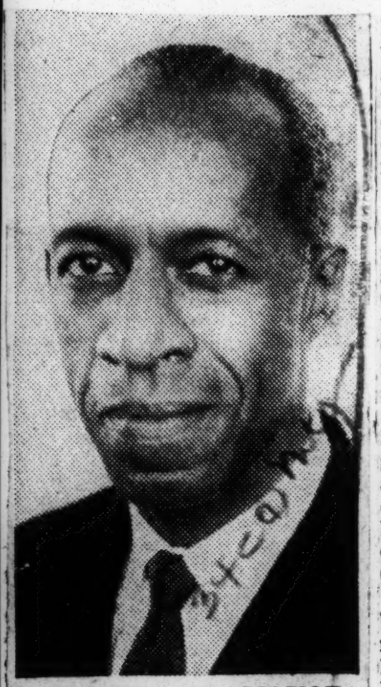


REPORTS TO MAYOR: James R. Dumpson, Commissioner of Welfare, who reported on his department.

The New York Times

WAGNER APPROVES WELFARE CHANGES

New York

Report Stressing 'Economy and Efficiency' Accepted Without Comment

Fri. 1-29-60

By MORRIS KAPLAN

Mayor Wagner yesterday approved a detailed report listing wide administrative changes in the Welfare Department.

He accepted without comment the report by Welfare Commissioner James R. Dumpson stressing "economy and efficiency." The Commissioner, who has held the post since last July 22, had submitted fifteen general objectives toward improving his departmental operations.

Mr. Dumpson said in an interview that the report reflected an effort to achieve the most efficient kind of administration and to create a "work setting" that would reverse "a serious staff turnover."

He declined to say that the department sought "to tighten up" the number or amount of money grants to welfare clients However, he declared that he was trying to make sure that all welfare recipients were actually eligible. Replying to criticism of the department, he denied that there was "looseness" on eligibility.

Job of Detection

"It is true," he said, "that at any one time there may be a small percentage of ineligibles. Our job, always, is to reduce that per centage, to close ineligible cases and to refer them for prosecution in the event of fraud."

Current cases total about 133,000. The department's budget of $300,000,000, including administrative costs, is predicated on a 143,000 cases. The budget for the fiscal year 1960-61 has been reduced by $7,000,000.

The department staff numbers about 8,500 persons. In his report, the Commissioner outlined a plan to reduce the number of case workers from eight to six workers a supervisor. This will add 100 workers to the staff.

Mr. Dumpson pressed in his report for a conference of community leaders to study the problem of the increasing number of illegitimate children here. He said in the interview that in the last five years the rate had risen from 24 to 38 per cent of the 150,000 children here who are aided by welfare funds.

Runaway Fathers

He asked also that action be pressed to locate about 1,000 fathers and relatives who deserted children.

He requested a temporary waiver of the Lyons Residence Law for social investigators employed by the department. This made three years' prior residence here a requirement for employment. The Board of Estimate yesterday adopted a measure reducing the residence requirement to four months.

The department has sought, he said, to install a new method of verifying that rents actually have been paid by welfare recipients. He said he had asked the State Department of Social Welfare, and through it the Federal Government, to verify the payment of rent and utilities.

Federal policy dictates that the welfare client must be free to manage his own grant. Mr. Dumpton explained that the Federal Government would withhold reimbursement if the city Welfare Department sought to verify the payment of rent.

Wrongfully Called Racist By Papers, Powell Says

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Ga.

NEW YORK (UPI)—Rep. Powell (D-NY) Sunday challenged "the character and veracity" of newspapers challenging his right to be chairman of the House Labor and Education Committee.

The Negro congressman aimed his remarks at The Atlanta Constitution, The New York Times, The Washington Post and other dailies which, he said, have branded him a "most extreme racist" in his attitude toward legislation under the committee's jurisdiction.

He challenged his colleagues in Congress "to demonstrate a more democratic non-racial attitude than I do."

"I represent a district that is 90 per cent colored and 90 per cent Protestant," he said. "Yet my Washington staff is one-half non-colored and one-half Roman Catholic."

Powell is slated to become chairman of the Labor and Education Committee next year if Democrats retain control of the House. He will succeed Rep. Barden (D-NC), who is retiring. Several congressional observers have bewailed Powell's succession to the chairmanship.

Powell said that "one must seriously doubt the character of our daily press when they place me lower than" Sens. Eastland (D-Miss) and Talmadge (D-Ga). Both Eastland and Talmadge are avowed foes of civil rights legislation.

"At the same time," Powell said, "these same papers refer to Puerto Ricans and Negroes by racial designation when they have committed a crime, but do not refer to any other race by such a designation."

He called upon the newspapers during this brotherhood month "to openly state that they will stop identifying Puerto Rican and Negro criminals by race.

"Until they do this," he said, "they themselves are the apostles of racism."

Negro Wins Endorsement In Newark

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEWARK, N. J. — Mr. Addonizio has done a good job, but Mr. Turner, as a Negro, understands our problems better and therefore would be in a better position to represent us."

Eulis Ward, Central Ward Democratic chairman of Newark, made that statement recently in announcing the endorsement of Councilman Irvine I. Turner, by the Central Ward Democratic County Committee, for Congress.

THE SEAT is now held by Democratic Congressman Hugh J. Addonizio.

Turner was the first Negro to be elected to a city office in Newark.

In making the announcement, Mr. Ward continued: "It's time that some Negro made a bid for something other than freeholder or assemblyman."

Powell Admits Using Mail Frank For Racial Meet

The Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Washington, March 2 (U.P.)—Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) acknowledged Wednesday that he used the free-mail privileges he enjoys as a congressman to organize an antisegregation demonstration in New York City this weekend.

The Negro congressman, defending his action, said Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) had used free mail to back segregation.

"If Eastland can use his frank for the whit Citizens Council (a prosegregation organization), then I'm sure I can use mine for justice and equality and for civil rights," Powell said.

Powell said he would personally pay for all the mail he sent out concerning the New York meeting "after postal authorities show me Eastland's canceled checks "in payment of free mail "for segregation."

Gets $7,500 Post

The Pittsburgh Courier

New York — Roger Morgan, 49-year-old Harlem businessman, assumed new duties last week as secretary to City Court Justice Darwin W. Telesford. The post pays $7,500-a-year.

New York Doctor Gets $11,000 Post

Atlanta Daily World

NEW YORK, N. Y. (ANP)—Dr. Leonard L. Holness, well-known physician and surgeon, has been appointed to a $11,000 post as associate examining physician with the State Workmen's Compensation Board.

Dr. Holness has been a practicing physician since 1932, as well as associate visiting gynecologist on the Harlem Hospital staff.

A graduate of Pacific Union College and the College of Medical Evangelists in California, Dr. Holness is active in civic and professional organizations.

Brilliant Rights Record Cited

The Pittsburgh Courier

Top Leaders Speak Out With Backing for Powell

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 12-27-60 34 (1) 7 P. 8

Calm in Storm—Apparently unruffled by the furor over his prospective chairmanship of the House Labor and Education Committee, a smiling Adam Clayton Powell pauses between church services at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York, which he pastors, to talk about the "Write for Rights" letter campaign which his congregation is launching in cooperation with the American Council on Human Rights. Sitting with the Harlem Congressman and spiritual leader are, from left, Conrad Hammond, Mrs. Gladys Hinant and Mrs. Maybelle Harris.—Layne Photo.

By HAROLD L. KEITH
(Courier Managing Editor)

It is now evident that opposition to Cong. Adam Clayton Powell's prospective appointment to the chairmanship of the House Labor and Education Committee has tucked in its tail and taken to cover for the time being.

When the storm broke into the open with AFL-CIO President George Meany's open criticism of Mr. Powell, The Courier wired many of the nation's top leaders in labor for an opinion.

• Among those heard from during the past week were Presidents David J. McDonald of the AFL-CIO United Steelworkers, and James B. Carey of the AFL-CIO International Union of Electrical Workers. Also heard from were USW General Counsel Arthur Goldberg, and Boyd L. Wilson, International Representative of the United Steelworkers of America.

Mr. Carey asserted: "I am happy to give you my own long-standing sentiments on Congressman Powell rather than my comments on someone else's attitude. First, there can be no gainsaying Powell's splendid record in Congress since 1945 on every important issue affecting labor, civil rights and democratic liberties, and liberal legislation generally.

• "In these 15 years . . . in every instance with the conceivable exception of one . . . Powell has not only voted correctly on major legislation, but has fought valiantly for it in Congress and before the American people.

"His absenteeism is to be deplored and has been by labor, but most certainly there is no compulsion on us to assume that such absenteeism will continue when Powell becomes head of one of the most critically important committees in the entire U. S. Congress.

"In conclusion: the hard, cold facts of Powell's career in Congress defines his record as eminently admirable, militantly democratic, perceptive and courageous. The record of his career as a liberal and as a leader of public opinion must be defined in exactly the same attributes. Most important of all, I hope that Adam Powell will respond brilliantly to both the responsibilities and the opportunities of his new chairmanship . . . serving first and foremost the American people impartially as a whole and always helpful of the national welfare and the country's future."

■

MR. McDONALD commented: "Mr. Meany's opinion was his own and presumably based solely on Mr. Powell's record as a Congressman. The United Steelworkers of America's record on civil rights and anti-discrimination has always been perfectly plain. We are concerned only with a man's performance, and we believe firmly that racial or religious antecedents should be neither a shield or a barrier."

• USW Attorney Goldberg said: "While I have not always agreed with everything Congressman Powell has said or done, nevertheless, I regard him to be well qualified to be chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor.

"Congressman Powell is entitled to this post by virtue of his

DAVID J. McDONALD
. . . concerned only with performance

seniority, and there would be no reason whatsoever for not elevating him to the chairmanship upon Mr. Barden's retirement. In addition, the record shows that his votes on labor issues have been consistently liberal in point of view. I shall personally support his candidacy for the chairmanship."

■

MR. WILSON declared: "Personally, I cannot see how we can stomach an Eastland, Russell or Talmadge, and yet fine fault with Powell. On his record, Mr. Powell has stood out as a shining knight in armor on behalf of the oppressed and the common man."

■

The United Mine Workers of America leaped to Mr. Powell's defense in its Journal, declaring that the New York Congressman "is well qualified in every way to become chairman" and citing his "fine voting record on matters of interest to working people."

The UAW publication then observed, "But for George Meany,

JAMES B. CAREY
. . . cites Powell's splendid record

the president of the AFL-CIO, to make a vitriolic attack on Mr. Powell and charge that it is 'terrible' that he is in line for the chairmanship of the Labor Committee is, to put it mildly, sheer stupidity."

Congressman Boosts Powell For Committee Chairmanship

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs 2-11-60

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa) said Wednesday the public has been misinformed about the qualifications of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) to be chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee.

In a statement published in the Congressional Record, Dent said Powell has always supported legislation "that would do the greatest good for the greatest number of our citizens."

Powell, a Negro minister, would be the senior Democrat on the committee if he wins re-election this year.

Rep. Graham A. Barden (D-NC), the committee chairman, has announced he will retire from Congress when his term expires in January. This would make Powell committee chairman — if Democrats retain control of the House this November and seniority rules are followed, as usual.

Dent said Powell is qualified to serve as committee chairman in his own right. During last year's battle over a labor reform bill, Dent said, Powell never deviated "from what he believed to be the proper and honorable coures to follow. . . He was a stalwart in the fight for the rights of the little peoples."

Dent said he is astonished by what he called the bitter attack being waged against Powell's possible committee chairmanship by some writers.

MEANY OPPOSES NAMING POWELL

The New York Times
New York

Says He Would Be 'Terrible' as House Labor Chairman —Randolph Disagrees

Thurs 2-9-60

By A. H. RASKIN

Special to The New York Times.

BAL BARBOUR, Fla., Feb. 8—George Meany used the single world "terrible" today to sum up his reaction to the prospective appointment of Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. as chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor.

The president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations said he disapproved of Mr. Powell, a Manhattan Democrat, because of his "campaign to stir up race hatred" in his own New York district and because of his absenteeism and voting record in Congress.

Mr. Meany's comment was made with dramatic unexpectedness in response to questions at a news conference after the A. F. L.-C. I. O. Executive Council had opened its mid-winter meeting at the Americana Hotel here. His statement had the effect of renewing racial discord within the federation at a time when peace was being restored after an explosion of ill-feeling last September.

Urges Appointment

The earlier upheaval was touched off by a blunt attack by Mr. Meany on A. Philip Randolph, the federation's only Negro vice president. It came at the A. F. L.-C. I. O. convention in San Francisco after Mr. Randolph had complained that the organization was not moving aggressively enough to wipe out Jim Crow practices in unions.

Mr. Randolph lost no time today in defending Representative Powell's record on labor and civil rights and in expressing hope that he would become head of the House Committee that passes on all key labor issues. Mr. Powell has been put in line for the post under the seniority rule by the announced intention of the present chairman, Representative Graham A. Barden, Democrat of North Carolina, to retire when his term ends this year.

The new dispute took the edge off an announcement by Mr. Meany that he intended to put pressure on the last international union in the federation that still has a constitutional bar against admitting Negroes. He indicated that steps would be taken to expel the 80,000-member Brotherhood of Locomotive, Firemen and Enginemen unless it abolished its color line in "a reasonable time." He made it plain that the federation did not intend to wait until the brotherhood's next regular convention in 1963.

Further Moves Planned

The A. F. L.-C. I. O. also plans direct action to force a break in the refusal of some powerful local unions in the building trades to open their doors to Negro mechanics.

However, the resentment stirred among Negro unionists by Mr. Meany's opposition to Mr. Powell made it clear tonight that fresh efforts would be made to build up a national Negro labor council outside the framework of the federation. The A. F. L.-C. I. O. has sought to check such moves on the ground that they contained the seeds of a "racist" division within labor that might be exploited by demagogues to the detriment of both Negro and white workers.

Union Boss Hurls Blast At Powell

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs 2-9-60

Congressman Called 'Terrible Choice' For Chairmanship

By NORMAN WALKER

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP) — Organized labor's top chief Monday characterized the prospective new chairman of the House Labor Committee, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.), as a "terrible" choice for the job.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, said Powell had a poor voting and attendance record in Congress and has "used his position to stir up racial hatred at the slightest provocation."

"I think it's terrible to have a man like that chairman of the labor committee," Meany said.

Powell, a Negro and pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York City's Harlem area, is in line on a seniority basis to move up next year as chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee in Washington. That is, if the Democrats retain control of the House of Representatives.

BARDEN RETIRING

The present chairman, Rep. Graham Barden (D-N.C.), is retiring from Congress this year.

There was no immediate comment from Powell on Meany's criticism, voiced after an opening session of the AFL-CIO's Executive Council.

One of Meany's council colleagues, President A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, said he disagreed and felt Powell deserved the committee chairmanship. Randolph is also a Negro.

"I don't like Rep. Powell's record of absenteeism either and I hope he will improve it," Randolph said. "But he has a good record of voting on labor questions and civil rights.

"I am also opposed to any statements that Rep. Powell has made that may be labeled as racist, although I am sure he is not a racist at heart."

CRITICISM DEPLORED

Randolph said Powell would be "a distinct improvement" as labor committee chairman over Barden, who, Randolph said, is "not distinguished for his devotion to labor or civil rights."

Other AFL-CIO leaders privately deplored Meany's open criticism of Powell, feeling that labor unions will have to deal with him as labor committee chairman. They agreed, however, that Powell's frequent attachment of racial discrimination banning amendments to bills in Congress has jeopardized and sometimes killed measures which the unions regard as worthwhile. Powell is due to face trial soon on federal income tax evasion charges.

The AFL - CIO council, Meany said, approved a policy of allowing a "reasonable amount of time" for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen to eliminate a constitutional ban against allowing Negroes to membership. The union's officers proposed such a change but were voted down at a convention a year ago.

BAN ELIMINATED

Meany noted that another rail union, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, eliminated a Negro membership ban only a few weeks ago. He pledged continued effort to get similar action by the firemen-enginemen's union — the only national AFL-CIO organization still restricting membership to whites.

Meany warned, however, there must be a complete compliance with AFL - CIO nondiscrimination policy "in a reasonable time" or other action must be considered.

Meany announced that separate AFL and CIO organizations in Pennsylvania had agreed to merge at a convention June 6 in Pittsburgh. This leaves New Jersey the only state where AFL and CIO state groups have failed to combine since the national AFL-CIO merger in 1955.

Meany gave the rival New Jersey organizations six weeks in which to come up with a merger arrangement. Otherwise, he said, their charters will be lifted and a "shotgun" convention held to force a merger, an action imposed on Michigan organizations some time ago.

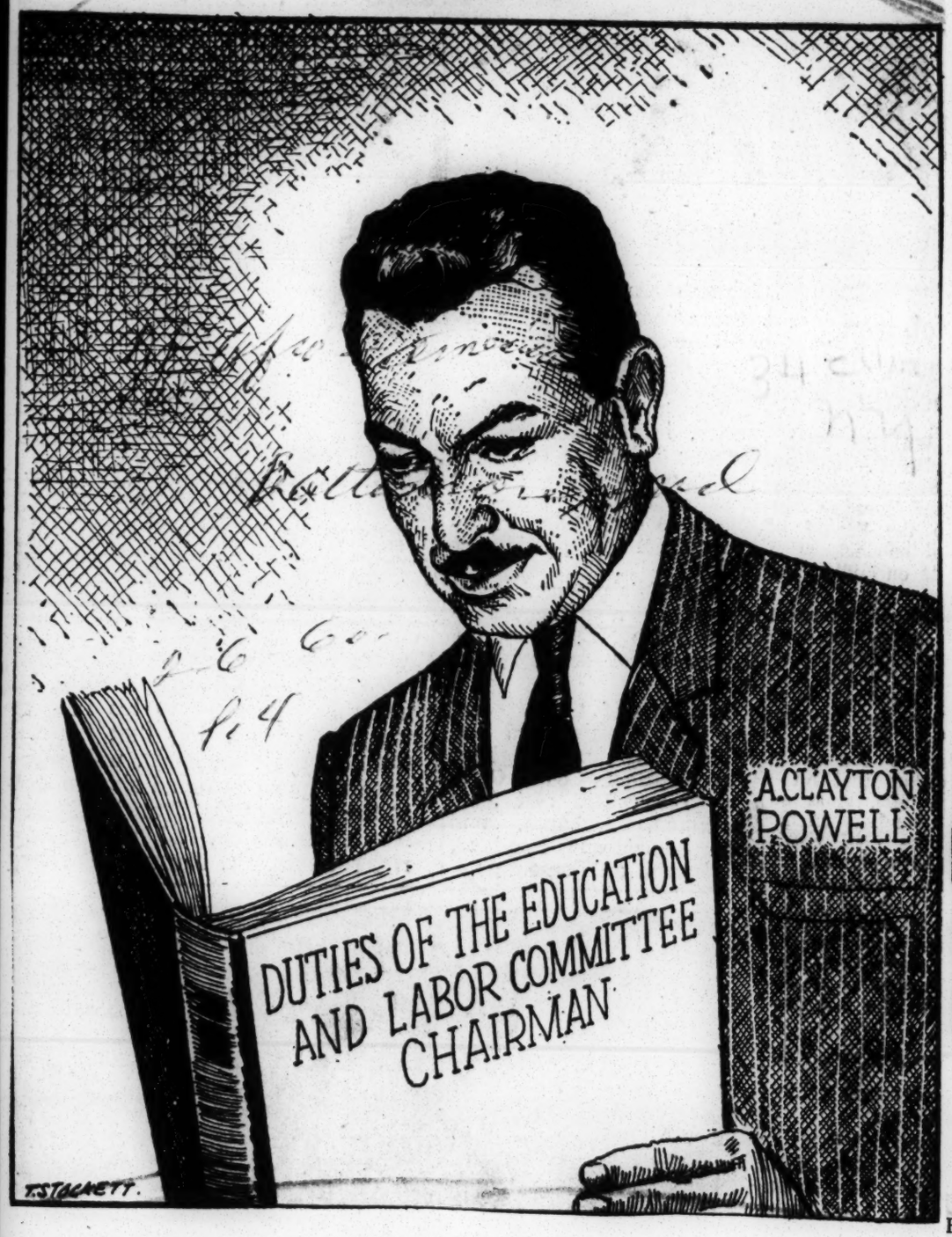
15th Negro Judge Sworn In New York City Courts

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs 2-11-60

NEW YORK — In ceremonies witnessed by 300 persons at City Hall, Mayor Robert Wagner swore in Assistant Deputy Controller Amos E. Bowman, 43, as a justice in Harlem's 10th Municipal Court last Tuesday.

Judge Bowman, who must seek election this fall for a full 10-year term on the $17,500-a-year position, fills the vacancy created by the elevation of Justice Darwin W. Telesford to the City Court. He is the 15th Negro serving in a judicial capacity in the New York City Court.

Boning Up!



The Reluctant Dragons

The laugh of the year is the excitement of the Southern Democratic politicians over the impending chairmanship of the House Labor and Education Committee which for umpteen years has been held by Representative Graham A. Barden of North Carolina.

Weighted by the burden of years, Brother Barden has decided not to run for re-election this year; and this is the cause of the Cracker excitement, because the second in line of succession to his post is Representative Adam Clayton Powell, a New York Negro particularly obnoxious to Dixie demagogues.

While the Southerners are vigorously opposed to Representative Powell heading this committee, they are embarrassed by the fact that for decades they have been insisting that seniority rule in the choice of Congressional committee chairmanships.

Congressman Powell is not only a Democrat but he is next in line, so the Southern Democrats cannot oppose his choice without going against all they have insisted upon for decades.

Being reluctant to violate the rule they have established, they are searching around vainly for a way out of their dilemma—and getting nowhere.

"Hard times," says a Jamaican proverb, "makes a monkey eat red pepper."

Representative Powell will either become chairman of his committee or the jim-crow South will have to surrender all that it has fought for through the last century.

Mrs. Roosevelt Says

Powell Not Best Choice to Head House Committee

NEW YORK (ANP)—Though she expressed support and understanding for Adam Clayton Powell's fight for strong civil rights legislation, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in her column said she did not feel he is the best person to head the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Powell is in line to succeed Rep. Graham A. Barden (D-N.C.) chairman of the committee, who has announced that he is retiring from politics.

Mrs. Roosevelt said: "The Congressman next in line to succeed him as chairman is Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. I would be the last person to oppose Representative Powell's desire to get better civil rights legislation through Congress, but I feel he would not be the happiest choice for chairman of the committee.

"This is an important committee, and many people would feel that its chairman should not be a man who is under indictment on income tax charges in New York state.

"This post, I feel, should be filled by the very best person who can be found, for the committee's work deals with two of the most important subjects now before the people. What is done in the field of education and labor legislation in the next year or so may make a great difference to the future of our country."

Congressman Powell's conceded ascendancy to the chairmanship of the House Education and Labor Committee next year will not prevent his running for a local office in Harlem should he choose to do so.

Powell told newsmen as much in an interview this week on whether he might run for the Manhattan borough presidency should the indicted Hulan Jack be forced to vacate it.

"I never had any interest in running for the Manhattan borough presidency," said Powell. "That post was offered me before Hulan Jack was ever thought of," he added.

■

POWELL SAID he had not turned the post down at that time but had just "outlined my conditions and they didn't want me."

The congressman said his conditions were that they get rid of all the freeloaders, that is, such things as manhole inspectors and big cars.

Powell emphasized that he will not support any white candidate for the post and praised Jack for running for the office not just as a Negro, but to be a full borough president.

Powell listed as his choices for borough president: George Gregory or J. Raymond Jones, and added that Municipal Court Justice Herman Stoute might prove an "ideal" interim borough president if Jack actually loses the post.

On possibly supporting Councilman Earl Brown or State Senator James Watson for the borough president post, Powell said he would have to consult first with Harlem Democratic leaders Ray Jones, Mark Southall and Lloyd Dickerson.

A 'FIRST' IN NEW YORK.—Robert Reavis, center, Piermont, N. Y.'s new acting postmaster last week, received his certificate of appointment from Joseph A. Clarke, staff assistant to the assistant postmaster general, Washington, D. C., and became the first known Negro to be named postmaster in New York state. Others in photo, left to right, are William H. Bartelt, assistant to the Regional Operational Director, New York region, Post Office department, Mrs. Reavis and, at extreme right, Edwin Doulin, postal field service officer.

Prior to the presentation ceremonies at the Piermont post office the postal officials, Mr. and Mrs. Reavis were guests at a luncheon, attended by representatives of the Mayor, The Piermont Rotary club, the postal employees and other religious and civic organizations. Piermont-on-the-Hudson is a suburb of New York City in Rockland county. Negroes compose one-tenth of the town's total population.

ISAACS QUESTIONS JACK'S VOTE TALLY

Admits One Against Ungar, But Doubts Two Others—Board's Records Cited

City Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs expressed doubt yesterday that Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack had voted three times in the Board of Estimate against a Harlem slum clearance project in which Sidney J. Ungar, the real estate operator, was interested.

A New York County grand jury is investigating the circumstances under which Mr. Ungar, while tentative sponsor for the Title I Riverside-Amsterdam project, paid the $5,500 bill for redecorating Mr. Jack's apartment at 45 West 110th Street.

Mr. Jack and Mr. Ungar described the transaction, which occurred in January or February of 1958, as a loan based upon friendship and not intended to influence Mr. Jack's action as a member of the Board of Estimate. At the time the Riverside-Amsterdam project was not on the board's calendar.

The New York Times

Hulan E. Jack

Before testifying before the grand jury Mr. Unger and Mr. Jack declared that Mr. Jack voted against Mr. Ungar's interests on three occasions when the Riverside-Amsterdam project was before the Board of Estimate.

Only Last Vote Recalled

Mr. Isaacs, appearing on the WRCA-TV "Searchlight" program, said he believed that Mr. Jock voted against Mr. Ungar's interests the last time the project was on the Board of Estimate calendar, but that he was not convinced about the two previous occasions.

"I think he made a statement that may not hold water," Mr. Isaacs said. "I would like to know what he did when Mr. Ungar first presented his desire."

Mr. Jack was not available for comment on Mr. Isaacs' statement, but a spokesman called it "irresponsible and contrary to fact." He said that Mr. Jack had voted at Board of Estimate meetings on April 9, Oct. 22 and Dec. 3 of last year against giving Mr. Ungar the sponsorship of the Riverside-Amsterdam project.

The spokesman added that he assumed that Mr. Jack's vote at these meetings was consistent with his position at closed executive sessions preceding the formal vote.

No minutes are kept of these executive meetings. Mr. Isaacs, of course, was not present at any of them.

Two Jack Votes on Record

The records of the Board of Estimate shows two votes by Mr. Jack against Mr. Ungar's interests. The first came on April 9 when the Riverside-Amsterdam project, with Mr. Ungar as the Slum Clearance Committee's choice as provisional sponsor, was laid over indefinitely. The board's vote was unanimous.

The second vote came on Dec. 3 when the project, with a different sponsor, was referred to the City Planning Commission for further study. This action, too, was by unanimous vote.

On Oct. 22 Mr. Ungar demanded restoration of the project to the calendar and his resignation as sponsor. Mayor Wagner refused to hear argument on the matter. No vote by any member of the Board of Estimate, including Mr. Jack, was involved.

Jack Thanks 'Neighbors'

Mr. Jack, who had been invited to attend a civil rights rally yesterday in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street, sent the meeting a telegram in which he thanked residents of Harlem "who have so generously supported me in these, my hours of adversity."

Regretting that he could not attend the rally, Mr. Jack expressed gratitude for the prayers, letters and telephone calls of "vast numbers of my neighbors who have faith in me."

"In the hands of Almighty God I place my being and my problems," the message said.

Although Mr. Isaacs questioned Mr. Jack's statement about his votes, he declined to say whether he considered Mr. Jack, on the strength of his admission of the loan by Mr. Ungar, unfit to continue in public office. Mr. Isaacs said that he must decline comment while Mr. Jack's case was before the grand jury.

Hulan Jack Indicted On Four Counts

NEW YORK — (UPI) — One of the nation's highest elected Negro public officials was indicted today on charges of conspiring to hide the fact he accepted a $5,500 apartment remodeling job from a white real estate man seeking a slum clearance housing contract from the city.

Hulan E. Jack, 51-year-old president of the Borough of Manhattan, a $25,000-a-year post, immediately pleaded innocent to the four-count indictment.

Jack, a Tammany Hall Democrat, declined to say whether he would resign. But late in the day he announced he would relinquish his duties pending the outcome of the charges against him.

Rockefeller Into Case

Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller is the only man empowered to remove Jack from office.

Rockefeller summoned Mayor Robert F. Wagner to Albany for a discussion of the case next week before taking any action. He also asked for a copy of the grand jury testimony that led to the indictment of the first Negro ever to hold the top administrative post of Manhattan borough, the equivalent of a county.

Jack has maintained throughout the investigation that he allowed Sidney J. Ungar, realtor, longtime friend and his campaign manager, to pay for the refurnishing of his Harlem apartment only as a loan.

Ungar was named in the indictment as a co-conspirator but not a defendant. He claimed immunity before testifying before the grand jury. But District Attorney Frank S. Hogan said the jury still was sitting and "other matters out of this" might be presented to it.

Could Get Five Years

Jack has said that although he accepted financial aid from Ungar at a time Ungar sought to partitipate in a huge slum clearance project, there was no connection between the two. He said he voted against awarding a contract to Ungar.

The four counts, on which Jack could be sentenced to a total of five years in prison and fined $2,000, involve alleged misdemeanors. Three charged violation of the city charter and one charged conspiring to obstruct justice.

Jack was nervous and upset when he appeared to be booked at a police station and to plead in court. He was accompanied by his wife, Almira, whom he originally claimed had paid for the redecoration out of household money, according to the grand jury.

NEW YORK. I) — Tears gathered in the eyes of Hulan E. Jack as he stood with hands clasped in front of him before a judge he might well have sat next to at a city banquet a week earlier.

But his "not guilty" was stated in a clear, challenging voice when the charges were read of conspiracy to obstruct justice and three counts of gift-taking from a real estate operator doing business with the city.

Political "Hot Potato"

Jack, 51, had traveled a hard road from his birthplace in the West Indies to the $25,000-a-year job of borough president of Manhattan, the highest elective office a Negro has attained in this nation.

Now, his job was in jeopardy and his trial on the charges could end in disgrace. He also had become a political hot potato.

Jack, a staunch supporter of Tammany Hall, the New York county Democratic organization, has become an embarrassment to the city Democratic administration and a probable target for the Republican state administration.

Jack has denied he will resign. But he must look somewhat bitterly at the recessed lighting, the glass-enclosed tub, the new radiators and the molded archway between the dining room and living room.

That's the house that Jack built—but which was paid for by a friend.

Hulan Jack Is Indicted in Loan Conspiracy

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack, one of the highest elected Negro public officials in the Nation, was indicted Wednesday on charges of illegally receiving a gift or loan from a man doing business with the city and then entering into an elaborate scheme to conceal that fact.

Jack pleaded innocent to the charges in General Sessions Court shortly after the indictment was returned. He was released in his own custody for hearing Feb. 2. He had "no comment" on questions as to whether he would resign his $25,000-a-year job.

'CONSCIENCE IS CLEAR'

Jack immediately suspended himself from his $25,000 a year post, and said he would not draw any salary or perform any official duties until the case had been decided in court.

"My conscience is clear," Jack said in a letter to city officials. "I am at peace with God and I haven't the slightest doubt as to my ultimate vindication."

Mayor Robert F. Wagner withheld any immediate comment on the worst scandal to hit his seven-year-old Democratic administration.

In Albany, Republican Gov. Nelson Rockefeller said only, "I'm just sad about it."

Rockefeller clalled for a copy of the indictment and of the grand jury minutes. A borough president can be removed from office only through legal proceedings instituted by the Governor.

PAYMENT FOR REMODELING

Jack was charged specifically with obstructing justice and three counts of violating the city charter. All the charges are misdemeanors, each carrying a penalty of $500 fine and a year in prison on conviction.

The indictment involved the payment of $5500 for the remodeling of Jack's Harlem apartment by Sidney J. Ungar, a real estate man doing business with the city on slum clearance and other projects.

Ungar, who is white, also is a long-time friend of Jack.

'CORRUPTLY CONSPIRED'

Jack, 51, admitted receiving the payment before he appeared before the grand jury, but the indictment charged that earlier he "wilfully, wrongfully and corruptly conspired" with Ungar and others to prepare false receipts and tell the District Attorney that the work had been paid for by Mrs. Jack in cash.

As outlined by the indictment, this scheme fell through after the contractor—who had brought the entire story to public attention by claiming Ungar had not completed payment for the work—changed his mind and refused to lie about the payment.

Jack and Ungar then changed statements they had already given the District Attorney, the indictment said.

District Attorney Frank S. Hogan said Ungar was not liable to prosecution because he had claimed immunity before testifying before the grand jury. He was named a co-conspirator, but not a defendant in the indictment.

The city charter forbids city officials to accept money from anyone having business with the city.

Herald Tribune photo by Terence McCarten

Mrs. Hulan Jack (left), leaving room yesterday after testifying before the Grand Jury. Mrs. Sidney Ungar (right) in Criminal Courts building where she waited to be called.

Mrs. Hulan Jack Testifies 2 Hours, Mrs. Ungar Next

Mrs. Hulan E. Jack, wife of the Manhattan Borough President, testified for more than two hours yesterday before the grand jury investigating a transaction between her husband and Sidney J. Ungar, who paid a $5,500 bill for renovating the Jack apartment in 1958.

She declined to discuss her testimony or the case but told a reporter in answer to a question that she did not believe her husband should resign.

At the time of the transaction, Mr. Ungar, a lawyer and real estate operator, was a tentative sponsor of a Title I slum clearance project and was awaiting permanent confirmation by the Board of Estimate, of which Mr. Jack is a member.

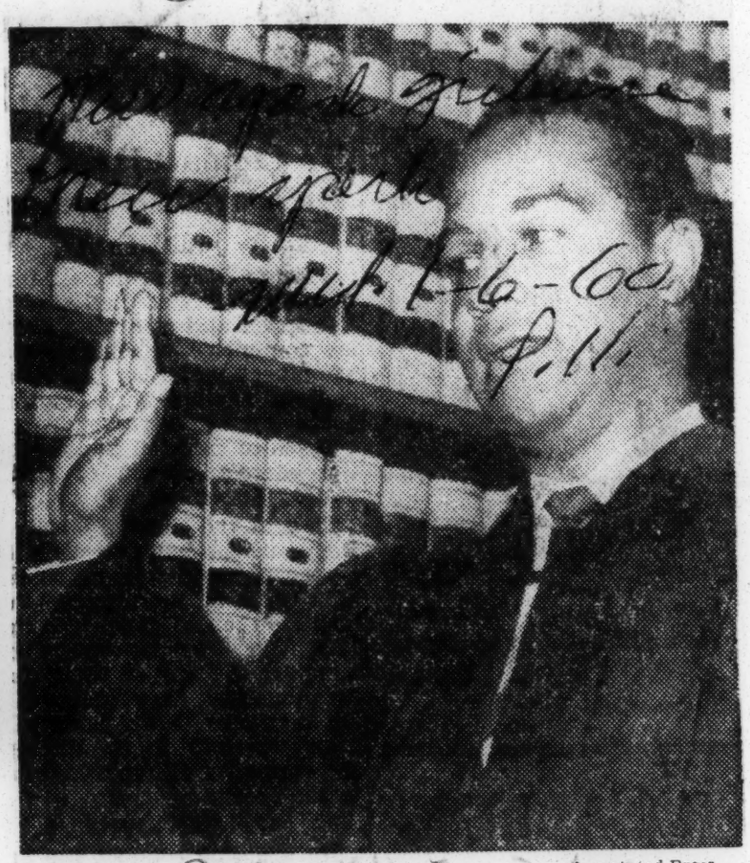
Both Mr. Ungar and the Borough President have testified before the grand jury a number of times but this was Mrs. Jack's first appearance.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Ungar waited for an hour outside the grand jury room for her turn to take the witness stand. In the end she was not called but was notified to return this afternoon.

Still another witness due to appear before the grand jury, it was confirmed by the District Attorney's office, is a member of the Slum Clearance Committee who has not been identified by name. The committee originally named Mr. Ungar as a tentative sponsor of the Riverside-Amsterdam Title I project and later, after newspaper disclosures, dropped him.

Mrs. Jack was accompanied by Harry J. Halperin and former Municipal Court Justice Carson DeWitt Baker, who have been acting as counsel for her husband.

Judge Pierce Sworn In



Associated Press

Samuel R. Pierce, of Manhattan, taking oath yesterday as judge of the Court of General Sessions in office of Justice Charles D. Breitel, of the Appellate Division. Judge Pierce will fill the unexpired term of retiring Judge Jacob Gould Schurman.

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NEW YORK

Southerner's Announcement of Retirement Is Discussed by Powell

Associated Press Wirephoto

Representative Graham A. Barden, Democrat of North Carolina, tells reporters at his Washington office he plans to end service. He heads Education and Labor Committee.

The New York Times

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Harlem Democrat, tells reporters here he expects to be Mr. Barden's successor as chairman. The scene is his parish house

Seniority and Mr. Powell

If there has ever been a group in Congress hoist by its own petard, it is the Southern Democratic bloc now facing the prospect of Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. becoming, through seniority, chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee.

Chief beneficiaries and fiercest defenders of the seniority rule under which the chairman of a Congressional committee is automatically the majority member who has continuously served longest on that committee — have historically been the Southern Democrats. Once elected, they have a tendency to stay elected. The result is that fifteen of the twenty-one standing committees of the House have chairmen from the South (including Missouri), and twelve of the seventeen standing committees of the Senate.

For years the wisdom of the seniority rule has been questioned; and from time to time a particularly egregious example of a committee chairman who is also a complete misfit gives urgency to the demand for a change. But the change never comes; even the La Follette-Monroney committee, whose excellent report formed the basis of the Reorganization Act of 1946, was unable to agree on how to effect a "workable" reform in the stifling seniority system.

Now the impending retirement of Representative Barden of North Carolina from the House and from chairmanship of the Education Committee opens the way for almost certain accession to this powerful post of the Congressman who, to Southern Democrats, is Public Enemy No. 1. But, to compound the irony in an ironic situation, it is not only the Southern Democratic bloc that would like to prevent the chairmanship from going to Mr. Powell. Many liberals who share Mr. Powell's views on integration nevertheless believe that the combination of his notably racist attitudes, his miserable record as a legislator and his extreme absenteeism all tend to disqualify him.

Mr. Powell is not the kind of legislator who ought to be chairman of a committee of the Congress; but he will be unless and until the dangerously anachronistic seniority system is modified enough to permit some choice in the selection of committee chairmen.

Dixie Demos All But Abandon Plans To Halt Powell's Rise

WASHINGTON (AP) — Southern Democrats have all but abandoned plans to try to keep a northern Negro from becoming chairman of a major House committee.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) is scheduled to advance, under seniority rules, to chairmanship of the House Education and Labor Committee next January if Democrats retain control of the House.

He would succeed Rep. Graham A. Barden (D-NC), who has announced he will not seek reelction.

The only way Powell could be kept from the chairmanship, short of loss of control by the Democrats, would be to ignore the time-honored seniority system. By this system, members eventually become chairmen simply by having been on a committee longer than anyone else.

Some Southerners had talked of trying to bypass the seniority system in Powell's case. To do so would set a precedent, and precedents have a habit of becoming general practice. A precedent, if set in Powell's case, might be cited in future years to block a senior Southerner.

By reason of having no major opposition for reelection, most Southerners in the House are high on the seniority list. Of the 20 standing committees, 14 are headed by members from Southern or border states. Southern or border state Democrats are next in line for chairmanships on 14 committees.

If Powell becomes chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, he will be the second Negro chairman in the House. Rep. William L. Dawson (D-Ill.) heads the Government Operations Committee.

The other two Negro members, Robetet N. Nix (D-Pa.) and Charl C. Diggs (D-Mich.), have not been in Congress long enought to acquire top seniortiy.

POWELL HOPEFUL OF CHAIRMANSHIP

Expects to Head House Labor Group Now That Barden Will Not Run Again

By DAVID ANDERSON

Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Democrat of Manhattan, expressed complete confidence yesterday that he would in due time become chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, thus satisfying a lifetime ambition in politics.

When the news reached him from Washington that the incumbent, Representative Graham A. Barden, Democrat of North Carolina, had announced his intention not to seek reelection, Mr. Powell said:

"The first thing I did was to thank God on my knees."

A few hours later he called a news conference in the Abyssinian Baptist Church parish house, 132 West 138th Street, where he is the minister.

Mr. Powell explained that every campaign he had fought for Congress over the last sixteen years has had one common purpose, continuity in the House of Representatives to protect seniority with a view to inheriting a committe chairmanRship.

Charges Brushed Off

"Do you anticipate any difficulty in getting it?" he was asked.

"Certainly not," replied Mr. Powell, "I've been encouraged by Mr. Sam [Speaker Sam Rayburn] and Lyndon Johnson [Senate majority leader] to believe I will."

"What about charges of income tax evasion against you, decision?" another questioner demanded.

"Of course not, it hasn't in other cases, even when a conviction was obtained," snapped Mr. Powell.

On Dec. 31 Federal Judge Thomas F. Murphy postponed until March 7 trial on charges that Mr. Powell had filed an improper return in 1951 for his

wife. He added that, in his opinion, there was no question of a conviction in this case.

Mr. Powell also asserted that the traditional seniority rule would prevail and that he did not believe the committee would be split in a maneuver to bypass him.

"Last year Mr. Sam wanted to split it to get me a chairmanship and I was against it," he recalled.

When he does become chairman a year hence, provided he is re-elected and the Democrats retain control of the House, he predicted a more liberal, more effective committee than the present one.

"I don't think Mr. Barden had the friendship and rapport that I have had with these men," he said. "Mr. Barden is a dogmatic man with set views against which young Turks on both sides of the House were rebelling.

"I'm not going to be anti-anybody or anything in committee. If something like segregation came up, I would accept the committee majority and, if need be, fight it down on the floor of the House."

Mr. Powell said he believed he would be the second Negro in this country to head a Congressional committee—the other is Representative William L. Dawson of Chicago, chairman of the House Committee on Governmental Operations, who is retiring. Mr. Powell is now chairman of a subcommittee on mines and mining in the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

"This has been a wonderful testing ground for the future," he concluded.

BARDEN RETIRING; POWELL MAY HEAD HOUSE LABOR UNIT

North Carolinian's Refusal to Run Again Surprises Congress and South

CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUE RISES

Manhattan Democrat Cites Seniority Rules in Voicing Hopes for Chairmanship

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Representative Graham A. Barden, chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, surprised Congress today by announcing that he would not seek election to a fourteenth term.

Mr. Barden, 63 years old, a North Carolina Democrat, had not even advised the House leadership, including Speaker Sam Rayburn, of his plans.

His announcement was a shock to the South. For years he had frustrated Northern liberals, who accused him of using his key position to block or delay legislation on aid to education, civil rights and other issues.

His quitting of the House will leave Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. next in line for the chairmanship. The Manhattan Democrat has pressed civil rights in the committee in opposition to Mr. Barden.

Powell Cites Seniority

In New York, Mr. Powell insisted that the ancient seniority rules of the House, which had taken him to the second majority position on the committee, be preserved. He appeared to have support from the fact that parliamentarians and others in the House could not recall, precisely, at least, when seniority in committee assignments had not prevailed.

The situation promised embarrassment to the House leadership. Mr. Barden, who had not hesitated to oppose even Speaker Rayburn on issues, has been in his chairmanship post since 1950. He is completing his twenty-sixth year in Congress.

His departure will cut into the prevalency of southern chairmanships. At a news conference, however, he said he had nothing to do with that. He was going home and take it easy, he said.

Powell Challenged Barden

Representative Powell is under indictment on income-tax charges in New York.

It was expected that, if he is re-elected and the Democrats retain control over the House, the Manhattan Negro would continue his demand to become chairman of the committee. The panel has frequently blocked his attempts to write racial integration provisions into school-construction plans and other projects.

Mr. Powell has challenged Mr. Barden many times, but the Southerner, as chairman, was able on most occasions to control the committee.

In his announcement today Mr. Barden expressed gratitude for the votes given him through thirteen campaigns but said he had "definitely decided" not to run again. He and his wife had "a wonderful home" on the Trent River among children, grandchildren and friends. Mrs. Barden, he added, was not happy in Washington and shared his decision to leave it.

Moreover, Mr. Barden said, his Washington duties were becoming more and more exacting at a time when he and Mrs. Barden sought rest.

"God bless America and its people," he said in conclusion of his formal announcement.

The House already has one Negro committee chairman. He is William L. Dawson, Democrat of Illinois, who presides over the Committee on Government Operations.

The prospect that Mr. Powell might become chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor brought to life again, proposals, tried before, to split the committee in two.

Under this proposal Mr. Powell would be chairman of a new labor committee. Representative Cleveland M. Bailey, Democrat of West Virginia, the next in seniority line, would be the chairman of the educational panel. Mr. Bailey is the committee leader in this department. He has had some hot brushes with Mr. Powell over school matters.

Mr. Barden said today that he always had favored a separation of the committee. Mr. Bailey has had the same idea for many years.

that a splitting of the committee into two new ones would not succeed.

Two risks were involved in such a separation. In 1946, the House had forty-nine committees, and the Congressional reorganization act reduced the number to nineteen.

In 1956 Mr. Bailey got through the committee a bill that would have split the committee. He sought to amend the Reorganization Act to effect this division. But it was blocked in the House Rules Committee, then apparently under southern control.

Parliamentarians point out that another approach could be made. The Constitution provides that the House is the master of its own rules, so a proposed change in rules could be approached without touching the Reorganization Act. However, a change in rules would be referred to the Rules Committee, still largely in southern hands, and might be blocked, too.

Barden And Powell: To The Rear March

CONGRESSMAN Graham Barden, chairman of the House Education & Labor Committee, is a fractious and formidable conservative who has never hesitated to infuriate his party colleagues when spending was the subject.

While others prescribe massive doses of federal money for local education, Barden remains stolidly opposed, having seen enough in his 26 years in Congress to know that federal controls follow federal funds. More often than not, Barden has prevailed.

But Barden is quitting Congress after this year, and his successor as chairman seems likely to be Adam Clayton Powell. Geometry couldn't draw a more opposite type.

Whereas Barden is cautious and conscientious, Powell seems to show up in Congress only when a racially exploitable bill is pending, to practice his marauding demagoguery. Powell has scuttled many a bill with an irrelevant rider. Let a colleague criticize him, for whatever reason, and Powell's usual rejoinder is to cry racial bias. For this he is widely disliked by both Northern and Southern congressmen.

But the rules of seniority being what they are, there seems little chance that Powell won't be elevated to the chairmanship. Even a conviction of income tax fraud—for which Powell is to be tried next month—probably wouldn't stop him.

Seniority aside, Powell couldn't be chairman if his own notions of succession governed. Powell has made it clear to cowed New York City officials that, because Hulan Jack—the deposed borough president of Manhattan—is a Negro, his successor must be a Negro. To Powell, any other appointment would be bias.

Such is the reasoning of the man who stands to be chairman of one of the most powerful and far-reaching committees in Congress.

NEW YORK'S HIGHEST

Negro Borough Official Indicted By Grand Jury

NEW YORK (AP) — Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack, highest Negro holder of municipal office in the nation, was indicted Wednesday in connection with a loan he accepted from a man doing business with the city. He promptly pleaded innocent to any conflict-of-interest deal.

Jack immediately suspended himself from his $25,000-a-year post, and said he would not draw any salary or perform any official duties until the case has been decided in court.

"My conscience is clear," Jack said in a letter to city officials. "I am at peace with God and I haven't the slightest doubt as to my ultimate vindication."

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A Manhattan grand jury accused Jack, a Democrat, of conspiracy and violation of the city charter through acceptance of a $4,400 remodeling job on his Harlem apartment from his white one-time campaign manager, a realtor doing business with the city.

Jack claimed he received the money as a legitimate loan.

The remodeling deal came to light when the contractor on the job claimed he was short-changed $1,100 on the deal. He told his story to the New York Post and in the resultant publicity the grand jury took over.

Adherents of Jack in Harlem suggested at one point that he was a victim of racial persecution. Authorities called this allegation untrue and ridiculous.

The four - count indictment charges Jack with a conflict of interest under the city charter, plus a conspiracy to obstruct the grand jury's inquiry into the matter. It carries a maximum penalty upon conviction of four years in jail and $2,000 in fines.

Jack was accused of entering into a conspiracy with his benefactor, realtor Sidney J. Ungar, to camouflage the whole deal by falsely claiming his wife, Almira Jack, paid for the apartment renovation.

JACK INDICTED IN 'LOAN' CASE

Prominent Negro Denies Any Conspiracy

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Adherents of Jack in Harlem suggested at one point that he was a victim of racial persecution. Authorities called this allegation untrue and ridiculous.

The four - count indictment charges Jack with a conflict of interest under the city charter, plus a conspiracy to obstruct the grand jury's inquiry into the matter. It carries a maximum penalty upon conviction of four years in jail and $2,000 in fines.

Jack was accused of entering into a conspiracy with his benefactor, realtor Sidney J. Ungar, to camouflage the whole deal by falsely claiming his wife, Almira Jack, paid for the apartment renovation. Ungar was named in the indictment as a co-conspirator, but not a defendant. He was granted immunity from prosecution when he testified before the grand jury.

Hulan E. Jack A Pathetic Figure As He Faces Judge

By ROBERT LILES

NEW YORK — (UPI) — Tears gathered in the eyes of Hulan E. Jack as he stood with hands clasped in front of him before a judge he might well have sat next to at a city banquet a week earlier.

But his "not guilty" was stated in a clear, challenging voice when the charges were read of conspiracy to obstruct justice and three counts of gift-taking from a real estate operator doing business with the city.

Jack, 51, had traveled a hard road from his birthplace in the West Indies to the $25,000-a-year job of Borough President of Manhattan, the highest elective office a Negro has attained in this nation.

FACES DISGRACE

Now, his job was in jeopardy and his trial on the charges could end in disgrace. He also had become a political hot potato.

Jack, a staunch supporter of Tammany Hall, the New York county democratic organization, has become an embarrassment to the city Democratic administration and a probable target for the Republican state administration.

A grand jury indicted him last Wednesday on charges of violating the city charter three times in accepting a $5,500 remodeling job on his Harlem apartment from Sidney J. Ungar, a real estate operator and lawyer.

ADMITS LYING

He was also charged with obstructing justice by telling District Attorney Frank Hogan first one story of who paid for the remodeling, then admitting he lied and telling another story. The final story was that Ungar paid for the remodeling but it was a loan from a friend of long standing.

Ungar, who was attempting to get the Board of Estimate approval as sponsor of a 28-million-dollar slum clearance project and also renting office space to the city when the remodeling was done, was named a co-conspirator but not a defendant.

Jack relinquished his duties and said he would not take any salary while the charges remain against him. He can only be removed or suspended from office by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

ONLY THE GOVERNOR

Rockefeller has asked Mayor Robert F. Wagner to go to Albany to discuss the Jack case. The mayor, in accepting his invitation, reiterated that he could not remove Jack from office, and that it could only be done by the governor.

Jack has denied he will resign. But he must look somewhat bitterly at the recessed lighting, the glass-enclosed tub, the new radiators and the molded archway between the dining room and living room.

That's the house that Jack built —but paid for by a friend.

Rep. Barden Retiring, Powell May Get Post

New Yorker Will Claim Unit Chair

BULLETIN

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) announced today he intends to claim chairmanship of the House Education and Labor Committee which Rep. Graham Barden (D., N. C.) is relinquishing.

United Press International.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. —Rep. Graham A. Barden (D., N. C.) put House Democratic leaders on a spot today by announcing he will not run for re-election, ending 26 years in Congress.

He is chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee and under the seniority system his retirement puts Rep. Adam C. Powell (D., N. Y.) in line to succeed him in event Democrats retain control of the next Congress.

Mr. Powell bolted the party in 1956 to support President Eisenhower. Party leaders in his district subsequently tried unsuccessfully to deny him renomination as a Democrat.

Many Democrats would like to deny Mr. Powell the committee chairmanship. However, he is a Negro, one of four in the House. They don't want to appear to be discriminating against him because of his race.

Mr. Powell was indicted in 1958 on charges of evading his income taxes and his trial is still pending.

Mr. Barden is 63, a staunch conservative. His leadership of the labor committee has irked some Democrats. A year ago Democratic leaders over his objections loaded the committee with liberals.

Mr. Barden pointedly did not consult Speaker Sam Rayburn (Texas) or other top Democrats about his decision. He told a press conference he had advised only one Congressman. He said that member was neither Mr. Rayburn nor Mr. Powell.

GRAHAM A. BARDEN

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

Mr. Powell, a member of the Education and Labor Committee, has frequently sponsored amendments to bar race segregation wherever federal money is spent.

Liberal Democrats complained that Mr. Powell showed no other interest in the committee's legislation. They said his attendance record has been poor.

As chairman, Mr. Powell could be expected to exercise pressure for anti-discrimination legislation.

Democratic leaders, caught by surprise by Mr. Barden's announcement, were reported considering a possible compromise.

This would result in splitting the committee into separate education and labor committees. Mr. Powell would become chairman of the labor committee and Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D., W. Va.), chairman of the education committee.

Mr. Barden attributed his decision to a desire to spend more time with his family. He said his "duties are becoming more and more exacting" and added "my wife is not happy here" in Washington.

If Hulan Jack goes who'll replace him?

Storm centers around office of embattled borough president

NEW YORK — Harlem leaders want to have another colored person named to the post of Manhattan Borough President, if Hulan Jack resigns or is removed from office.

Mr. Jack, facing a four-count indictment for conspiracy and alleged violation of the city charter, has suspended himself from the $25,000 a year job.

Among those mentioned for the post are Thomas Dickens, a General Sessions judge; Darwin Telesford, City Court Justice and long-time politician; and Louis Cioffi.

A replacement, if named, would serve only until the election next fall. However, an interim appointment might enable the new borough president to be elected to the office.

* * *

AMONG THOSE pressing for a colored person to fill the post is Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, who opposed Jack in the last election but has since pledged support to the embattled borough president.

Judge Dickens, an old friend of Jack, has the power to dispose of the minutes of the grand jury — to decide whether they would be sent to Governor Rockefeller. Jack's lawyers have argued against sending the minutes to Albany.

Meanwhile, Gov. Rockefeller has consented to postpone a scheduled meeting with Mayor Wagner to discuss the case until the matter of the minutes is settled.

Jack is charged with violating Section 886 of the City Charter by accepting $4,400 from Sidney J. Ungar, a real estate man, who was "a person interested directly and indirectly in the performance of a contract involving the city, namely the leasing of office space at 299 Broadway.

The money was allegedly used in part payment of a $5,500 bill for remodeling Jack's apartment.

Jack was indicted by a grand jury on misdemeanor charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice and violation of the City Charter in accepting gratuities from Ungar.

The indictment carries penalties, upon conviction, of up to one year in jail and a $500 fine on each of four counts. Also forfeiture of office follows automatically. Mr. Jack voluntarily gave up all official duties until the charges against him have been disposed of.

7 Jack Jurors Seated, Negro Chosen Foreman

2 Women Are Among 6 Whites Accepted on 2d Day of Trial

By Milton Lewis

A Negro was the first of seven jurors chosen yesterday and thereby became foreman of the panel to try Hulan E. Jack on conflict of inttrest charges. The six others are white and include two women.

Charles M. Giddens, fifty-one-year-old manager of a package liquor store, promised in General Sessions he would disregard "ethnic kinship" and give the self-suspended $25,000 per annum Manhattan borough president no more and no less than he was entitled to—justice, based on hard facts presented through the mouths of witnesses.

Lawyers Take Charge

Mr. Giddens, a disabled war veteran, lives at 305 Convent Ave., and attended Wilberforce College, Xenia, Ohio. As he was sworn in, Mr. Jack, flanked by four defense lawyers, pressed palm firmly against palm at chin level with eyes closed. His counsel did not confer with Mr. Jack in accepting or rejecting talesmen. He just sat quietly.

Of the two women jurors, one is a housewife, one is a translator and interpreter of Spanish, Italian and Portuguese. The four men are a mailman, a Navy Yard engineer, an insurance company employee and a real estate bookkeeper. In all, twenty-seven veniremen were called yesterday, on top of the eight on Thursday, when jury selection got under way without result, mostly because of admitted prejudice.

Talesman Excused

One talesman was challenged peremptorily by the defense after he revealed that the last time he served on a jury the defendant pleaded guilty in the middle of the trial. Another—the only other Negro to have his name pulled from the drum so far—was excused at his own request, being related to an assistant minister of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem, of which Rep. Adam Clayton Powell jr. is minister. Mr. Powell and Mr. Jack are currently on the same Democratic team.

Alfred J. Scotti, Chief Assistant District Attorney, objected vigorously when William C. Chance jr., of defense counsel, contended that an "indictment is merely a piece of paper—an invitation to come to court." "It is more accurately an accusation of a crime," Judge Joseph A. Sarafite observed, smiling broadly. "It is not an invitation."

Charter Violation Charged

Specifically, Mr. Jack is accused in a four-count indictment of conspiracy to obstruct justice and violating the City Charter. It is alleged that he violated the charter by accepting a gratuity or loan of $4,400 from Sidney J. Ungar, real estate operator interested in city contracts.

Both Mr. Jack and Mr. Ungar have admitted that Mr. Ungar, a former political campaign manager for the Borough President, had advanced the $4,400 to renovate Mr. Jack's apartment. At the time Mr. Ungar was attempting to get a $28,000,000 slum clearance deal with the city, a deal which Mr. Jack would have to pass upon as a Board of Estimate member.

Attorneys Squabble

At one point yesterday, Mr. Scotti, the prosecutor, objected to comments by Carson DeWitt Baker, chief defense counsel, contending:

"That is an improper expounding of the law!"

"You've been doing it for two days!" Mr. Baker snapped back.

"I have not!"

Judge Sarafite nipped the fireworks with:

"We will now take our luncheon recess. It is 1 p. m."

The defense had used three of its allowed five peremptory challenges, with five jurors still to be selected. Mr. Scotti has not used any of his five as yet. Mr. Giddens, the jury foreman, was the first talesman to be examined yesterday after a venireman previously called before both sides agreed to accept Mr. Giddens.

Jurors Selected

The first seven jurors in the order of selection:

CHARLES M. GIDDENS, 305 Convent Ave., package liquor store manager.

MRS. PHYLLIS NICOLINI, 615 W. 189th St., translator and interpreter of Spanish, Italian and Portuguese for the First National City Bank.

GEORGE C. CARAYAS, 295 Wadsworth Ave., Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. group administrator.

MOSES LIEBMAN, 3716 Tenth Ave., mail carrier.

MRS. THERESA KLEIN, 95 Thayer St., housewife.

STEPHEN H. KESSLER, twenty-five, 174 E. 74th St., bookkeeper in his family's real estate business and 1957 graduate of Harvard where he majored in history and science.

DENNIS W. KELLY, twenty-six, 338 E. 51st St., project engineer at the New York Naval Shipyard in Brooklyn.

The trial continues at 10 a. m. Monday.

Bechtel Says Ungar Pledged Jack Payment

By JOSEPH ALVAREZ,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

Contractor Fred Bechtel swore on the witness stand today that real estate operator Sidney J. Ungar had told him he would pay the bill for remodeling the Harlem apartment of Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack.

Mr. Bechtel, the first witness—and a major one—in the state's case against the self-suspended borough president, told a crowded General Sessions courtroom that he never even discussed payment with Mr. and Mrs. Jack.

Got $1000 Check.

"Mr. Ungar told me to look to him for the money," Mr. Bechtel declared. Under questioning by Chief Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Scotti, he said Mr. Ungar gave him a $1000 advance check in February, 1958, before he started the remodeling job.

Mr. Jack is accused of violating the city charter by accepting the $4400 renovation at a time when Mr. Ungar was seeking sponsorship of a city Title I project.

A charge of conspiracy stems from the allegation that Mr. Jack tried to cover up the Ungar payment, first by agreeing with Mr. Ungar to say that Mrs. Jack paid for the renovations, then—when Mr. Bechtel wouldn't go along—by describing the deal as a loan that was to be repaid.

Used Phony Addresses.

Mr. Bechtel, speaking in a heavy accent, identified letters, including job estimates, which he said referred to the Jack remodeling. All bore phony addresses, Mr. Bechtel said, to hide the fact that the work was to be done at Mr. Jack's place at 45 W. 110th St.

The contractor said Mr. Ungar rejected his first $4425 estimate as too high and he pared the price to $3300. But extras included at the request of Mrs. Jack and an interior decorator related to Mr. Ungar boosted the ultimate cost to $5500, he said.

Mr. Jack took copious notes during the testimony. Many spectators unable to get a seat crowded the corridor outside. General Sessions Judge Joseph A Sarafite is presiding.

JURY DELIBERATES IN TRIAL OF JACK ON LOAN CHARGES

Panel Back After 2 Hours to Get Instructions on $4,400 Ungar Deal

CASE IS CALLED SIMPLE

Judge's Charge Admonishes Against Prejudice or Sympathy for Official

Excerpts from judge's charge appear on Page 21.

By RUSSELL PORTER

The fate of Borough President Hulan E. Jack of Manhattan was put in the hands of a jury of nine men and three women yesterday at 1:05 P. M.

At 6:45 the jury was taken to dinner at a restaurant. It resumed its deliberations two hours later.

Earlier in the day Judge Joseph A. Sarafite delivered a two-and-three-quarter hour charge to the jury in the Court of General Sessions.

He told the panel it could convict Borough President Jack without finding that he had been bribed or corrupted or had agreed to violate his public trust when he let Sidney J. Ungar, a real estate promoter, pay $4,400 for remodeling his apartment.

Grounds For Conviction Cited

The Judge said the jury could hold the defendant guilty on any or all of three counts if it found beyond a reasonable doubt doubt that he had accepted a gift, loan or gratuity from Mr. Ungar, knowing the latter had business dealings with the city. The Judge also told the jury it could convict on a fourth count if it found that the two had conspired to conceal the source of the money.

Judge Sarafite explained that a gratuity was a gift made when the taker was in a position to perform a service and the giver was in a position to receive the service. As Borough President, Mr. Jack is a member of the Board of Estimate, and was able to vote transactionsthat Mr. Ungar had with the city.

The fact that no corruption occurs, the Judge said, does not excuse the taker.

If convicted, the Borough President could be jailed for one year and fined $500 on each of the four misdemeanor counts in the indictment, and would automatically lose his $25,000-a-year city job. He has suspended himself from his post pending the outcome of the case.

Two hours after it got the case the jury returned to the courtroom. Charles M. Giddens, its foreman and only Negro member, asked whether Mr. Jack had admitted to the grand jury that indicted him that he had received a loan from Mr. Ungar for the remodeling. The evidence was read to the jury, showing Mr. Jack had made such an admission.

Mr. Giddens also asked whether it was a violation of the law for a city official to accept anything of value after a contract with the city in which the giver was interested had been in effect for some time.

Judge Sarafite replied that it would be if the official knew at the time of acceptance that the giver was directly or indirectly interested in the performance of any contract or acquisition of property by the city.

The significance of this question and answer was that in one of Mr. Ungar's business dealings with the city, providing for a lease to the city of office space at 299 Broadway at an increased rental of more than $300,000 over six years, the contract for the lease had been approved by the Board of Estimate, including Mr. Jack before the remodeling was paid for.

Slum Project also Involved

A second deal involving Mr. Ungar and the city was the now-defunct $25,000,000 Riverside-Amsterdam slum clearance project, with Mr. Ungar as sponsor. That provided for the city to purchase the property.

The jury also asked that two of the counts in the indictment referring to those deals be read, and that was done. The jury then returned to the jury room at 3.16 P. M.

Judge Sarafite in his charge warned against letting prejudice or sympahy one way or the other affect the verdict.

The fact that the Borough President did not take the witness stand should not cause any presumption against him, the Judge said. He noted that the

defendant in a criminal trial always carried the presumption of innocence, and the burden of proving him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt was always on the prosecution.

But, he added, the jury should not treat the rule of law that reasonable doubt must be proved as a subterfuge to avoid an unpleasant duty, if the evidence proves guilt.

He also told the jury not to let its verdict be influenced by the thought of what punishment might be imposed in the defendant if he was found guilty.

Judge Sarafite said the testimony of character witnesses should be considered, but the fact that a defendant had previously had a good reputation should not save him from the consequences of an unlawful act if other evidence proved him guilty.

Many Praised Jack

This was considered significant in view of the eighteen character witnesses who testified that Mr. Jack's reputation for character and integrity was of the highest. They included Mayor Wagner and two other members of the Board of Estimite, and ministers, priests and rabbis.

Judge Sarafite paid scant attention in his charge to testimony by the Mayor and all other members of the Board of Estimate that Mr. Jack had never tried to influence their votes in favor of Ungar projects.

In his reference to that testimony he told the jury that a conviction under the law did not require proof of corruption by a public official.

Judge Sarafite explained that the purpose of the two sections of the City Charter alleged to have been violated by Mr. Jack was to set a standard of conduct to regulate the actions of city officials and employes.

He said both sections were designed to prevent conduct that might tend to bribery and corruption in the city government and to prevent situations in which the duties of a public official might come in confict with the interests of someone else.

With respect to the conspiracy count in the indictment, Judge Sarafite told the jury that to convict it did not have to find that the conspiracy succeeded in obstructing justice by seeking to conceal the facts.

He said Mr. Jack was not charged with actually obstructing justice or the due administration of law, but only with conspiring to do so. The fact that a conspiracy fails makes no difference, he explained.

Judge Sarafite told the jury that the case was a "very simple one" because there were only a few basic questions to be decided and all were "perfectly susceptible of being decided."

With respect to the alleged violations of the City Charter in the three counts charging illegatl acceptance of $4,400, he said the basic questions were as follows:

¶Whether Mr. Jack was a city officer.

¶Whether he knowingly accepted a gift, loan, thing of value or gratuity from Mr. Ungar.

¶Whether at the time of acceptance Mr. Ungar was directly or indirectly interested in the two deals with the city, whose interests might have been affected by Mr. Jack's official actions on the Board of Estimate.

¶Whether at the time of acceptance Mr. Jack knew that Mr. Ungar was so interested.

Reasonable Doubt Stressed

The Judge said that if the jury was satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt on each count that the answer to all these questions was yes, the defendant was guilty. If it had a reasonable doubt on any of these questions on any count, he added, it must give the defendant the benefit of the doubt and find him not guilty on that count.

As to the conspiracy count, he explained, all the jury had to decide was the following:

¶Did the defendant and Mr. Ungar agree or conspire together to tell a false story and to fabricate and use false documentary evidence?

¶Did they do so willfully, wrongfully and corruptly or by accident or some mistake or innocently?

¶Was the object of the conspiracy or agreement to stifle or conceal or suppress evidence of crime that the District Attorney had the duty of investigating and presenting to the grand jury?

¶Was at least one of the overt acts alleged in the indictment committed?

The Judge said if the jury was satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the answer to all these questions was yes, the defendant was guilty of conspiracy. If the jury had a reasonable doubt that the answer to any of the questions was yes, he said, it must find him not guilty of conspiracy.

The overt acts included meetings at which, the evidence showed, the Borough President and Mr. Ungar agreed on a false story that the remodeling had been paid for by Mr. Jack's wife out of weekly table money given to her by her husband. The two man also agreed to have false receipts made out by the contractor who did the remodeling to support the table money story, according to the evidence.

The testimony showed that the two men later abandoned the table money story and both said the money was a loan. However, it was testified that no interest was paid, no note was given, and no repayment had been made.

Mr. Jack, the only Negro on the Board of Estimate, was indicted on Jan. 13 after The New York Post gave the District Attorney information it had received from Fred Bechtel, the contractor who did the remodeling. Mr. Bechtel has contended Mr. Ungar "shortchanged" his $1,100 on the job.

The trial began June 9 and yesterday was its nineteenth court day. Mr. Ungar, a white lawyer who had been Mr. Jack's friend for twenty years and his former campaign manager, was the chief prosecution witness. He had received immunity from prosecution when the testified before the grand jury that indicted Mr. Jack. The grand jury named Mr. Ungar a co-conspirator but did not indict him.

Mr. Jack was born in the West Indies fifty-two years ago and came here at the age of 16. His first job was as a janitor in a paper-box factory. He studied at night and attended New York University. Later he entered Democratic politics.

After serving in the State Assembly, he was elected Borough President of Manhattan in 1953 and re-elected in 1957. He thus became the first Negro ever elected Borough President in New York and the highest ranking Negro municipal officer in the country.

The New York Times

AWAITS DECISION: Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack with his wife at Court of General Sessions yesterday. The case in which he is charged with four counts of misdemeanor went to jury at 1:05 P. M.

Mayor Wagner takes stand at Jack trial

NEW YORK — Mayor Wagner and six members of the Board of Estimate testified Thursday that Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack never tried to influence their votes on the board.

The seven ranking city officials made a history - making appearance as defense witnesses at Jack's conflict-of-interest trial in General Sessions. It marked the first time that the entire Board of Estimate was in the same court on the same day.

Jack's political colleagues also testified that he was a fine public servant, known for his honesty and integrity. In addition, 15 character witnesses, including clergymen of all faiths, trooped to the stand to testify on behalf of the self-suspended borough president.

* * *

MAYOR WAGNER was on the stand for 45 minutes.

Mr. Jack is accused of conspiracy to obstruct justice and with violating the City Charter in letting Sidney J. Ungar, a real estate operator and lawyer, pay $4,400 to remodel the Manhattan Borough President's apartment early in 1958. Both men insist the $4,400 was a loan, yet to be paid.

At the time, Mr. Ungar was attempting to be named by the Board of Estimate as sponsor of the $25 million Title 1 Riverside - Armsterdam slum clearance project. He had also just received a contract calling for considerably higher rental to be paid by the city in a building he was negotiating to buy. This also had been approved by the Board of Estimate.

Mayor Wagner testified: "So far as I know, everybody has a high regard for Hulan Jack as a conscientious public servant."

In a surprise move Friday, the defense rested in the Hulan Jack case without putting the Manhattan Borough President on the stand. Earlier, chief defense counsel Carson DeWitt Baker said Jack would testify.

Baker explained the surprise move by saying "We felt that Jack had a good day in court yesterday." (That was the day the Mayor and Board of Estimate testified in Jack's behalf.)

Moses Says Jack Told Of 'Obligation' to Ungar

On Stand, He Spars With Both Sides Over Niceties of Words

By Milton Lewis

Robert Moses testified yesterday that Hulan E. Jack had told him of being "obligated" to Sidney J. Ungar and that the Manhattan Borough President kept pushing Mr. Ungar as sponsor of a $25,000,000 slum clearance project.

Both the prosecution and the defense had trouble in questioning Mr. Moses at the Jack conflict-of-interest trial in General Sessions. Both sides contended at times that Mr. Moses, testifying in his capacity as chairman of the now defunct Committee on Slum Clearance, was being unresponsive.

But Mr. Moses managed generally to have his own way, and he smiled sardonically when Chief Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Scotti, not getting the specific answer he wanted, sarcastically boomed at Mr. Moses:

"You know what the word 'dissuade' means, don't you?"

"I think so," came the soft answer from the literary wit and all-around commissioner.

At one point, Mr. Moses, from the witness box, shot this question at defense counsel Carson DeWitt Baker, whom he gave a lesson in civics:

"What do you mean by 'scuttle'? It's an invidious word."

Just before Mr. Moses stepped down from the stand his testimony completed, Mr Baker had him repeat his pre-lunch testimony that Mr. Jack told him of being "obligated" to Mr. Ungar. Mr. Ungar, real-estate syndicator and lawyer, has admitted paying $4,400 to remodel the self-suspended Borough President's apartment in 1958. At the time he was seeking to be named by the Board of Estimate as sponsor of the Title I Riverside-Amsterdam slum clearance project. Mr. Ungar and Mr. Jack insist the $4,400 was a loan, yet to be repaid.

This was the Q. and A., with Mr. Baker's questions being shouted and the answers just about audible to the jury of nine men and three women in Judge Joseph A. Sarafite's court:

"Did you inquire of the Borough President what he meant when he said he was obligated?"

"No, I did not inquire."

"Was it ever suggested to you or did you ever get the impression that obligation meant violation of the public trust?"

"No."

"And had you gotten the impression or was it indicated to you that the obligation referred to had to do with the violation of a public trust, Robert Moses would not have gone along, would he?"

"Probably not."

"That's all," Mr. Baker snapped.

Thus Mr. Moses as the fifth witness, will have been the last live witness to be heard from the prosecution side. This morning prosecutor Scotti will read into the trial record some of the grand jury testimony which Mr. Jack gave last December, and which, Mr. Scotti charged in his opening, will show "admission" made by the Borough President. Then the prosecution will rest.

"Rather Close to Him"

Mr. Moses, who did a double-take when a court attendant asked him to spell his name after he was sworn, recalled that it was 1956 when Mr. Jack first spoke to him about the Riverside-Amsterdam project on the upper west side.

"He (Jack) said he had a sponsor for it whom he highly recommended," Mr. Moses testified, adding he was referring to Mr. Ungar and sufficient funds to build the project.

"I got the impression," Mr. Moses offered, "that Mr. Ungar was rather close to him and had been very helpful to him."

"I move to strike that answer," defense counsel Baker cried out, on the ground this was nothing but an "impression." Judge Sarafite ordered the answer stricken.

Mr. Scotti, the prosecutor doing the examining, picked up Mr. Moses' grand jury testimony of Jan. 19 last and read some of it, in which Mr. Moses testified:

"He said he was a very fine man and had been very helpful to him."

Mr. Moses cut in with yesterday:

"I'm saying that here right now."

"Please," Mr. Scotti said chidingly to Mr. Moses, "do not add to the response," Mr. Moses signed.

"Got That Impression"

"Did he (Jack) tell you he (Ungar) was very helpful to him and did he also tell you he was under obligation to him?" Mr. Scotti demanded.

"I told you I get that impression!"

"What I read to you from the grand jury testimony was not an impression—it was something he told you."

"Yes, that's right."

Then, after another wrangle between Mr. Scotti and the witness, Mr. Moses testified that whenever a member of "a governing body" recommended a project sponsor it was "considered seriously" by the Slum Clearance Committee, with the Board of Estimate having the final say. The committee had tentatively approved Mr. Ungar as the sponsor in 1956.

"You approved this project essentially on the recommendation of Hulan Jack?" Mr. Scotti wanted to know.

"What do you mean by 'approved'?" Mr. Moses responded.

"Just what I'm asking," Mr. Scotti snapped.

"Fact of the matter is, it involved the selection of a tentative sponsor, with the approval of the other agencies—and with that reservation the answer is yes."

Mr. Scotti then read this from an Oct. 19, 1956, letter which Mr. Moses sent to Mr. Jack:

"As you can see from the attached copy of a letter we have just written (to Ungar) the committee is moving along the Riverside-Amsterdam project as speedily as possible. We have no preconceived notions about the Riverside-Amsterdam project and it may well turn out to be as feasible and desirable a project as you believe.

"Certainly we respect your judgment and, as you know, took on this project largely because of this."

Witness Tardy

Then came the luncheon recess, with Mr. Moses remounting the stand at 2:28 p. m., thirteen minutes late, in a court presided over by a judge who has a fetish for everybody being on time. No excuse for the tardiness was asked for nor offered.

Early in 1959, Mr. Moses testified, he soured on the project and especially Mr. Ungar as sponsor after Mr. Ungar had received adverse publicity as a landlord. The witness recalled notifying Mr. Jack of his feeling and then quoted Mr. Jack as saying that he (Jack) "wanted to talk to the Mayor about it."

"He (Jack) still insisted that Ungar was a good sponsor, didn't he?" Mr. Scotti asked and got a flat "Yes" answer.

"Did Jack seek to dissuade you and the other members of the Slum Clearance Committee from taking any public position against it?"

"I don't recall that."

Once again Mr. Scotti picked up Mr. Moses' January grand jury testimony in an effort to refresh his memory and after reading this testimony, inquired:

"Was he (Jack) trying to dissuade you from taking a public position?"

"He still said he favored it," came the response, most unsatisfactory to Mr. Scotti.

"You know what the word 'dissuade' means, don't you?"

"I think so."

"Well now, did the defendant Hulan Jack try to dissuade you from taking a public position against the project as well as Mr. Ungar?"

"He asked me not to."

Mr. Moses went on to say that he never favored the project entirely because it involved "spot clearing" as distinct from bulldozer operations, the latter involving clearing an entire area, adding, "I never really favored it at all." That caused Mr. Scotti to bellow: "You're not responding to the question."

"Did you not tell the Mayor of the City of New York that this thing ought to be thrown out completely?" Mr. Scotti asked, referring to the spring of 1959.

"That's right, I did."

Mr. Scotti then put a letter into the record which Mr. Moses wrote to Mr. Jack on June 3, 1959. It began with Mr. Moses saying that he saw in the press, without any notice to the Slum Clearance Committee, that the Mayor and the Board of Estimate "at your request" turned down the Gramercy slum clearance project "with lots of fanfare." The letter from Mr. Moses to Mr. Jack continued:

"By way of contrast, Riverside-Amsterdam, which I indorsed solely on your earnest recommendation, seems also to be dead so far as the original plan and sponsorship are concerned, but this is not announced in the press, and we (the Slum Clearance Committee) are asked to carry all the responsibility.

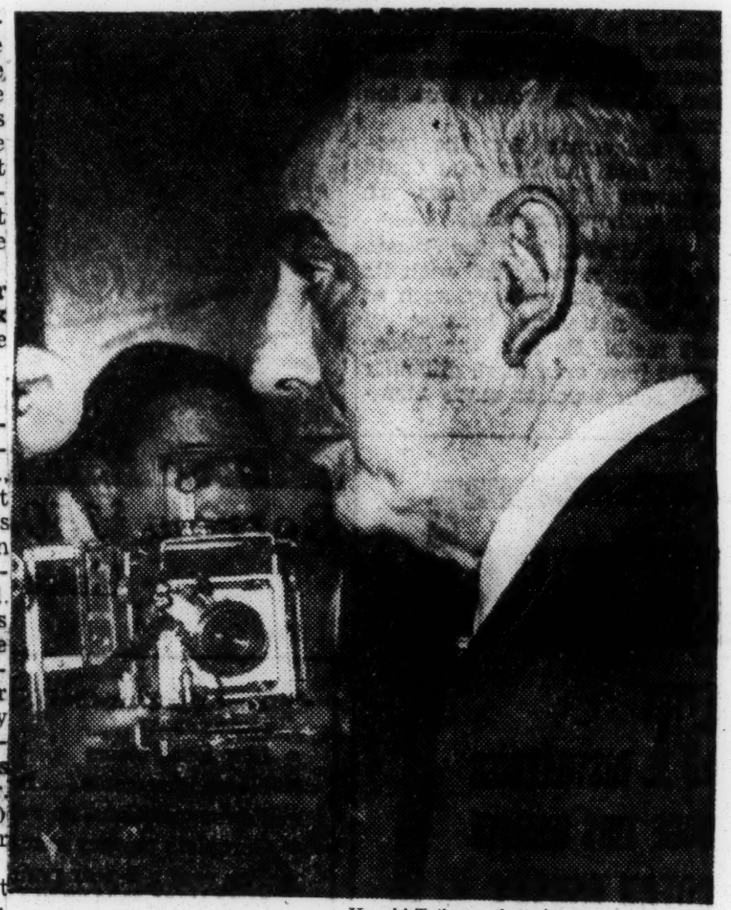
"This is hardly what is known as cricket. I might add that the Mayor read me excerpts from investigations of this sponsor by, I believe, the Commissioner of Investigation, indicating no lack of financial responsibility but reflecting most seriously on this sponsor's behavior as a landlord. Certainly we did not remotely expect such a record on the basis of your recommendation of this person."

Makes Reservation

Then Mr. Scotti tried to get Mr. Moses to say flatly that he and the slum committee had tentatively approved Mr. Ungar as sponsor "mainly on the recommendation of Hulan Jack."

"You'll let me answer it in my own way," Mr. Moses said heatedly.

He then went on to say "Yes," with this reservation: that the whole matter had first been processed by the City Lebowhl, who had been director of the defunct slum committee, Washington and the Board of Estimation by Mr. Baker. During then went under cross-exami- an afternoon recess Mr. Moses shook hands with Mr. Jack and inquired, "How are you, Hu- lan?" There was no response.



Herald Tribune photo by Ira Rosenberg

AT HULAN JACK TRIAL — Robert Moses as he arrived in court yesterday to testify as the commissioner of the defunct committee on slum clearance.

Jack Announces He'll Stay Off the Job Until Cleared

By David Miller

Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack, whose trial on conflict-of-interest charges ended Thursday in a hung jury, announced yesterday he would voluntarily remain suspended from his $25,000-a-year office until he is acquitted or the indictment dropped.

"I have concluded," said Mr. Jack, "that for the immediate present I am remaining in status quo—meaning my self-imposed suspension remains in force."

Cheerful, friendly and relaxed, the fifty-three-year-old Mr. Jack said he would "be around" for the summer and draw from his bank account for living expenses. He declined to speculate how long he might remain suspended from the post temporarily held by Louis A. Cioffi, Commissioner of Manhattan Borough Works.

Counsel Envisions 'New Facts'

But Mr. Jack's attorney, Carson DeWitt Baker, told a press conference in his office at 225 Broadway, a bare 1,200 feet from Mr. Jack's vacant office in the Municipal Building, that the suspension might not be permanent.

"I can envision new facts or circumstances from which there might be a reassessment by Mr. Jack and perhaps a different decision made," Mr. Baker said. But he did not elaborate.

"Mr. Jack's self-suspension brought on by pressure through the means of communication—the press, radio and television—imposed a position on him much different from other persons in public life who remained on their jobs while awaiting a decision by a jury or a court."

Refers to Leibowitz, Sobel

He referred specifically to the case involving Kings County Judges Samuel S. Leibowitz and Nathan R. Sobel, both censured Friday by the Court on the Judiciary for their conduct last year in a murder case. Both jurists continued on the bench while the case was pending.

"It is with some misgiving that I view the different and unusual treatment accorded Mr. Jack," Mr. Baker continued. "But I am happy for Judge Sobel. He's a very fine jurist and a close friend."

Mr. Baker, who sat at Mr. Jack's left during the forty-minute session, said: "Complete vindication would be either another trial and a verdict of not guilty or the District Attorney, in his wisdom and discretion, will nol pros the indictment."

Question of "Vindication"

"Nol pros" is the abbreviation for the legal term "nolle prosequi," which means an unwillingness to prosecute.

"A hung jury as a matter of law does not indicate complete vindication," Mr. Baker continued. "But it does represent the common sense evaluation of the jurors of that elusive thing called reasonable doubt."

Mr. Baker was asked if he would try to have the indictment dismissed.

"That is a problem I have not yet determined."

Could he be quoted as saying he wanted to have District Attorney Frank S. Hogan dismiss the indictment?

"No, you may not," Mr. Baker replied. "A not guilty verdict is the only complete vindication."

"Faith" in Jury System

"As for the jury system with its defects and abundance of virtues, I still have faith in it."

But, he added, the fact that Mr. Jack had not won complete vindication "is the basis on which Mr. Jack remains in status quo."

He said it would be "unfair" if a decision on a new trial or dismissal of the indictment were delayed. "Mr. Hogan can either act immediately or not. A delay would be unfair, but we are accustomed to unfairness."

Mr. Baker said the "trial was in process less than a month after the indictment—that's not usual."

Mr. Jack sat by silently, referring all but a few of the questions to his attorney. Whenever he had the chance, Mr. Jack was a picture of cordiality. He and Mr. Baker had conferred privately earlier before entering Mr. Baker's third-floor offices precisely at 1 p. m.

Mr. Baker, a step in front, entered a side office, where both conferred for another eight minutes before moving into Mr. Baker's office and apologizing for calling in reporters on a Saturday. Near the end of the conference, Mr. Jack was asked about a possible summer vacation.

"It takes money for a vacation," Mr. Baker cut in.

"Never a High Liver"

Mr. Jack, smiling, added: "Anybody can look at my bank balance and see how depleted it is." He added he had no income at present. Then he was asked how he would manage.

Mr. Baker had the final word. "Mr. Jack," he said, "has never been a high liver and he is trying to hold on."

Mr. Jack, Borough President since 1953, was indicted Jan. 13 on four counts—three alleging violations of the City Charter and one charging conspiracy to construct justice.

He was accused of accepting a $4,400 remodeling job from Sidney J. Ungar, a real estate man and lawyer involved in business dealings with the city and seeking approval as sponsor of a Title I slum-clearance project on the West Side. Both contended the money represented a loan between friends and that Mr. Jack was to repay Mr. Ungar.

Mr. Jack suspended himself at the time of the original indictment, but he resumed his post March 15 when General Sessions Judge Gerald P. Culkin dismissed the indictment as faulty.

Suspended Since April 22

But the Borough President suspended himself again April 22 when the Appellate Division reinstated the indictment. The trial, which began June 9, ended with a General Sessions jury divided 8-4 for conviction on two counts, 8-4 for acquittal on one count and 6-6 on the conspiracy count. No decision has been made on a new trial.

CONTINUES SUSPENSION—Hulan E. Jack at press conference yesterday.

TRIAL AND TRIBULATION:

Hung Jury for Jack

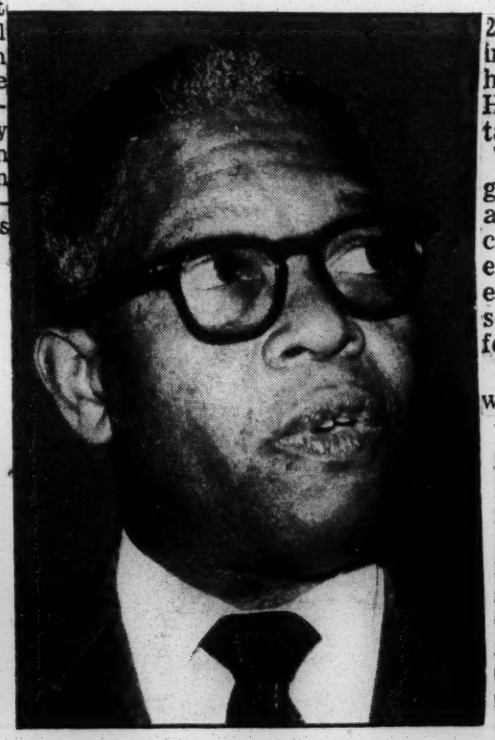
In the scandal-pocked Tammany government of New York City, the trial of Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack, highest-ranking elected Negro official in the land, was front-page news day after day.

Jack was accused of allowing a New York real-estate operator named Sidney Ungar to put up $4,400 to renovate Jack's apartment at about the time Ungar was trying to swing a $25 million deal with the city (NEWSWEEK, Feb. 1).

The interest in Jack's case burned hot, partly because of its political implications to the city's Democratic administration and partly because of Jack's race—though he is an unusual Negro, even in Manhattan: He was born in the British West Indies and he is a Roman Catholic.

All through the days of the trial, the courtroom in New York's General Sessions Court, and the corridors outside, were jammed with spectators. The most notable was former heavyweight champion Joe Louis, who told reporters: "I just came down to say hello to my good friend [Jack] and wish him luck."*

As chance would have it, the first juror picked was a Negro; he became foreman. During the trial, evidence seemed to pile up. The contractor who did the renovating testified that after



New York's Jack and Boston's Gold

fine

the story got into the newspapers, Jack panicked and claimed that his wife had paid for it out of her "table money."

New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner and other top Democrats appeared as character witnesses for Jack, as did an array of priests, ministers, and rabbis.

Jack's only defense, presented by his lawyer, was that the $25,000-a-year Borough President—a public official for twenty years—was a "babe in the woods" manipulated by the "evil genius" of Ungar. Jack himself didn't take the stand.

When the case went to the jury in the fourth week, it didn't seem that Jack had a chance. But as the jury stayed out, Jack's hopes began to rise. After eighteen hours, the jury was unable to agree. The Negro foreman, who had voted for acquittal, said: "I feel a hung jury is vindication for Mr. Jack."

Almost no one else did.

Though it was doubtful this week that Jack would be tried again, he still appeared to be dead politically. "If he hadn't been through," a politico observed cynically, "he wouldn't have gone to trial in the first place."

Hulan Jack faces uncertain future

NEW YORK — After a 28-day-long trial that ended in a deadlocked jury, Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack faces an uncertain future.

Remaining silent after the grueling trial, Jack referred all questions to his chief counsel, Carson DeWitt Baker, who was also weary after putting up what Jack described as "a brilliant defense."

Baker said the city official was disappointed that he was not vindicated, but very happy that at least there was a disagreement."

All day Saturday, Jack and Baker conferred in the lawyer's office as to their future moves.

Real estate dealer, Sidney Ungar, who had business dealings with the city, admitted during the trial, that he loaned Jack $4,400 to remodel his apartment. The job was done by contractor Fred Bechtel, whom Ungar paid.

Jack was charged with violating the conflict - of - interest provisions of the city charter, by accepting the apartment remodeling job from Ungar.

The borough president was also accused of conspiring to obstruct justice, by concealing the true facts of the $4,400 deal from a grand jury.

* * *

CHARLES M. GIDDENS, foreman of the jury and its only colored member, said the panel, after 15 ballots, was deadlocked 6-6 on the conspiracy count, 8-4 for conviction on two counts involving one section of the City Charter, and 8-4 for acquittal on the last count involving alleged Charter violation.

Giddens said he voted acquittal on all four counts.

"I feel that a hung jury is a vindication for Jack," he said.

The big stumbling block before the jury was the question of defining reasonable doubt, Giddens said.

One juror sought Jack out and publicly congratulated him. The juror, Maurice L. Einsohn later told newsmen: "I fought like a tiger for him until I was exhausted. The jurors for him, I battled my head off

UNGAR SAYS JACK URGED FAKE STORY

Testifies He Told Worried Official to See 'Carmine or Friends on 50th St.'

By RUSSELL PORTER

Sidney J. Ungar testified yesterday that Borough President Hulan E. Jack of Manhattan had asked him to persuade a witness to tell a false story to a grand jury.

Mr. Ungar, a lawyer and real estate operator, said the witness he referred to was Fred Bechtel, a contractor, who had remodeled Mr. Jack's apartment and had been paid $4,400 by Mr. Ungar.

According to Mr. Ungar, the contractor had agreed to say falsely that Mr. Jack's wife had paid for the apartment work out of her weekly "table money," but had reneged and told the District Attorney that Mr. Ungar had made the payments.

Mr. Ungar testified that the "table money" story was concocted at a conference attended by Mr. Jack, himself and others.

'Do Something,' Jack Urged

The witness testified that after the contractor reneged Mr. Jack told Mr. Ungar he had "to do something" and urged him to "do something with Bechtel."

Mr. Ungar continued his testimony as follows:

"I said, 'I don't know what I can do for you any more, Hulan. I can't do anything. I can't do anything. Why don't you get in touch with Carmine or your friends on Fiftieth Street?' "

No further testimony was given regarding "Carmine or your friends on Fiftieth Street." Outside of court Mr. Ungar refused to name them. Alfred J. Scotti, chief assistant district attorney in charge of the prosecution, declined comment.

Baker Mentions De Sapio

But Carson DeWitt Baker, the Borough President's lawyer, said:

"I think he meant Carmine De Sapio and St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mr. Jack being a Catholic."

Carmine De Sapio is Democratic leader of New York County and Mr. Jack is a Democratic leader in Harlem. Mr. Jack, the son of a Protestant minister, is a converted Catholic.

The Borough President is being tried before Judge Joseph A. Sarafite and a jury in the Court of General Sessions. He is charged with illegal acceptance of gratuities and conspiracy to obstruct justice by concealing them.

Mr. Ungar testified before the grand jury that indicated Mr. Jack. The indictment named him as a co-conspirator but not as a defendant.

Testifying yesterday for the third day as a prosecution witness in the trial of Mr. Jack, Mr. Ungar said he had gone to Mr. Jack's apartment on Dec. 12, 1959, and told the Borough President that Mr. Bechtel had "blown up" the whole case.

"This has become a grand jury investigation and from here on in, I want out," he told Mr. Jack, according to his testimony. "I want nothing more to do with it."

Plan Went 'Up In Smoke'

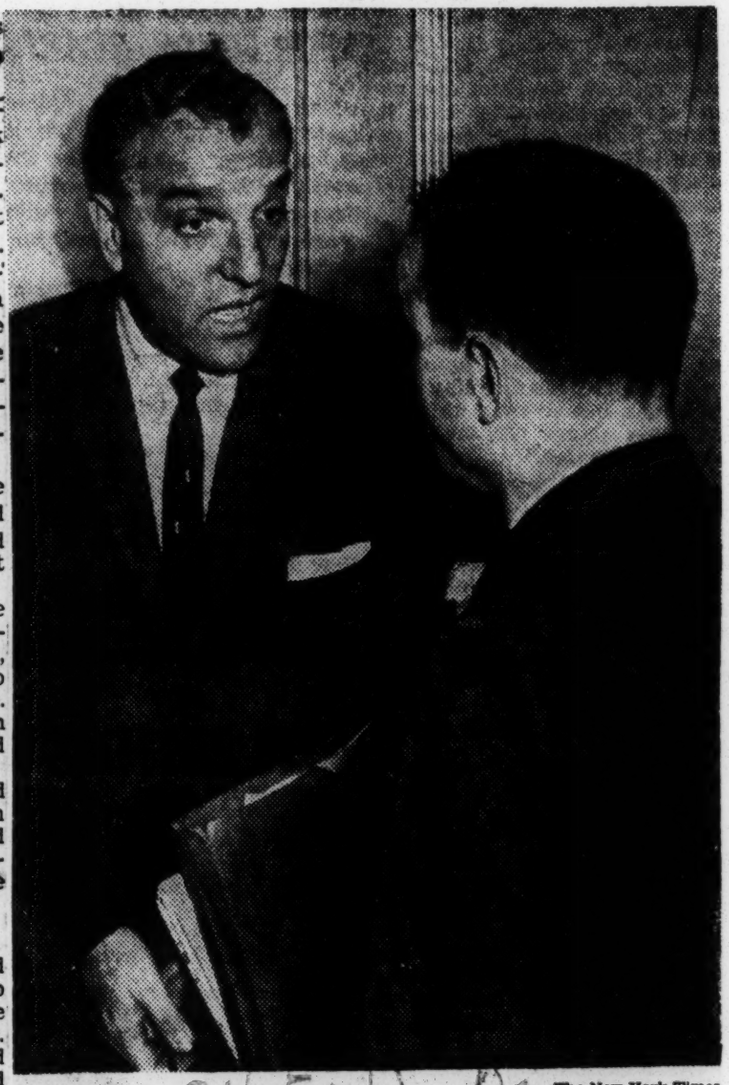
Mr. Ungar said he had told Mr. Jack tht he had denied to the District Attorney that he had paid Mr. Bechtel, but Mr. Bechtel hd said Mr. Ungar had paid him. He said he had told Mr. Jack their plan had gone awry and "everything had gone up in smoke."

In further testimony, Mr. Ungar said:

"Hulan was distraught with worry and concern, sitting on the coach, wringing his hands, holding his head in his hands, shaking from side to side, and pleading, 'Sidney, you've got to do something, you've got to do something!'

"He asked me tatlk to Bechtel an dsee what could be done; to do something, to do something with Bechtel. He kept saying, 'You've got to do something.' but I said again, 'Hulan, I can't do anything.' My voice started to break then. It was a very tense moment and I couldn't take it any more. I ran out of the house."

Mr. Ungar also testified that he talked with the Borough President on Dec. 13 and told him that Mr. Bechtel had told him he wanted to retain Roy M. Cohn as counsel. According to the witness,. Mr. Bechtel told im Mr. Cohn could "take care of the whole operation." No further explanation of this statement was given in the testimony. Mr. Cohn is a lawyer and a Democrat.



The New York Times

INTERVAL AT GENERAL SESSIONS COURT: Sidney J. Ungar, left, a witness in the trial of Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack, talks with a reporter.

Held Meeting at Synagogue

Mr. Ungar testified he had persuaded Mr. Bechtel temporarily to "go along with" the table money story at a meeting in the basement of an East Side synagogue. This was on Dec. 10, the day after Mr. Jack and Mr. Ungar had learned that the contractor had told his story to The New York Post and they had devised the table money story, according to the evidence.

At the synagogue meeting, Mr. Ungar said, the contractor demanded $1,100 he said was still due him on the apartment remodeling, and Mr. Ungar accused him of "blackmail and a shakedown."

Mr. Ungar said the contractor told him that if he did not get the money from him he could get it from The Post. According to the witness, Mr. Bechtel said The Postt had offered him $5,000.

Mr. Ungar testified he had given Mr. Bechtel $200 in cash and had promised to pay him the remaining $900 later. He said Mr. Bechtel agreed to tell the table money story and to make out false receipts in amounts that could be used to support that story.

The witness said the receipts were intended to make it appear that Mrs. Jack had paid the contractor small amounts she was able to accumulate out of the weekly $100 her husband gave her for the table.

Receipts Held in Escrow

Mr. Ungar said the contractor insisted that the receipts be held in escrow until he had been paid in full. The witness said Mr. Bechtel turned four receipts over to Mrs. Rosalind Safrin, a mutual friend of the two men, the next day.

However, he said, the receipts "from Jack" were not made out in small amounts, but were for large amounts to correspond to dates and amounts of payments actually made by Mr. Ungar to the contractor.

The day Mr. Bechtel turned over the receipts he received a subpoena in the grand jury investigation that had been started by the District Attorney's office on the basis of information supplied by The Post. Mr. Ungar testified that after he learned of the subjoena, both he and Mr. Bechtel went separately to Mr. Scotti's office.

Comparing notes with Mr. Bechtel later, Mr. Ungar said, he learned that they had told conflicting stories. Mr. Ungar testified that he had told Mr. Scotti that he had not paid for the remodeling, but that Mr. Jack, Mrs. Jack or some one in the family must have paid Mr. Bechtel in cash. But Mr. Bechtel told the prosecutor a "crazy" story that Mrs. Jack gave Mr. Ungar the cash and Mr. Ungar paid him. Mr. Ungar testified. According to Mr. Bechtel's testimony, Mr. Ungar paid him for the job and said he was doing it as a favor to Mr. Jack.

'Put Fat in the Fire'

Mr. Ungar said he was very much upset at the conflict between his testimony and Mr. Bechtel's and told the contractor he had "really put the fat in the fire."

As on previous days of his testimony, Mr. Ungar was frequently admonished by the court to answer questions responsively and not to argue with the presecutor or make gratuitous statements of opinion and characterization.

His testimony will continue this morning.

UNGAR DENIES AIM WAS TO 'USE' JACK

Scorns Idea He Tried to Trap the Borough President—Defendant May Testify

By RUSSELL PORTER

Sidney J. Ungar denied a suggestion by defense counsel yesterday that he had taken advantage of Borough President Hulan E. Jack of Manhattan. The session was one of the stormiest since the trial of Mr. Jack began last week.

Mr. Ungar, a lawyer and real estate syndicator, asserted he had not led Mr. Jack into a violation of the law by paying for the remodeling of the Borough President's apartment.

The witness also rejected suggestions that he had been only a "so-called" friend of Mr. Jack for the last twenty years and had "eased" the Borough President into his "business maohinations" after Mr. Jack was first elected in 1954.

The lawyer denied he had "used" Mr. Jack or had "adopted" him as "brother and close friend" for his own advantage.

Mr. Ungar was cross-examined all day by Carson DeWitt Baker, Mr. Jack's lawyer, before Judge Joseph A. Sarafite and a jury in the Court of General Sessions.

Mr. Baker announced outside court that Mr. Jack would take the witness stand later in the trial, according to present plans. He explained, however, hat the plans were subject to change. It had been indicated previously that Mr. Jac kwould not testify.

The Borough President is being tried on charges of illegally accepting gratuities and conspiring to obstruct justice by concealing them.

During the session yesterday one shouting exchange between Mr. Baker and the witness ended with the judge admonishing Mr. Ungar: "This is a court, not a street brawl."

Acts as Lawyer, Not Witness

On another occasion, when Mr. Baker offered a document in evidence, Mr. Ungar asserted, "I must object to part of this," as if he were taking part in the trial as a lawyer instead of a witness.

"You can't object to anything," the judge informed him.

This prompted laughter from the spectators, and the judge threatened to clear the courtroom.

"I didn't say that for amusement," he remarked.

Later Mr. Ungar protested against the defense counsel's shouting at him, but Mr. Baker who had called the witness "evasive," insisted he had the right to shout. He said Mr. Ungar's conduct "merits shouting."

UNGAR SAYS JACK STILL OWES $4,400

Lawyer Declares Borough Chief Looked to Hogan, as Friend, to Aid Him

By RUSSELL PORTER

Sidney J. Ungar testified yesterday that Borough President Hulan E. Jack had not repaid him for the remodeling of Mr. Jack's apartment in early 1958.

Evidence at Mr. Jack's trial has been that Mr. Ungar, a lawyer and real estate operator, paid $4,400 for the job. The lawyer has testified his payments constituted a loan that was to be repaid.

Mr. Ungar testified yesterday that Mr. Jack first told District Attorney Frank S. Hogan a false story that Mrs. Jack had paid for the remodeling but finally explained to the District Attorney that it was a loan from Mr. Ungar.

Mr. Ungar also said that Mr. Jack had asked him not to tell the District Attorney or the grand jury about last December's "table money" conference.

Funds From Table Money

According to the witness, that conference was one in which Mr. Jack and Mr. Ungar agreed to tell the false story that Mrs. Jack paid for the renovations. The story included the explanation that she made the payments out of funds accumulated from $100 a week table money given to her by Mr. Jack for the table.

Alfred J. Scotti, chief assistant district attorney, completed his examination of Mr. Ungar at noon yesterday after the lawyer-realty man had been on the stand three and a half days as a prosecution witness.

During Mr. Scotti's examination, Mr. Ungar was ruled a hostile witness by Judge Joseph A. Sarafite, who is presiding over the trial with a jury in the Court of General Sessions. The court fave Mr. Scotti the right to cross-examine Mr. Ungar to elicit testimony he had balked at giving.

Defense Counsel Takes Over

Carson DeWitt Baker, counsel for Mr. Jack, cross-examined Mr. Ungar yesterday afternoon and will continue today. He had not been questioning the witness long before eh termed him "evasive."

Mr. Jack is being tried on charges of accepting illegal gratuities from Mr. Ungar and obstructing justice by conspiring to conceal them. Mr. Ungar testified before the grand jury that indicted Mr. Jack. The jury named him as a co-conspirator, but did not indict him.

He refused to answer questions, pleading possible self-incrimination, until the grand jury granted him immunity from prosecution. Mr. Jack as a public officer was required to waive immunity in his grand jury testimony.

In his questioning by Mr. Scotti yesterday, Mr. Ungar said he informed the Borough President on Dec. 13, 1959, that he might be called for questioning by District Attorney Hogan.

That was a few days after Fred Bechtel, the contractor who did the remodeling, had told his story to the New York Post, which had turned over its information to the District Attorney.

Meanwhile, Mr. Ungar and the contractor had told conflicting stories to the District Attorney's office. Mr. Ungar had said Mr. Jack, his wife or some other member of his family had paid the contractor. Mr. Bechtel had said Mr. Ungar had paid him.

Jack Said Hogan Was Friend

The lawyers testified that Mr. Jack told him on Dec. 13 that he did not think District Attorney Hogan would call him for questioning.

"No, no, no," the Borough President said, according to the witness. "Frank Hogan is my friend. He would not do anything to hurt me."

Mr. Ungar said Mr. Jack finally asserted that if the District Attorney did send for him, he would tell him the false "table-money" story.

In questioning Mr. Ungar, Mr. Scotti brought out that Mr. Hogan had told the Borough President that the whole matter would have to be aired before the grand jury.

Mr. Ungar said he had warned the Borough President he would be under oath before the grand jury and would have to tell the truth. He said he had also explained that he, too, would have to tell the truth before the grand jury and was going to do so. The loan story is the truth, according to the witness.

Mr. Ungar declared that Mr. Jack broke down, fell on a hassock in his bedroom where the conference took place, moaned, muttered that he would "have to resign," and wept. The lawyer said he and Mrs. Jack, who was present, also wept.

While giving this testimony Mr. Ungar removed his glasses, took out a handkerchief and wiped his eyes. He paused for several moments before resuming his testimony.

According to Mr. Ungar, the Borough President asserted at the Dec. 13 conference that Mr. Hogan would believe him if it came to a showdown between him and Mr. Bechtel as to who paid for the work.

The lawyer said he saw the Borough President again on Dec. 14, when Mr. Jack said he had been called to see District Attorney Hogan and Mr. Scotti and had told them the "table money" story.

Describing the scene in the Jacks' bedroom further, Mr. Ungar said:

"Lying on the hassock, hulan weaved back and forth. His eyes were glazed. He seemed to be in a trance. 'O, my God!' he kept saying. 'What's going to happen to my family? How can I ever face anybody again? I can't face Frank again! I can't face my colleagues in the Board of Estimate!'"

"Myra [Mrs. Almyra Jack] said 'I'll go to the grand jury. I'll lie for him. I'll kill for him.' I said, 'Myra, stop it. You know you can't do that.' She said, 'I guess you're right.'

"Hulan was still rocking back and forth. He was in a complete daze."

Mr. Ungar said he urged Mr. Jack to go back to see Mr. Hogan and tell him the truth and also to make the loan story public. The Borough President said he would sleep on it.

Planned to Visit Mayor

The next morning, Dec. 15, Mr. Ungar testified, Mr. Jack phoned him to say he was going to Gracie Mansion, Mayor Wagner's home, and later make the loan story public. Mr. Ungar said that at his suggestion Mr. Jack later went to the office of Sydney S. Baron, public relations adviser to Carmine G. De Sapio, Democratic leader of New York county, for help in preparing a public statement. There was no further testimony about Gracie Mansion.

The lawyer then explained that he met Mr. Jack at the Baron offices and Mr. Baron advised them to go to the District Attorney's office to correct their misstatements and then hold a press conference.

It was on the way to the District Attorney's office, Mr. Ungar said, that the Borough President asked him not to tell about the "table money" conference.

"Please don't place me at that meeting," the witness quoted Mr. Jack as saying. "I don't want to tell them I was there."

Still later Mr. Ungar began jumping back in the witness chair and raising his hands in a protective gesture when Mr. Baker shouted his questions.

"Does my shouting frighten you?" Mr. Baker asked.

"Yes, it does," the witness replied.

One of the stormiest scenes ensued when Mr. Baker asked the witness why he had sought immunity from prosecution when he testified before the grand jury that indicted Mr. Jack. The grand jury granted him immunity and did not indict him, although it named him a co-conspirator.

Mr. Baker, who was obviously trying to discredit the witness in the eyes of the trial jury, asked:

"Didn't you want immunity so you wouldn't be prosecuted for violating the law?"

"No, I acted automatically as a lawyer, in self-defense. I had done nothing wrong," the witness replied.

"Were you frightened when you went before the grand jury?"

"Yes."

"Why?"

"I didn't know what was happening to me. I had got myself involved for no reason at all except to help a friend."

"You mean you got involved to take advantage of a so-called friend: you knew that when you sent Fred Bechtel to Mr. Jack's apartment to redecorate it, it was a violation of the City Charter, didn't your?"

Mr. Bechtel is the contractor to whom Mr. Ungar paid $4,400 for the remodeling job, as a loan to the Borough President, according to Mr. Ungar. The Charter makes it illegal for a city officer to accept gratuities from any one he knows is doing business with the city.

"No, I did not know it, and I still don't think it's a violation of the City Charter," Mr. Ungar declared.

"Wasn't it important to you as a lawyer and friend to check the City Charter to determine whether or not you were leading him [the Borough President] into a violation?"

"I do not believe even today that Mr. Jack violated the City Charter."

"Well, did you [check the City Charter]?

"I certainly did not. I don't believe he did [violate the Charter]."

Mr. Ungar also denied the cross-examiner's suggestion that he had tried to "cheat" the contractor of money due for the job.

The defense lawyer attacked the witness on his previous testimony that his wife had suggested a plan to get Mr. Bechtel to give false receipts marked "from Jack." Mr. Ungar testified that the purpose of this plan was to conceal the fact that he had made the payments and to make it appear that Mr. Jack had made them out of the "table money" the Borough President had given her.

This plan fell through after Mr. Bechtel gave the receipts to a friend of Mr. Ungar's but later retrieved them.

"Big, brave, courageous—you testified your wife made the suggestion about the phony receipts? Then didn't you have to take a drink of water?" Baker asked.

"I don't know what you're talking about," the witness replied.

34c(1) 1960 NEW YORK HULAN E. JACK

Delay Refused, Jack Trial Opens; New Judge Sits, Bias Delays Jury

Herald Tribune—Warman

Judge Joseph A. Sarafite

Herald Tribune photo by Morris Warman

Hulan Jack (right) leaving General Sessions yesterday during recess with his counsel, Carson DeWitt Baker.

By Milton Lewis

Trial of Hulan E. Jack on conflict of interest charges unexpectedly started yesterday but slowly, before General Sessions Judge Joseph A. Sarafite.

The self-suspended Manhattan Borough President sat disconsolately chewing gum as the tedious chore of attempting to select an impartial jury began. He lost his bid to have the trial delayed until the fall before Judge Samuel R. Pierce, like Mr. Jack a Negro.

Judge Pierce, the only Republican on the nine-member bench, ordered the trial to start immediately, but since he is leaving for Africa shortly he was unable to preside. He referred the case to Judge Sarafite, who wasted no time calling a jury panel.

At the close of day, eight talesmen—all white—had been examined at length, but all were excused. At least half expressed prejudice, with one indicating he was pro-Negro. It may well be that the panel of eighty — including six white women and five Negro men—will have been exhausted and additional veniremen summoned before the jury box is filled.

Carson DeWitt Baker, counsel for the borough president, advised the panel members that Mr. Jack "doesn't have to prove his innocence, he doesn't have to open his mouth, he doesn't have to explain anything."

Outside of court, Mr. Baker denied that this necessarily meant that he had no intention of putting Mr. Jack on the stand, saying, "There is no case against him and I will only call him if it is necessary. Similarly, if it is necessary, I will call the Mayor and all the other members of the Board of Estimate."

Chief Assistant District Attorney Alfred Joseph Scotti indicated that he will call Robert Moses in his former capacity as chairman of the city's Slum Clearance Committee. Mr. Scotti also made it plain that he expects Sidney J. Ungar, real estate operator and a co-conspirator but not a defendant in the case, to be a hostile prosecution witness. He has been granted immunity.

Specifically, Mr. Jack is charged in a four-count indictment with conspiracy to obstruct justice and with violating the city charter. The Borough President is accused of letting Mr. Ungar pay $4,400 for repairs on Mr. Jack's apartment at 45 W. 110th St. while aware that Mr. Ungar was seeking to get from the Board of Estimate —of which Mr. Jack is a member—a $28,000,000 slum clearance project.

Sum Called a Loan

Both Mr. Jack and Mr. Ungar have described this $4,400 matter as a loan, but Section 886 of the City Charter makes it a misdemeanor to accept a loan or a gift from any person interested in a city contract. Mr. Scotti emphasized "the people are not required to prove that Hulan Jack was influenced by the gift or loan."

The first two talesmen called readily admitted prejudice. William Gould, of 2 Fifth Ave., a wire manufacturer, told of being a life-time member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, though "I'm not active at the moment." After intense questioning, he offered, "I would say I a mprejudiced. My opinion is that every one has a prejudice."

Two others wanted to know the circumstances surrounding the granting of immunity to a witness and one of these talesmen told the court that from his experience a co-conspirator "could be even more guilty" than a defendant. One venireman was excused because he works for an oil company which employs a brother of Assistant District Attorney Joseph M. Gasarch, who is also District Attorney Frank S. Hogan's chief accountant and who is assisting Mr. Scotti in the trial.

Mr. Baker, the defense counsel, invoked a peremptory challenge to excuse one talesman. Each side is allowd five such challenges. The prosecution has not yet used any. Of the eight veniremen examined yesterday, seven were excused either by the court or by consent.

Appeased Yesterday

Opposing sides first appeared yesterday in the court of Judge Pierce, who on Wednesday stressed that he was "ready, willing and able" to preside if the trial could go over to the fall. But Mr. Scotti then said that Judge Sarafite, who preceded Mr. Scotti as Mr. Hogan's chief assistant, was available and had agreed to take over immediately to start the trial.

Defense counsel Baker had told Judge Pierce that he was "psychologically and physically" unfit to go ahead with the Jack trial now but that by "pushing" himself he could represent a defendant in a murder case due to start Monday.

Yesterday, Judge Pierce found this physical explanation "inconsistent" and did not bother looking at a medical report that Mr. Baker had brought into court, obtained from his own physician. Then all concerned trooped from part VII of General Sessions directly across the hall to part VIII on the thirteenth floor of the Criminal Courts Building—and the trial got under way.

New Motion Denied

This was after Judge Sarafite quickly denied a new motion by Mr. Baker to dismiss the indictment, the defense lawyer incorporating some of the same arguments he had used unsuccessfully before the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals.

Shortly after the trial proper began yesterday, Mr. Jack told reporters:

"This is what I asked Mr. Baker to do. I want an early trial."

District Attorney Hogan has been calling for an early trial since the indictment was opened in January. The trial continues at 10 a. m. today.

Mayor Takes Stand In Hulan Jack Case

NEW YORK (AP) — Mayor Robert F. Wagner, appearing under subpoena as a precedent-shattering defense witness for Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack, testified Thursday the Negro official never attempted to improperly influence his vote on any matter before the Board of Estimate.

Other members of the Board of Estimate, which is the city's top governing body, had preceded the mayor on the stand. All said the same thing, in effect—that Jack had never attempted to influence them in any of their official acts.

The mayor's appearance at Jack's conflict-of-interest trial broke precedent in that the testimony of New York's mayor and other top city officials has been obtained traditionally only by invitation, not by subpoena.

Nonetheless, Wagner did not appear to object to his role as a witness.

Before taking the stand, the smiling mayor shook hands with Jack and with Carson Dewitt Baker, chief defense counsel for Jack.

With the mayor on the stand, Baker lost no time in getting to the crux of the case against Jack. He brought up the subject of the Riverside-Amsterdam title I housing project, sponsored by Sidney J. Ungar.

It was Ungar who paid for a $4,400 remodeling job on Jack's apartment at a time when Ungar was doing business with the city. Both Jack and Ungar have insisted the $4,400 was a legitimate loan between friends.

Disclosure of the remodeling job resulted in Jack's indictment.

Baker promptly put this question to Wagner, who as mayor is also chairman of the board of Estimate: "On any occasion—either socially, personally or officially—did the borough president of Manhattan, Hulan E. Jack solicit, persuade or attempt to influence your vote on the project?"

"I recall no occasion when the borough president spoke to me about the project," Wagner replied.

Powell "Great Moses Of the Negro People"

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

LOS ANGELES — "The world has its atom, but the Negro people of America have their Adam." This was the comment made by the Rev. Maurice A. Dawkins, pastor of the People's Independent Church, in introducing Cong. Adam Clayton Powell to his congregation.

The Rev. Mr. Powell, who was described by the Rev. Mr. Dawkins as a "terrific bomb," had been raising his voice loud and long for civil rights from the day he arrived in this convention town.

Upon his arrival, Friday, Congressman Powell let his views be known on this issue of civil rights to members of the press in an unscheduled conference.

■

THE FOLLOWING day, he participated, along with many other ministers, in the gigantic prayer meeting, sponsored by the California Ministers Christian Leadership Conference. This day-long "ministers' workshop on civil rights," discussed and prayed for the deliverance of oppressed people of Africa, for NAACP racial defense program, for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, for Democratic National Convention delegates, for "no compromise" on civil rights planks and for "no compromise" on the Presidential candidate.

The Rev. Mr. Powell delivered the sermon at the morning service of the People's Independent Church, Sunday. In his introduction, the pastor referred to Congressman Powell as the "great Moses of the Negro people, leading them from slavery of injustice to the promised land of liberty and justice to all."

Congressman Powell gave a spiritual and inspirational sermon, which instructed the Christian people to keep their hands in God's hand as they fight this battle for equal rights. The thousands of persons who packed the church to capacity, necessitating the bringing in of chairs and occupying every space of standing room, broke the church tradition by applauding several times during the discourse.

There was a mixed expression of emotion, including handclapping, and amens and "yes, yes," when the congressman-clergyman who, recently, has encountered some income tax difficulties, concluded his message with this empathetic statement: "No man (or group of men) has ever made me tremble because my hand is in God's hand. Keep one hand in God's hand and the other outstretched to help your brother and you cannot lose.

■

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Congresman Powell appeared, again, with an unbelievable amount of vim and vigor in an address at the civil rights rally, sponsored by the NAACP. His inspiring address on the protection of the civil rights of all Americans, and the human rights of all darker peoples around the world brought the house down with applause.

These strong sentiments on equal rights for all peoples created an atmosphere of justice and human dignity among many of the delegates which no doubt paved the way for the strong civil rights plank which the committee drew up, even though it met with stiff opposition by delegates from 10 Southern states.

RETRIAL OF JACK IS SET FOR OCT. 5

Borough President's Lawyer Says He May Ask Shift of Case to Another Judge

By RUSSELL PORTER

Judge Joseph A. Sarafite in the Court of General Sessions yesterday set Oct. 5 for the second trial of Borough President Hulan E. Jack of Manhattan.

The Borough President's lawyer, Carson DeWitt Baker, said later that Mr. Jack would remain self-suspended without pay from his $25,000-a-year position until after the new trial or other disposition of the case. This implied he would make another motion for dismissal of the charges.

The indictment accuses Mr. Jack letting Sidney J. Ungar, a real estate promoter having business dealings with the city, pay $4,400 for remodeling the Borough President's apartment. It also accuses Mr. Jack of conspiring to obstruct justice by telling a false story to conceal the source of the money from investigating authorities.

The first trial began on June 9. After twenty court days it ended last Thursday in a hung jury.

Mr. Baker sought unsuccessfully yesterday to persuade Judge Sarafite, who presided at the first trial, to set the case for immediate retrial before another judge.

The lawyer told Judge Sarafite that he was only making a request or suggestion, not a legal motion, that the new trial by heard by another judge. However, after court Mr. Baker said he might file a motion requetsing the Judge to disqualify himself if he did not refer the case to another judge of his own volition. As matters now stand, the case is still on Judge Sarafite's calendar.

In making the request for another judge, Mr. Baker told Judge Sarafite that he did not intend to impugn his integrity, but that he though it would be hard for him to reverse rulings against the defense that he had mad ein the first trial.

"Are you implying that I be disqualifeid?" asked Judge Sarafite.

"That is too harsh," Mr. Baker replied. "I submit my thinking to the Court. I have not moved that the Court disqualify itself."

Alfred J. Scotti, chief assistant district attorney, asked the court to fix the October date. He said he was just as anxious as defense counsel to dispose of the case as speedily as possible, but that it could not be tried during the summer because of the large number of "prison cases" awaiting trial.

Those are cases in which the defendants are held in jail awainting trial. Mr. Scotti said it was the regular practice to try only such cases during the summer. After the Borough President was indicted, he was paroled on his own recognizance pending trial.

Mr. Scotti also said Mr. Ungar, the chief prosecution witness, was outside the jurisdiction of the court and would not be back until the end of August. Mr. Ungar left last Friday on a six-week trip to the Far East, but stopped off in Los Angeles to attend the Democratic National Convention.

The Prosecutor said he had not objected when Mr. Ungar told him about plans for the Far Eastern trip because he had not anticipated an early retrial.

Mr. Baker protested against special consideration which he implied had bee given to Mr. Ungar and said the prosecution could bring him back if it wanted to.

34c(1) 1960

NEW YORK

SECOND SUSPENSION
MR, HULAN JACK

The Hulan Jack Decision

The New York Times

The Appellate Division in a unanimous decision has reinstated the indictment against Hulan E. Jack, Borough President of Manhattan, which charged conspiracy to obstruct justice and violation of the City Charter. It thus overturned dismissal of the indictment and, in a sense, supported the view of District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, who had been "astounded" by General Sessions Judge Gerald P. Culkin's opinion finding the indictment faulty.

New York

Under the American system of justice an indictment is not a finding of guilt. Neither is reinstatement of the indictment a finding of guilt. After Judge Culkin's decision Mr. Jack's counsel said: "Under our system of jurisprudence, when an indictment is dismissed, that is vindication." But the fact is that Mr. Jack was no more "vindicated" by the Culkin decision than his guilt or innocence was judged by the Appellate Division. Both decisions passed merely on the validity in law of the indictment as an accusation.

Ed. 4-22-60

So the Jack case, involving favors granted to the Borough President by a real estate operator who had business before the Board of Estimate, returns to its status of mid-January. Mr. Jack at that time suspended himself, writing to the Board of Estimate:

P-30-C

"In deference to you and the people of our city I think it advisable that I relinquish my duties and responsibilities as President of the Borough of Manhattan until such time as a court of law has resolved the issues now present." He would stand aside "until such time as a final determination of my case is made."

His resumption of office on March 15, after the Culkin decision, was premature, an act of effrontery. He compounded his previous bad judgment. The only action he can properly take now, after the Appellate Division decision, is to suspend himself again, until there is really a "final determination" of his case. His failure to see the necessity for doing so immediately is surprising, his hesitation is a shocking demonstration of his insensitivity to public opinion.

HULAN JACK
He again appeals indictment

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Jack suspends self, plans new appeal

Sat. 4-30-60

NEW YORK — Hulan E. Jack suspended himself again Friday from his $25,000-a-year job as Manhattan Borough President and said he would again seek dismissal of the indictment against him.

Mr. Jack said he was taking the action "with consciousness of my innocence."

He immediately named Louis A. Cioffi, commissioner of borough works, as acting borough president. Jack personally read his announcement in his city hall office.

Mr. Jack acted on the Thursday decision of the Appellate Division, which reinstated his indictment on charges of accepting illegal gratuities and conspiring to deny it.

* * *

SINCE THE indictment, once dismissed, was reinstated Jack had been under steadily mounting pressure to clear out. He suspended himself originally in January when he was first indicted, and restored himself to office in March when a General Sessions Court Judge dismissed the indictment on the ground that it was faulty.

The public pressure came from Gov. Rockefeller who said Thursday in Philadelphia he assumed Mr. Jack would suspend himself. The Governor alone possesses power to remove Mr. Jack from office.

Five judges of the appellate division of the State Supreme Court unanimously reinstated the indictment against Jack. It charges a contractor paid $4,400 to remodel Jack's apartment while the contractor was under consideration for one of the city's slum clearance projects.

The New York County District Attorney's office scheduled a pleading for Mr. Jack to the reinstated indictment, for Wednesday in General Sessions.

Mr. Jack said he was stepping aside because he was "determined not to impose upon the executive branch of my state, nor strain the confidence of my friends and party."

Hulan Jack Trial Opens

The Montgomery Advertiser

NEW YORK (AP) — Manhattan borough President Hulan E. Jack went on trial Thursday on conflict - of - interest charges, growing out of a $4,400 remodeling job on his Harlem apartment.

4-28-60
Montgomery Ala.
P. 1 & 5-A

Five Negroes were on the panel of 80 prospective jurors summoned by General Sessions Judge Joseph A. Sarafite. He was named to preside at the trial by Judge Samuel R. Pierce who earlier in the day refused to postpone the trial. The defense lawyer pleaded that he had another case coming up.

Jack is on a voluntary leave of absence from his $25,000 a year elective post. He is the highest Negro executive officer in any city in the nation.

He was indicted last Jan. 13 on three counts of violating the city charter, plus one count of conspiracy.

JACK SUSPENDS

The New York Times

HIMSELF AGAIN;

New York

ACTS TO APPEAL

COURT MOVE TODAY

Sat. 4-23-60

Borough Chief to Ask State's Top Judges to Review Case

By CHARLES GRUTZNER

Borough President Hulan E. Jack of Manhattan suspended himself from office yesterday for the second time in ninety days.

He announced he was giving up the post until there was a determination of the four-count indictment against him. He is accused of accepting illegal gratuities and of conspiring to obstruct justice.

Shortly before Mr. Jack made his announcement at 4 P. M., his lawyer, Carson DeWitt Baker, began a legal move that, if successful, would preclude a trial of the issues by voiding the indictment.

Mr. Baker obtained permission from Judge Stanley H. Fuld of the Court of Appeals to appear before him at 9:30 A. M. today to seek authorization to appeal to the state's highest court for a review of the Appellate Division decision on Thursday reinstating the indictment

Indicted in January

The indictment, handed up by a grand jury on Jan. 12, was dismissed on March 14 by General Sessions Judge Gerald P. Culkin as faulty. On Jan. 13 Mr. Jack had suspended himself from office, but he resumed the Borough Presidency on March

15, professing to see vindication in Judge Culkin's verdict.

Mr. Jack read the following statement yesterday afternoon to news and cameramen who crowded his large conference room on the twentieth floor of the Municipal Building:

"In keeping with my promise of yesterday to make a statement concerning my present function as Borough President, I now make the following: I have, with consciousness of my innocence, determined not to impose upon the Executive Branch of my state nor strain the confidence of my friends and party.

"As provided for by precedent, I am suspending myself as Borough President of Manhattan and authorize Louis A. Cioffi, Commissioner of Borough Works of Manhattan, to act for and in my stead until such time as there has been a determination of this matter. This suspension is effective immediately."

Governor Urged Suspension

Mr. Jack's statement that he would "not impose upon the Executive Branch" was a reference to Governor Rockefeller, who had said on Thursday that he "assumed" that Mr. Jack would again suspend himself from office.

The Governor has the power to remove a Borough President on charges of misconduct, and to suspend him for not more than thirty days pending a hearing.

Just before Mayor Wagner left City Hall last night, he was asked for comment on Mr. Jack's self-suspension. He said, "I believe that the Borough President did the proper thing." Earlier, before Mr. Jack had reached his decision, the Mayor declined for the second day to comment on the case. He said that because of a late hearing on the budget Thursday night he had had no chance to read the Appellate decision.

Asked how he felt about Mr. Rockefeller's suggestion that Mr. Jack remove himself from office again, the Mayor replied: "The Governor has the right to say anything he wants to."

District Attorney Frank S. Hogan will oppose Mr. Baker's new move to kill the indictment and will seek an early trial of the charges. Assistant District Attorney Richard G. Denzer, chief of the Appeals Bureau, will appear against Mr. Baker at today's hearing in Judge Fuld's chambers at 42 West Forty-fourth Street.

Mr. Hogan put the Borough President's case on the calendar for pleading next Wednesday in General Sessions Court. Mr. Jack had pleaded not guilty at his original arraignment on Jan. 13, but had withdrawn his plea on Feb. 24 for the purpose of challenging the validity of the indictment. At the new arraignment next Wednesday, the District Attorney will ask for an early trial date.

Begins Day With Prayer

Mr. Jack, who had been undecided Thursday night whether to suspend himself and whether to seek to appeal from the reinstatement of the indictment, began the new new day with prayer. He attended the 7 A. M. mass in St. Thomas Roman Catholic Church, 118th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

Arriving at his office at 11:05 A. M., the Borough President at that time declined to answer questions about his plans. Mr. Baker went to Borough Hall in the afternoon and spent an hour with Mr. Jack before the typed announcement was read.

Mr. Baker stood beside Mr. Jack when the Borough President read the statement. Mr. Jack repeated it several times for television crews. Mr. Baker said that if his request for an appeal was denied he would "request and demand a speedy trial."

"I am confident of vindication, from the facts and circumstances as I presently know them," he said.

The indictment alleges that Sidney J. Ungar, a real estate operator who had business dealings with the city, paid a contractor $4,400 to redecorate Mr. Jack's apartment.

It also charges that Mr. Jack conspired with Mr. Ungar and others to tell a false story about the payment of the bill.

Mr. Ungar, who is also a lawyer, was formerly Mr. Jack's campaign manager. He was named in the indictment as a co-conspirator, but not as a defendant. Mr. Jack is Democratic leader of the Fourteenth Assembly District in Harlem.

The maximum penalty, upon conviction, would be one year in prison and a $500 fine for each of the four counts.

The New York Times

JACK ANNOUNCES WITHDRAWAL: Borough President Hulan E. Jack, seated, tells of his decision to give up his Manhattan office, pending decision of the charges against him. At left is Carson DeWitt Baker, his lawyer.

...lan Jack's Indictment

...urse Taken by Defendant Seen as Pursuit of Legal Rights

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read your editorial of May 28, "A Hulan Jack Trial" and I feel you have unwittingly (certainly not with intent) advocated a course not only unjust from a moral standpoint but particularly so from a legal standpoint, of the present status of the Hulan Jack matter. It places The New York Times in the position of prejudging the validity of the indictment returned in the case.

I am not, nor have I ever been, connected with the Borough President in any way whatsoever. Actually, I am not even acquainted with him. But as a lawyer and, more particularly, having taught the subject of criminal law for a number of years, I feel I would be less than true to my calling if I failed to direct your attention to a possible miscarriage of justice which could be a by-product of this editorial.

The writer of the editorial states, "Now it would seem to us everybody ought to be ready for early trial on the merits, rather than the 'technicalities' of the charges" and the closing sentence thereof reads: "But now the indictment has been 'adequately tested' for its legal validity and, in the public interest as well as Mr. Jack's, trial of the central issues should be had."

Statements of Opinion

This would be a very commendable stand indeed if both of those statements were in fact accurate, rather than merely statements of high-sounding opinion, totally unrelated to recognized principles of American law and justice, that obviously have not been considered in this editorial. First, there is the presumption of innocence until one is proved guilty that both the New York State Constitution and the Federal Constitution afford to all of us and which is not to be dismissed lightly.

It is both morally and legally wrong to prejudge the accused in any case. This is what the editorial presumes to do, when it states, "the indictment has been 'adequately tested,' etc.," when it is completely possible that a test of the constitutionality of the indictment in the Jack case, evidently contemplated by his counsel, may bring about a favorable decision for Mr. Jack.

And is not the Borough President entitled to the full benefit of our law, the same as any citizen; more so when we consider the further possibility that another grand jury might reach different conclusions than the one which issued the indictment under attack?

Every man or woman, public official or no, being presumed innocent until proved guilty, has a moral and legal obligation to himself and to his family and friends, to exhaust all decent moral and legal avenues of justice as provided for by the law of this country. It seems to the writer that your editorial advocates that Mr. Jack be precluded from pursuing such legal rights.

GEORGE WALTER KLORFEIN,
Associate Professor of Law, New York Law School.
New York, May 28, 1960.

Fisk U. Professor Resigns to Take Post in Nigeria

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (ANP)— Dr. Preston Valien, chairman of the Department of Social Science at Fisk University, has accepted a position as a cultural attache with the United States diplomatic service, to be stationed in Nigeria.

Nigerian Post For Ex-Fisk Prof.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — President S. J. Wright of Fisk University announced the resignation of Dr. Preston Valien, former head of the Fisk Department of Social Sciences.

Dr. Valien resigned to become the U. S. Information Agency's cultural affairs officer in Nigeria.

In a letter to Dr. Wright, Dr. Valien said he could not turn down the challenge of the Nigerian job because of its impending independence.

34c(1) 1960

NIGERIA

Fisk prof resigns to take U.S. post

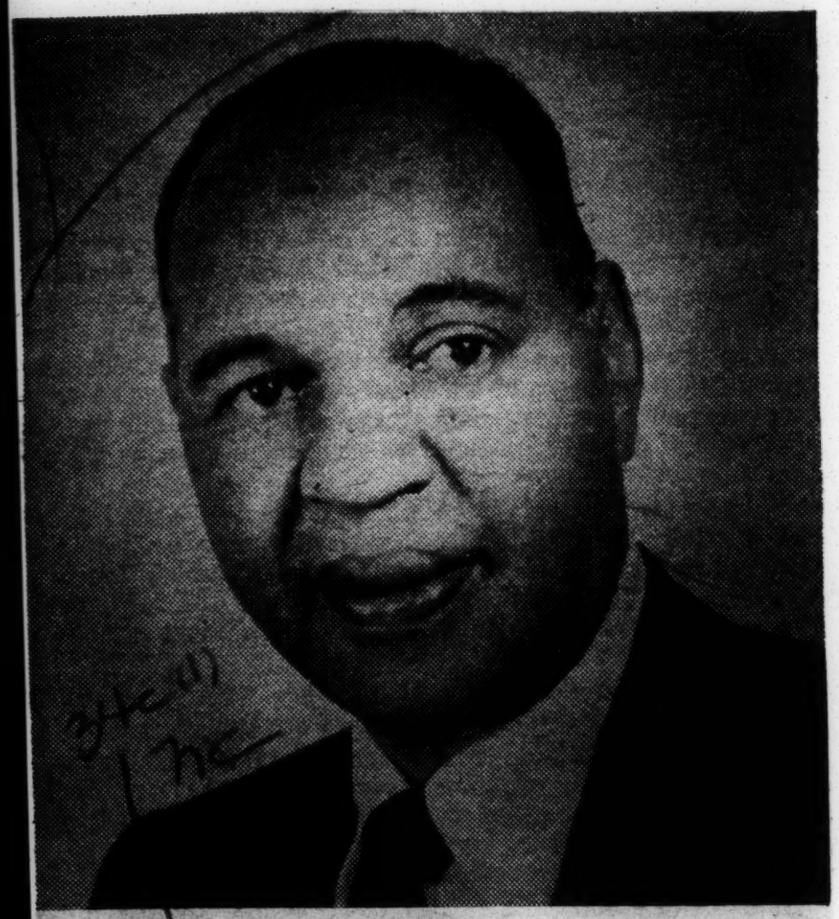
The Afro-American
Baltimore Md
Sept 10 1960

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Preston Valien has resigned as chairman of the Department of Social Science at Fisk University to become a cultural attache with the U.S. Diplomatic Service in Nigeria.

The announcement of Dr. Valien's resignation came from Albany, N.Y., where he has been for two years as associate director of the Driver Research Center, New York State Health Department and Motor Vehicle Bureau.

Mrs. Bonita Valien, his wife, is a member of the social science faculty at Fisk. It is understood that she too has resigned. The report, however, was unconfirmed at press time.

Dr. Valien became associated with Fisk University in 1939 when the department was under the direction of Dr. Charles S. Johnson.



COUNCILMAN CHOOSES KENNEDY—"I make up my mind after studying the record, says John Sylvester Stewart, City Councilman of Durham, North Carolina, and well-known business and political analyst. "Senator Kennedy has an outstanding record on such vital issues as civil rights and FEPC, and was one of the first American leaders to hail the sit-in demonstrations. I will vote for Senator Kennedy, a fighting liberal pledged to the cause of ending injustice and inequality everywhere."

Christmas Surprise:

Cleveland Councilman Named To City Judgeship

United Press International

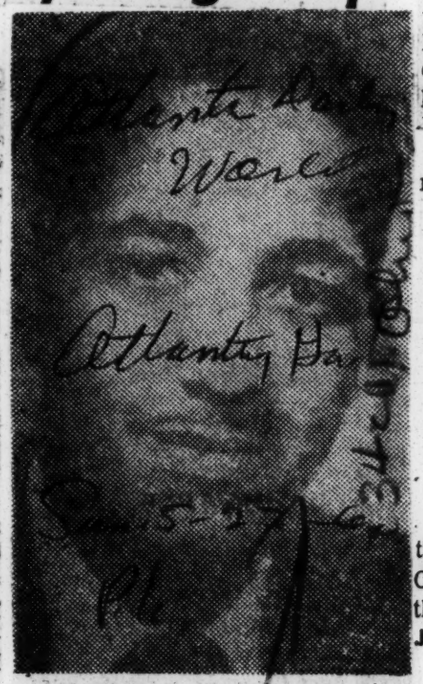
COLUMBUS, Ohio — Appointment of the first colored Democrat to a Cleveland Municipal Court judgeship was made Christmas Eve by Gov. Michael V. DiSalle, who named Theodore M. Williams, a City Councilman, to the Court.

Mr. Williams, however, is not the first colored judge in Cleveland, Sen. Frank J. Lausche, while Governor, having appointed a colored lawyer to the Common Pleas Court.

THE APPOINTMENT was seen as a victory for the Democratic organization in Cleveland and possibly a thawing of the strained relations between the organization and Gov. DiSalle.

The Cleveland Democrats had long urged that Councilman Williams be named to the Court.

THE DEMOCRATIC organization at Cleveland is headed by Ray T. Miller, whose organization has indicated it will support Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts for the Party's Presidential nomination, even though the State organization wants to support Gov. DiSalle.



ROBERT V. FRANKLIN JR.

NAMED MUNICIPAL JUDGE IN TOLEDO — Robert V. Franklin Jr., an assistant city law director in Toledo, Ohio, was recently appointed by Governor Disalle as a Toledo municipal judge to succeed the late Homer A. Ramsey. Judge Franklin, 34, is a native of Toledo and attended Scott High School and Morehouse College, Atlanta, where he was graduated cum laude in 1947. He received a law degree from the University of Toledo in 1950.

Franklin was recommended for the judgeship by the Toledo bar association and the Lucas County Democratic executive committee. The judgeship pays $15,000 and the term to which Mr. Franklin was appointed ends Dec. 31, 1963. He must run for election to the unexpired portion of the term next fall. Married, he is the father of two sons. He is very active in civic affairs.

Toledo, O., Gets First Judge in R. V. Franklin

TOLEDO, Ohio — Robert V. Franklin Jr., a 34-year-old attorney, was named to the Municipal Court bench by Gov. Michael J. DiSalle, becoming the first Negro judge in Toledo's history.

Franklin, who was an assistant city law director, will serve an unexpired term scheduled to end Dec. 31, 1963. He must run for election, however, for the unexpired portion, next fall. The judgeship pays $15,000 a year.

PETERSBURG, Va. — Keynoting the Citizens Action Meeting at Zion Baptist Church here on Aug. 13 sponsored by the Petersburg Improvement Association, Judge Charles W. White of the Court of Common Pleas in Cleveland, the judge was in the city visiting an aunt, Mrs. James B. Darden.

JUDGE CHAS. W. WHITE

34c(1) 1960

OKLAHOMA

Latimer Appointed

The Oklahoma Eagle

Ass't County Atty.

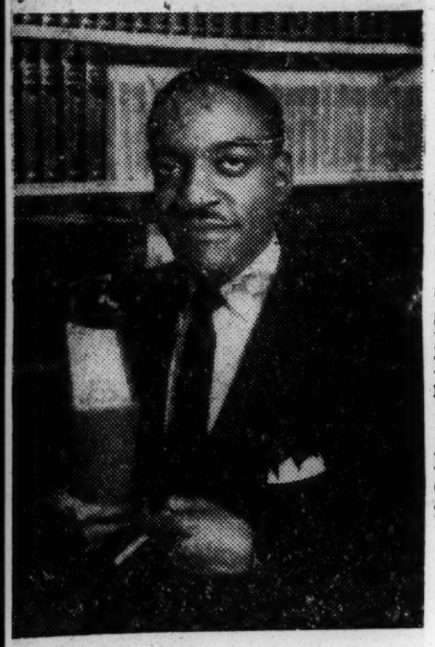
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Thurs. 6/25/60 34c(1)

By Ed Goodwin, Jr.
Of The Eagle Staff

Ceasar C. Latimer, first Negro County Investigator in Tulsa County, who was appointed in 1956 by former County Attorney Howard Edmondson, now Governor of Oklahoma, was promoted to Assistant County Attorney by County Attorney Robert D. (Bob) Simms Tuesday.

Atty. Latimer, a gracuate of the University of Indiana and the first of his race to receive the post in Tulsa County, was appointed only after a bitter feud between



Atty. Ceasar C. Latimer

Sims and his cohorts the County Commissioners.

Extra Investigator ... ...

In April, Sims reappointed W. A. "Ace" Lang as an "extra investigator". Several months earlier Lang had resigned from the post to enter the recent political race for Police and Fire Commissioner but was defeated. Seeking his job back, Lang was appointed by Sims as a fourth County Investigator at $550 a month.

Commission Balks... ... .

The Commission turned thumbs down on Lang's appointment by Simms because he already had 3 investigators, the number approved for his budget.

Disgruntled by the Commissions' decision, Simms, (whose job as County Attorney is sworn to represent and defend the commissioners brought a suit in district court before Judge Raymond Graham who sent and defend the commissioners) ruled that the commission was within its rights.

Determined that Lang regain his "meal ticket", Simms then appointed Latimer to fill an existing Assistant Attorney vacancy. then gave Lang the job created by Latimer's promotion.

Thurs. 6/23/60

Sims Manuevers .. ... .

Following the force play by the cunning prosecutor, the Commission which objected to Simms earlier attempts to "throw out the life line" to Lang, approved the new changes unanimously.

The promotion raises Latimer's salary from $450 to $525 per month. Lang's salary will be $450 instead of $550. The change went into effect Wednesday.

A Bill Berry Appointment

ATTY. JOHN E. GREEN

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Sat. 6/25/60

Attorney John E. Green, assistant county attorney of Oklahoma County, Okla., was appointed to this position by County Attorney James W. Bill Berry. Atty. Green was so appointed on January 1, 1958. Mr. Green urges all his friends and acquaintances to vote for Mr. Berry for State Senator.

REV. POINTER APPOINTED CHAPLAIN BY COUNCIL

Rev. G. Wellington Pointer

Ward Two Councilmen Ray Martin and Marvin Reynolds were widely complimented this week by Eastside residents when the appointment of Rev. G. Wellington Pointer as city council chaplain was made known.

It has been the custom for several years for various councilmen to appoint a city minister to open each council meeting with a prayer. This minister is usually picked at random, and this is the first time a Negro minister has been selected. In speaking of the appointment, Rev. Pointer said: "I received a warm welcome from Mayor Norick, City Manager Sheldon Stirling and all members of the city council."

Rev. Pointer has lived in Oklahoma City for the past twenty years. He served the A. M. E. church as a pastor for 20 consecutive years and is now serving his 12th year as a presiding elder, currently with the Tulsa district.

Rev. Pointer was appointed director of Religious Education for the DB&O and Girls Training schools at Taft, Okla., in 1956 by Gov. Raymond Gary. He is known as a traveler. He was appointed by Senior Bishop S. L. Green to represent the African Methodist Episcopal church in the World Methodist Council, London, England. At the close of the Council, Rev. Pointer went on a good-will religious tour for the A. M. E. church, visiting Paris, Rome, Egypt, Greece, Syria, Africa, India, Berrut, Switzerland, Jerusalem, Jordan and Jerusalem Israel. —(Rev. Timothy H. Dillard)

Dr. Edmonds re-appointed

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Dr. S. Randolph Edmonds was re-appointed to the Overseas Touring Committee of the American Educational Theater Association during the Association's annual convention here Dec. 28-30.

The committee is part of President Eisenhower's Special International Program for Cultural Presentations which is under the auspices of the U.S. State Department.

Dr. Edmonds, who directed the famed FAMU Playmakers Guild on a two-month tour of Africa under this program last fall, received numerous favorable comments on his report of the tour. He is secretary of the committee.

Mrs. Irene Edmonds of the Florida A. and M. speech and drama department appeared as a panelist on the children's program. She lectured on the Children's Theater while touring Africa with the playmakers. Both Dr. and Mrs. Edmonds attended the annual meeting of the Speech Association which met here last month.

Mayor names Dr. Gray to Philly Housing agency

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 10-1-60

PHILADELPHIA

Mayor Dilworth last week named The Rev. William H. Gray, Jr. to the Philadelphia Housing Authority.

The Rev. Mr. Gray succeeds The Rev. Noah W. Moore Jr., Whose recent election as a Bishop of the Methodist Church made it necessary for him to resign as an Authority member. Bishop Moore had served on the Authority since June 7, 1954.

Dr. Gray is 48 and is a native of Richmond, Va. He was educated at Bluefield State College, Bluefield, West Virginia, and received an M.A. and Ph.D. at the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Gray is currently pastor of Bright Hope Baptist Church. He was formerly a college professor and president, a newspaper columnist and editor. He is also vice president of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Co.

From 1951 to 1953, he served on the advisory board to the Philadelphia Housing Authority. He is also chairman of the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission's executive committee and chairman of the Commissions committee on democracy in housing, as well as being active in a number of community organizations.

Dr. Gray has been cited by various organizations for his many community activities, notably the 1959 Fair Housing Award of the Associated Real Estate Brokers of Philadelphia.

He is married to the former Hazel Yates, and has two children, Marian Anne, 19, a graduate of Philadelphia High School for Girls now attending Vassar College, and William H. II, a senior at Simon Gratz High School. The Grays reside at 1511 N. 16th St.

JUDGE JUANITA STOUT
WOMEN'S WEEK SPEAKER AT MORGAN STATE — Judge Juanita Kidd Stout, first woman of her race appointed a Municipal Court Judge in Philadelphia, Pa., is one of the Women's Week speakers at Morgan State College. The Week is being observed from March 6-11. Judge Stout will speak Wednesday, March 29, 10 a. m., Hurt Gymnasium, on the Women's Week theme, "Better Women for a Better World."

CONGRESSMAN READS CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—Rep. Robert N. C. Nix, Democratic congressman from Pennsylvania, displays a copy of the new Civil Rights bill which was passed overwhelmingly by the House April 21 containing protection for Negro voting rights in the South. The bill now goes to the White House for President Eisenhower's signature. In the background is the U. S. Capitol.—UPI Telephoto.

Judge Juanita Kidd Stout To Deliver Address at Douglass High School Commencement

Rev. S. S. Fairly to Preach Baccalaureate Sermon

Douglass high school's 57th commencement begins Sunday with the baccalaureate services in the auditorium of the school at 3:30 p.m. Rev. S. S. Fairly, pastor of Fairview Baptist church, will deliver the educational sermon to the more than 200 graduating seniors of the class of 1960.

Rev. Fairly finished high school and attended Arkansas Baptist college in Little Rock, Ark. He has been a successful pastor, having served 14 of his 41 years in the pastorate in Denver, Colo., Lincoln, Nebr., and Great Falls, Montana. He has been the pastor of the Fairview Baptist church in Oklahoma City for the past 27 years.

Commencement Friday Night

Mrs. Juanita Kidd Stout, a native-born Oklahoman, now a municipal judge in the city of Philadelphia, will deliver the commencement address in the auditorium of Douglass high school at 8 p.m., Friday, May 27.

Judge Stout was elected a municipal judge of the city of Philadelphia last November with the highest vote received by any other candidate for public office, except the mayor. She was elected for a term of 10 years at a salary of $18,000 a year.

She was born in Seminole county, Okla., in 1919, and graduated as valedictorian of her class from Douglass high school, Wewoka, in 1935.

Other commencement activities include the annual Honors Day assembly at 10 a.m. Friday, May 20; dedication of memorials of the classes of 1945, 1955, and the Hi-Y memorial of 1950, at 9 a.m., Tuesday, May 24; class day exercises at 2 p.m. Wednesday, May 25.

Commencement Speaker At Douglass High School

JUDGE JUANITA KIDD STOUT
Judge Juanita Kidd Stout, a native-born Oklahoman, and municipal judge in the city of Philadelphia, will deliver the graduating address to the Douglass high school seniors at 8 p.m. Friday, May 27, in the Douglass high school auditorium.

Pa. Legislature Has ...en Negro Members

HARRISBURG (ANP)—The total number of Negroes in the ...nsylvania House of Representatives rose to 10 when two ...w members were sworn in after the House convened. The ...re William Gray, former president of Florida A. and M. Uni...rsity at Tallahassee, and Paul M. Lawson, both of Philadelphia.

...Gray, now pastor of a Philadel...ia church, succeeded former Re...sentative and Majority Whip ...ry A. Varallo and Lawson re...ced Ralph W. Dennis. ...Both Varallo and Dennis resign... their positions as members of ... House after being elected to ... offices in Philadelphia.

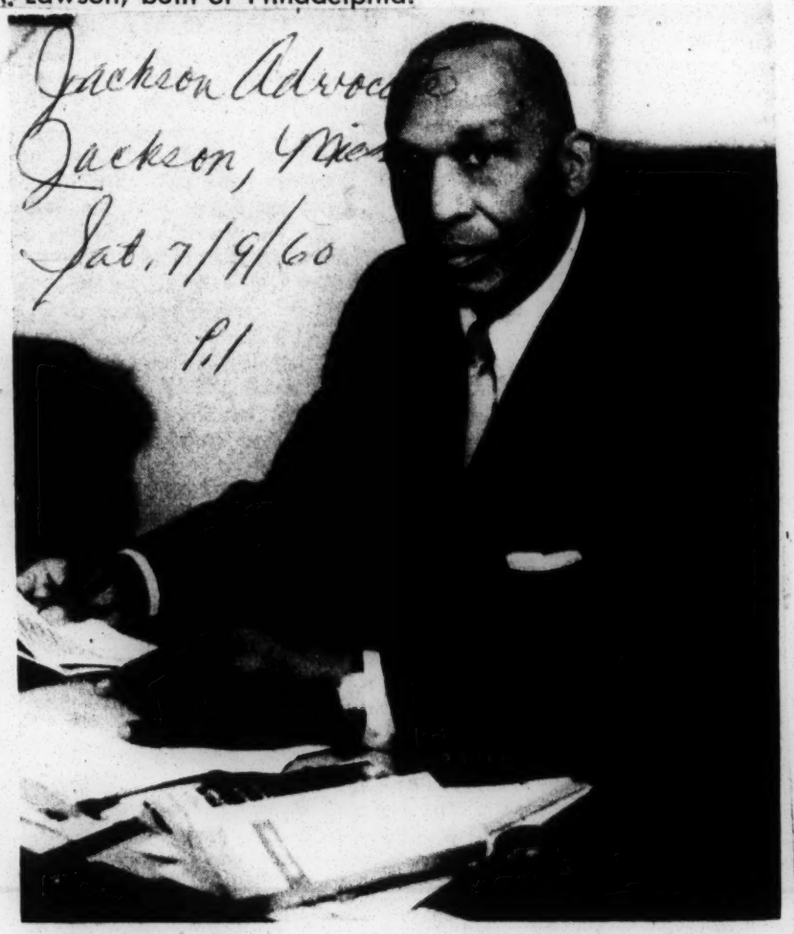
Lawson and Gray were the winners in a special election held last April 26 to fill the unexpired terms of Dennis and Varallo.

The two new members were called before the House by the Speaker, Hiriam G. Andrews. Standing beside them when Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas Judge Gerald F. Flood read the oath of office were the Majority Leader of the House Stephen McCann; the Minority Leader Albert W. Johnson and Rep. Charles Heavey who was elected from the same Philadelphia District as Lawson.

The addition of Reps. Lawson and Gray restores the Democratic members to their former total of 108. There are 102 members on the Republican side of the House.

Of the 10 Negro members, believed to be the largest number in the history of Pennsylvania politics nine are from Philadelphia and one from Pittsburgh.

All are Democrats and included in the 10 are three lady lawmakers.



ROBERT NIX

IN FIRST TERM: The First Negro member of Congress from Philadelphia Pennsylvania is Robert Nix, above, who is now serving his first term as a member of the House of Representatives . The election of Mr. Nix brought to four the number of Negro members of the Congress of the United States all of whom are serving in the House of Representatives. The other three are William L. Dawson of Illinois, Adam Clayton Powell of New York, and Chas C. Diggs Jr., of Michigan.

Warrick Named Architectural Draftsman

Negro Gets Key Job in Pa.

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Howard S. Warrick who dreamed in his youth of becoming a sea captain, became the first Negro to be appointed an architectural draftsman for the Pennsylvania Department of Property and Supplies.

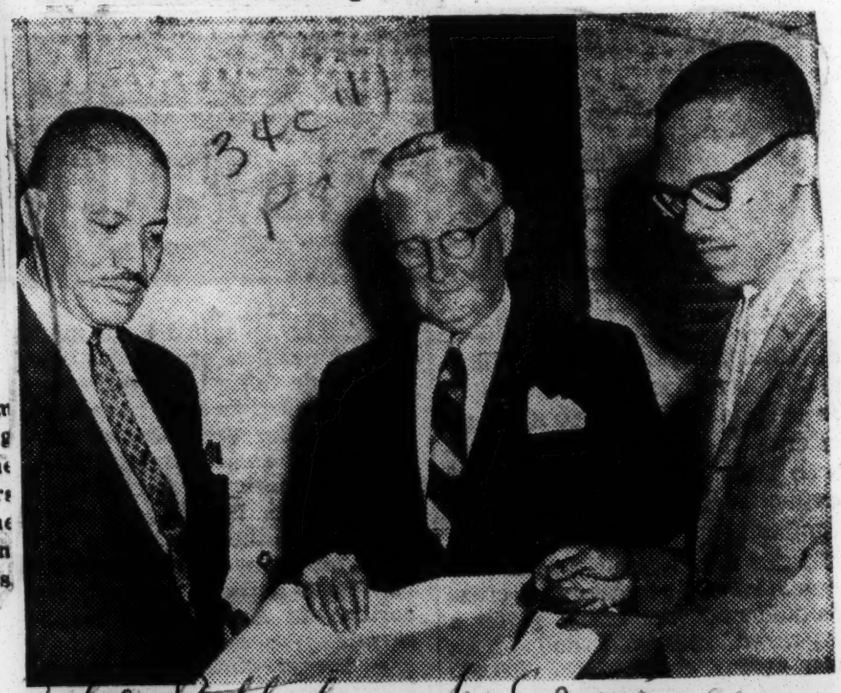
Before his appointment by the Civil Service Commission, Warrick was believed to be the only Negro structural draftsman in Central Pennsylvania and probably the only "front office" member of his race in this area's booming construction industry.

His wide knowledge of construction paid dividends because it qualified him for the position which carries a relatively high beginning salary.

■

PREVIOUS to his private industry experience, Warrick, 30, believes he was the first Negro ever to be appointed a topographical draftsman for the Army's map-making unit in Germany. His talent is leading him directly to the honor of becoming a registered architect.

Just 10 years ago Warrick never dreamed of reaching his present status. Then young Warrick dreamed of becoming a sea captain. He had passed every mental, moral, educational and physical requirement for entering the Merchant Marine Academy in New York—but he failed the eye tests and was rejected.



PLANNERS — The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has a new architectural draftsman whose steady hand draws blueprints for workmen about to begin construction of state buildings. Howard S. Warrick of Harrisburg (right) is the first of his race to be placed in this important position. With Warrick is Secretary of Property and Supplies Andrew M. Bradley (left) and Richard J. O'Donnell, director of the Bureau of Engineering and Construction, who reviews his drafting skill.

Dr. Deborah Wolfe, professor of education at Queens College, and visiting professor at Wayne State University, has been included in the appointments to the President's Citi- Advisory Committe on the Fitness of American Youth.

Elected In Beaufort

The News and Courier
Charleston, S. C.

Negro Board Member Says He'll Study Job's Duties

Dat 6-18-60

By MICHAEL SOPER
News & Courier Roving Reporter

BEAUFORT — The new Negro member of the County Board of Directors here plans first of all to learn his job.

LeRoy E. Browne of Frogmore said Thursday that he is not ready to announce any plans for policies. The 43-year-old cabinetmaker won election to the county's governing body in the Democratic primary Tuesday.

"I first must meet with the other directors, express my desire to help with county government and learn my duties," he said. "My main object," he continued, "is to do the right and just thing for all the people of the county. I ran because I felt I was qualified and could be of service".

Browne captured the seat from St. Helena Township with 344 votes. His white opponents, David E. Jones and incumbent Grady Russ, polled 170 and 123 votes, respectively.

Negro voters registered in the township outnumber whites about 4 to 1, Democratic Party Chairman Calhoun Thomas estimated.

Thomas said he thought Browne made the first attempt ever to gain office in the Democratic primary here. Negro appointees have served in other county offices during the last 50 years, he added.

The primary was smooth and honestly run, Thomas said. Voters complied with election laws and there was no trouble.

Confirming this, Browne said that no attempts were made to intimidate him and that he was pleased "at the high plane on which the election was conducted."

Several county officials express willingness to work with Browne.

State Rep. T. Reeve Sams said, "He was elected by a majority of the people in his township. I will work with him as with any other elected director."

The county's other representative, W. Brantly Harvey Jr., said, "I presume he will live up to the trust placed in him by the people. I will work with him for the good of the county."

State Sen-elect James M. Waddell Jr. was not reached for comment.

Conversations with many persons indicated that most white citizens are apprehensive but not extremely upset about their new Negro director.

There have been no intimidation attempts here, according to election officials. Furthermore, white voters of St. Helena Township took no organized political action to block Browne's election. Two white candidates continued to run, splitting their race's vote.

Browne has not taken a position that would alarm white segregationists who realize that he still is in a minority on the five-man board of directors.

He declined to comment on "sit in" demonstrations by Negro students or the activities of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Browne did say that he does not belong to the NAACP.

The new director will take office following the general election in November. He will be appointed by Gov. Hollings on the recommendation of the county's legislative delegation.

Born at Frogmore May 30, 1917, Browne is a cabinet maker, carpenter and part time farmer. He has charge of building and grounds at Penn Community Center at Frogmore. The center has integrated facilities and is directed by Courtney P. Sicloff, a member of the state Civil Rights Advisory Committee.

Browne was graduated in 1940 from Hampton Institute, a Negro college in Virginia. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Brick Baptist Church at Frogmore.

He is a son of George Browne, now living in New York. The elder Browne was a basket weaver and instructor in handcraft at the old Penn School.

LeRoy Edgar Browne is married and has four children.

Negro Wins Post Over 2 S.C. Foes

Chicago Defender

FROGMORE, S. C. — History was written on a South Carolina sea island a few weeks ago when Leroy E. Browne of Frogmore became the first Negro to win an elective office in South Carolina since 1900.

Browne was elected to the Beaufort County Board of Directors from St. Helena Township, winning easily over his two white opponents.

Negroes comprise 90 per cent of the population of St. Helena Township, but the ratio of Negro voters to white voters is about four to one, according to an estimate of the Democratic party chairman. Voting was not restricted to racial lines; Browne believes that some white persons voted for him, and that the votes of some Negroes went to the white candidates.

Sat. 7-23-60

Commenting on the smoothly-run election, Browne said no attempts were made to intimidate him and that he was "pleased at the high plane on which the election was conducted."

The 43-year-old Hampton Institute graduate is a skilled cabinet-maker, a part-time farmer, and is maintenance superintendent for Penn Community Services, Inc., which operates a community and conference center on St. Helena Island.

Browne's father, George, was a teacher of basket-weaving at Penn school. Leroy Browne is married, the father of four children, and is a trustee of Brick Baptist Church.

Reaction to the surprise election was varied. A reporter writing for the Charleston (S. C.) "News and Courier" wrote: "Conversations with many persons indicated that most white citizens are apprehensive but not extremely upset about their new Negro director."

He wrote further that several county officials had expressed willingness to work with Browne. State Rep. T. Reeve Sams was quoted as saying, "He was elected by a majority of the people in his township. I will work with him as with any other elected director."

The county's other representative, W. Brantley Harvey, jr., spoke in similar vein: "I presume he will live up to the trust placed in him by the people. I will work with him for the good of the county."

The Charleston "News and Courier" editorialized: . . . "It will give an opportunity for a colored man to demonstrate his personal and political responsibility. . . Peace and harmony long have prevailed in Beaufort County. With good will on both sides and freedom from interference, we expect this political novelty to be accepted in stride. It will not cause the sky to fall."

In South Carolina

The Pittsburgh Courier

First Negro Officeholder In 30 Years

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dat 11-12-60

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

BEAUFORT, S. C.—It's official now! Leroy Brown, 43-year-old Negro born and raised on St. Helena's Island, S. C., one of the many isles surrounding this historic port city, is now the first Negro elected to public office in South Carolina in more than 30 years.

Leroy Brown

He was nominated last spring for township director and it became official in the general election on Nov. 8.

The township director post is similar to what in many counties is known as a county commissioner. Mr. Brown will hold office for two years, before facing re-election. He will be one of five directors handling the affairs of Beaufort County.

■

THE RETURN of Negroes to active political life in this area brings memories of years gone by, especially after Civil War days.

Of three Negroes sent to the U. S. Congress from South Carolina, two came from Beaufort. Here Negroes held important Federal, state and county posts for many years, even as late as 1902.

There are 3,000 Negroes living on St. Helena's Island, site of the Penn Center.

Mr. Brown feels that his election has acted as a spur to the interest of Negroes in politics. He feels that he will be able to get along harmoniously with his fellow directors. A tall, lean, tense man, with the island accent, Mr. Brown is deeply concerned about the improvement of conditions for his people.

34c(1) 1960 STATE DEPARTMENT LOUIS SATCHMO ARMSTRONG

Satchmo Learns Diplomacy Tougher Than Playing Horn

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.
Jan. 10-14-60
P-9-A

LONDON (AP)—Jazzman Louis Satchmo Armstrong discovered Wednesday that diplomacy is tougher than playing the trumpet.

Heading for Africa on a State Department tour as America's unofficial ambassador, Armstrong interrupted his flight to Ghana to get some sleep and have lunch with U.S. Minister Walworth Barbour, a diplomat on the embassy staff here.

"Do you know Mr. Barbour?" asked a reporter at a news conference.

"Sure, sure," replied the 60-year-old native of New Orleans, La., "I played with him once at a concert at the Crystal Palace."

This was followed by an awful silence.

"Louis," said an American newsman, "I'm afraid you're thinking about Chris Barber (one of Britain's leading Dixieland musicians.)

"I'm talking about the trombone player," said Satchmo. "Don't Barber play the trombone?"

"I'm sorry, Mr. Armstrong," said a member of his entourage, "I'm afraid the reference was to Mr. Barbour the American minister, at whose home you are lunching."

"All right," beamed the jazzman. "I reckon he's a good cat too."

A statement for the press described Armstrong's tour as "aimed at establishing good will and friendship in the new and developing states of Africa."

34c(1) 1960

Victory In Memphis, Tenn.

TENNESSEE

Atlanta Daily World

FIRST NEGRO TO BE NOMINATED SINCE DAYS OF RECONSTRUCTION

By STANLEY S. SCOTT

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) — Jesse H. Turner, executive vice president of the Tri-State Bank of Memphis, won a post last Thursday on the Shelby County Democratic Executive Committee. Turner in winning over his two white opponents in the Memphis-Shelby County election, became the first Negro since reconstruction to serve on the committee.

After the victory Turner stated that, "I am indeed grateful to the many persons who cast their ballots for me as a member of the Shelby County Democratic Executive Committee; I also desire to express my thanks to those volunteer workers, leaders of numerous organizations, clergymen and others, including our youths and many Republicans, who labored untiringly on behalf of the candidates supported by the Citizens' Volunteer Committee and the Shelby County Democratic Club."

VICTORY FOR NEGRO AND WHITE

"My election is a victory for those of us, Negro and white, who believe that the destiny of our community, the South and the nation can best be determined by the representation of all citizens in every section of each of our governing bodies. My efforts on the committee will certainly be directed toward that goal," Turner stated.

Turner received 28,214 votes and Mrs. C. D. Boatfield got 24,762. Turner's other opponent, Robert Owen Dawkins, white, received 17,949 votes. Ironically, Mrs. Willa McWilliams Walker and Alexander Gladney, two other Negroes seeking election to the Democratic Executive Committee, garnered more votes than Mr. Turner, but had only one opponet in their respective districts. Mrs. Walker received 31,497 votes and Gladney got 28,996 ballots.

Mrs. Walker lost to Stanley Dillard, former city commissioner in the contest for committeeman from district 1, and Alexander Gladney lost to Hal Gerber in district 12.

TURNER'S CAREER

Turner came to Memphis in 1937 to attend LeMoyne College. He is a native of Longview, Miss. He attended the University of Chicago after a four and a half year stretch in the army. Turner rose from private to captain while in the army.

After receiving a master's degree in business administration in accounting, he went to the Tri-State Bank in 1947. Turner's career started as cashier with the bank and he is presently executive vice-president.

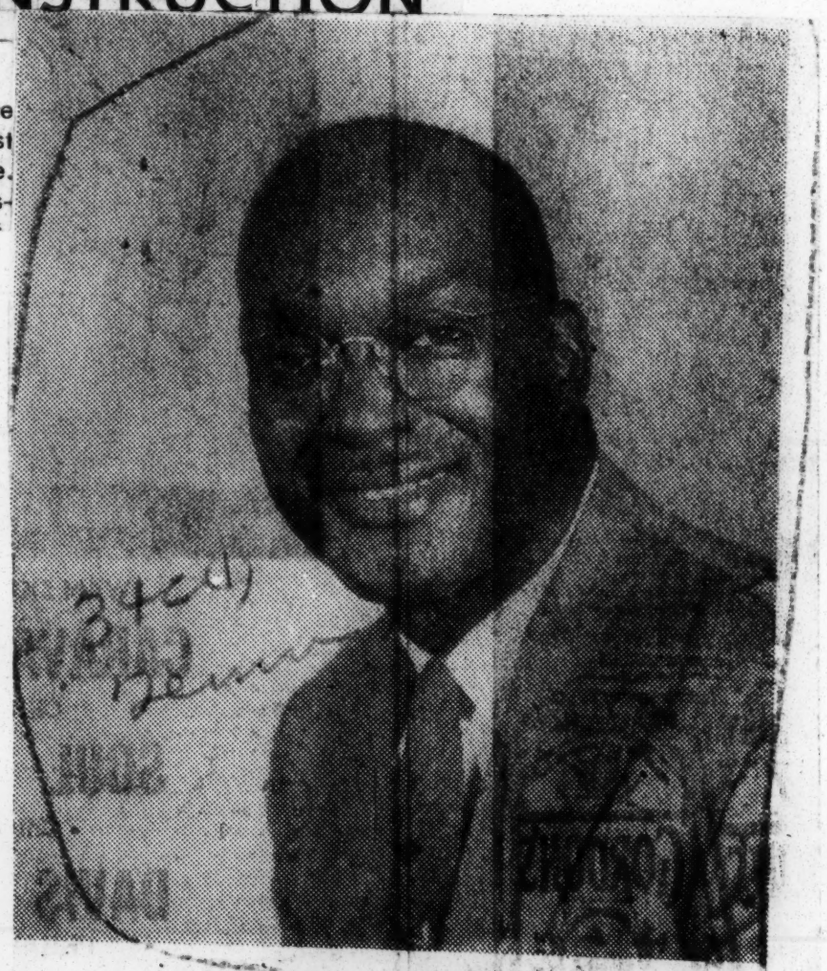
Turner's parents are Rev. and Mrs. C. J. Turner, West Point, Miss. He is married to the former Allegra Wills of Louisiana. They have three sons: Jesse Jr., 10; Ray, 9, and Eric, 4.

Turner's many duties as bank executive and certified public account with his own business firm do not keep him from being a very integral part of the civic movements in the city. Mr. Turner is an active leader with the NAACP and presently has two desegregation suits in Federal Court. One suit is to open Memphis public libraries to Negroes and the other is to open the Dobbs House restaurant at the Municipal Airport to Negroes.

Mr. Turner in expressing his regret that the other two Negroes were not elected to the Democratic Committee stated that, "It is regrettable that they were not elected, but I feel that the Negro will not become discouraged. My victory is an indication that the trend is slowly changing in Memphis.

Lt. George W. Lee, Negro president of the Lincoln Republican Club here has long been a member of the Republican Executive Committee, and actively helps in the formulation of state and national Republican policy.

Turner will serve on the committee with 30 white members.



JESSE H. TURNER

First Negro Hired By County Trustee

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn. June 5 1960

Garner Employs Deputy For Tax Collections

The County Trustee's office first Negro deputy delinquent tax collector was employed yesterday by Trustee Riley Garner.

He is Leonard E. Mitchell, 37, of 1573 Wilson. He was previously employed by the Atlantic Life Insurance Co., and the Pullman Co. His salary will be on a five-day week basis at $10 a day.

Sheriff M. A. Hinds and his ranking officers last week interviewed nine of 21 Negro applicants for employment as county patrolmen.

GOP Appoints Four Memphians

B'ham World B'ham, Ala
Wed. 8-24-60 34(1) P. 1

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (SNS)—
The Tennessee campaign for the Nixon-Lodge ticket in the November 8th national election is being organized daily in Shelby County.

Millsaps Fitzhugh

Last week four outstanding Negro Republicans were placed in prominent positions on the GOP strategy board. Heading the list is Lt. George W. Lee, Republican

LEE

OLIVE, JR.

stalwart and civic leader, appointed campaign chairman for the minority groups in the state. Mr. Lee held this important post in the 1952 and 1956 presidential races and was co-chairman for the Shelby County campaign in 1956. Lt. Lee is manager of the Memphis Branch of Atlanta Life Insurance Company and a member of the board of directors of Tri-State Bank and Mutual Federal Savings and Loan Association.

Millsaps Fitzhugh, former Federal

OWENS

CAMPBELL

district attorney who was named last week as a Shelby County campaign manager for the GOP ticket, will serve as one of four state co-chairmen. Mr. Fitzhugh is presently chairman of the Shelby County Republican Executive Committee of which Lee is a member.

FINANCE COMMITTEE NAMED

Joseph R. Hyde, Jr., prominent Memphis businessman, as chairman of the 1960 Volunteers for Nixon-Lodge finance committee, was announced last week by Millsaps Fitzhugh.

Mr. Hyde, who is president of Malone and Hyde, Inc., later announced the appointment of Ben Olive, Jr., vice president of Universal Life Insurance Co.; Rev. S. A. Owens, pastor, Metropolitan Baptist Church, and Rev. A. E. Campbell, pastor, Columbus Baptist Church, as members of the finance committee.

ABANDONED PRINCIPLES

Representative Carroll Reece, state GOP chairman, announced in Washington that reports sent to his office led GOP leaders to feel Tennessee would go for the Nixon-Lodge ticket even in the absence of any formal campaign effort on the part of the Republican organization in the state.

"As I see it, it is not a question of Democratic Tennesseans deserting their party in this coming election, but it is a plain case of the party in Los Angeles convention having abandoned the major principles which made the Democratic Party a great political organization through adoption of a blue print for a collectivist state," Reece stated.

NEGRO SURPRISE VICTOR

Whites in Texas Town Move to Change Election Rules

SLATON, Tex., April 7 (UPI) —White city commissioners, surprised by the election Tuesday of Slaton's first Negro commissioner, planned today a move to abolish the ward system that enabled him to win.

The Negro is an African Baptist minister, the Rev. L. L. Dixon, whose small congregation meets in a poor neighborhood called "The Flats." He won over five white men.

Mr. Dixon was elected by a coalition of voters of the Negro and Spanish-American races. They gave him a 207-170 margin over his closest opponent.

Negro Elected In Texas Town

SLATON, Tex. — (AP) — A Negro Baptist minister has been elected to the city council, the first Negro to win that office in this South Plains area of West Texas.

The Rev. L. L. Dixon defeated five white opponents. He got 207 votes in unofficial returns against 170 for his closest opponent.

Negro Councilman Elected In Texas

SLATON, Texas — The Rev. L. L. Dixon, a Baptist minister, has been elected to the city council.

Rev. Mr. Dixon is the first Negro to win that office in this south plains area of west Texas.

In defeating five white opponents, Rev. Dixon received 207 votes in unofficial returns against 170 for his closest opponent.

34c(1) 1960

U.S. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT'S DEFENSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WOMEN IN THE SERVICES (DACOWITS)

34c(1)

New Orleans, La
Sat. 5-14-60
P. 1

APPOINTED -- Dr. Jeanne L. Noble, national president of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, received recently a three-year appointment to the U. S. Defense Department's Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services (DACOWITS).

34c(1) 1960

U.S. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT'S DEFENSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON WOMEN IN THE SERVICES

NEW U. S. DEFENSE ADVISOR — Dr. Jeanne L. Noble, national president of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, receives from U. S. Deputy Secretary of Defense James H. Douglas a three-year membership certificate to the U. S. Defense Department's Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services. She thus becomes the third Negro to serve on this important committee which, among other things, advises the Defense Department on policies relating to the servicewomen. The first Negro to serve in an advisory capacity on servicewomen was Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune who, during World War II as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, spoke out forcefully and effectively for equal treatment of both women and men in the Armed Forces.

U. S. I. S. MEN USE DIVERSE TALENTS

The New York Times

Negro Explains Democracy to Germans—Music and Art Play Vital Roles

New York

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP) —The United States has a Negro propagandist who explains democracy to Germans.

Another American information specialist carts his electric organ on trips to backward areas of South India.

In remote Teheran, capital of Iran,—the United States Information Service has a man with a flair for painting who helps dispel a notion that Americans know of nothing but money and machines.

The service has 1,200 officers in 205 posts in eighty-seven countries. Their mission is to get across to local populaces a picture of the United States as peace-loving, democratic, rich in culture, scientifically advanced and possessed of a superior economic system—despite contrary images painted by the Communists and others.

The home office, headed by George V. Allen, a career diplomat, beams short-wave broadcasts over its Voice of America transmitters. It makes recorded radio-TV programs for use abroad, prepares films, supplies books for libraries and cheap sales and giveaways. It pays livable salaries and allowances to its officers on the propaganda front.

Spends 100 Million a Year

The agency spends about $100,000,000 a year to the accompaniment of much criticism as well as praise. Opponents see the operation as a global "boondoggle," doing little to make Uncle Sam more popular. Some say the use of taxpayers' funds for propaganda violates the American heritage.

Supporters say Washington should be spending more to combat what they believe is a much larger Communist effort in the battle for men's minds. They admit there is no sure way to measure the agency's effectiveness, but feel the over-all results are worthwhile.

Representative John J. Rooney, chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee, who has examined the agency's fund with a critical eye in previous years, has gone along nearly 100 per cent with President Eisenhower's request for more money in the fiscal year starting next July 1.

The Brooklyn Democrat's committee voted $101,557,300 of the $105,800,000 the President had sought. The House approved the committee's figure, and the bill is now in the Senate.

Money supplies the tools for information officers, who also draw on their ingenuity to make the program effective. Their conduct can be more important than Washington hand-outs. To countless foreigners, they are "Mr. United States" in person.

Taught at Illinois

One is Dr. Ralph H. Hines, a negro assigned to Communist-encircled West Berlin. Dr. Hines, 33 years old, used to teach sociology, and anthropology at the University of Illinois. He says the Germans' reaction to his being a Negro is pleasant surprise.

"I never have to give any lectures on race relations around here," he says. "I am an example right before their eyes of United States Government policy at work."

Dr. Himes runs a U. S. I. S. library, a modern building that is probably the world's best-situated propaganda center.

It is only a few steps from an elevated station, the main entry point to West Berlin for travelers from Communist East Berlin. A subway nearby also connects with East Berlin. The building is close to the busy downtown shopping area.

Dr. Hines estimates that 1,800,000 visits are made to the library annually, 700,000 from the Communist East, often from long distances.

The Easterners get special treatment. A reading room is set aside for them, stocked with material giving late information about the free and Communist worlds. No questions are asked of the visitors, but they are not allowed to be photographed.

Printed matter is available in small sizes, handy for carrying home without attracting the notice of Red police. An auditorium runs free, hour-long film programs four times a day, featuring newsreels, commentary and life in America.

The contrast could hardly be greater between animated Berlin and sleepy, hot Trivandrum, capital of the Indian state of Kerala, which is headquarters for James H. McGillivray.

His modest library and adjoining offices are well known to citizens of Trivandrum. It is a minor United States diplomatic triumph to have the agency there. For Kerala is the once Communist-run state that still harbors strong Red forces despite recent elections that put anti-Communists in power.

It is one place where only the soft sell can win friends for America. Probably most important to Mr. McGillivray are his contacts with all types of Indians.

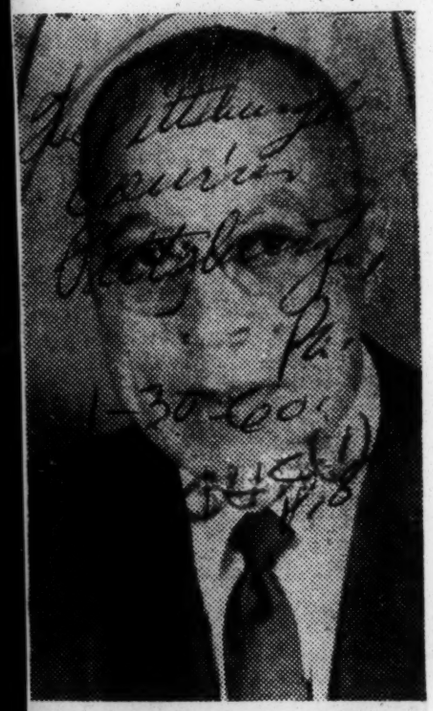
A former school teacher in Michigan, the 42-year-old Mr. McGillivray has an unassuming manner that goes well with the sensitive Indians. He has a talent for music. He hauls his portable organ on movie-showing trips to remote villages. The pleasure and astonishment of villagers at hearing melodies from a strange-looking device are almost beyond belief.

In Trivandrum, Mr. McGillivray instructs the local police band and he coaches Indians in English.

Lewis H. Lederer, 54 spent eight years in studying art, but never tried to paint for a living because "I like to eat." He now uses his hobby to raise the status of Uncle Sam.

34c(1) 1960 U.S. INFORMATION SERVICE LIBRARY

BUT WHAT ABOUT DEEP SOUTH? — A sample of democracy in action is Dr. Ralph H. Hines, director of the U.S. Information Service library in Communist encircled West Berlin. (This could not happen in deep South). Dr. Hines, showing American books to German young people, says he doesn't have to talk about race relations — the fact that he is colored is an example of the U.S. government policy at work.



In Africa— Trends of world trade suggest total reorganization, is the belief of George C. Sevelle, Los Angeles businessman and member of a five-man trade mission established by the Department of Commerce now on a tour of Africa.

POLITICAL BRIEFS

The Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Apr 3-6-60

Negro Party Head Hits Petition Name Deletions

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25 (AP)—A Negro official of the Afro-American Unity Liberation party said today the supervisor of registration at Tampa has arbitrarily stricken names from the party's nomination petitions.

The Rev. Clennon King of Miami, conducting a series of lectures here, said Supervisor John Dekle informed him he was "striking names off the party's petitions because many appear to be written by the same person."

King, who is an announced candidate for president of the United States, said "Mr. Dekle's arbitrary action is plainly against the law. His business is not to strike names off any nomination petition simply because he does not like the way the names are written."

The petition, with 1,000 signatures, seeks to place a nomination for president on Florida ballots. The document does not name a candidate.

Dekle said he will refer the petition to the state attorney for investigation. Under state election laws, minor political parties can get on the ballot by presenting petitions bearing 5,000 signatures of registered voters.

King said his party stands behind every name on the petitions as authorized signatures.

The party officials announced his candidacy for president at a Miami Beach hotel Jan. 19. He selected Vice President Richard Nixon as his running mate.

TOO YOUNG TO REGISTER

TAMPA, March 25 (AP)—Two under-age Negro girls today were charged with registering as qualified voters for the May primary after falsifying oaths that they were 21 years old.

County Solicitor Paul Johnson filed the charges against Edna Dennison, 18, and Gwendolyn Williams, 20.

The charges were brought at the request of John Dekle, supervisor of registration.

The Negroes said an unidentified person called them offering jobs as campaign workers, but told them in order to get the jobs they must register as voters.

Dekle said he learned the girls were asked to register by a Negro member of the Hillsborough County Non-Partisan Voters Registration Committee.

Gallion Orders Emblem Change

The Montgomery Advertiser

A Negro political group was warned Wednesday that it would have to come up with a new emblem in order to appear on Alabama's voting machines this fall.

Atty. Gen. McDonald Gallion informed the independent Afro-American Unity Party, a Negro political group, Wednesday that it would have to come up with a new political emblem.

He ruled the emblem filed by the party was too similar to that used by the Knights Templar.

Negro Fund Seeker Freed

The Tallahassee Democrat

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 26 (AP)—A Negro minister who is trying to get his name on Florida ballots as a candidate for president was acquitted in City Court Saturday on a charge of unlawfully soliciting funds.

The Rev. Clennon King, head of the Afro-American Unity Liberation Party, was arrested by two Negro patrolmen in a St. Petersburg barber shop Friday night.

3.4.d

AFTER DISMISSAL of the case by Judge Laurence D. Chiles, King said:

"Here is part of the rewards that one gets for attempting to serve the Negro people honestly. We are going ahead by asking the public to help us with our campaign funds.

34d 1960

ALABAMA

STATES RIGHTS

Ala. Bloc Bids 5 States to Join

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 11 (AP)—Five other Southern states have been urged to join Alabama's six States-Rights presidential electors in a united struggle for "preservation of racial and national integrity."

The six defiant Alabama electors, calling on the other Dixie states to nominate electors with similar views, appeared to be setting the stage for a bolt oft he Democratic Party in the November election.

But one of the six, Frank Mizell Jr., quickly denied that interpretation of the vague statement, insisting it only urged Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and South Carolina to elect state righters.

"We have made no commitments," said the Montgomery attorney in reference to the telegram sent to the Governors and party leaders the five states. "We are just seeking unity in the Southern states."

Signing the statement were all six Alabama states rights electors: Mizell, J. Bruce Henderson of Prairie, former Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Birmingham, Edmund Blair of Pell City, C. E. Hornsby Jr. of Centreville, and W. W. Malone Jr., of Athens.

It was sent to Govs. Ernest Vandiver, Georgia; E. F. Hollings, South Carolina; James H. Davis, Louisiana; Orval Faubus, Arkansas, and Ross Barnett, Mississippi, as well as State Democratic Chairmen James H. Gray of Georgia; Tom Riley, South Carolina, and Bidwell Adam, Mississippi.

Wording of the statement indicated Alabama's six states rights electors, if aided by any of the five states, would withhold their votes from Democratic nominees John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson. But Mizell denied that point. He declined further elaboration, but the six electors seem to be seeking enough power in the electoral college to be able to bargain with Kennedy for concessions in the event of a close election.

ADA criticizes civil rights bill

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md
Dat. 5-21-60

WASHINGTON

The 1960 Civil Rights Act "merely piled superstructure on judicial remedies which have already proved inadequate," Americans for Democratic Action declared in their 13th annual convention held here May 6-8.

A report of the convention's Domestic Policy Commission said the rights act "fails to accomplish any major objective of those who believe in equality under the law."

The commission called on the Attorney General to seek vigorous enforcement of the rights law "for whatever minimal value it may have," and added that "legislation to establish an expeditious administrative federal registration system, no more complicated than ordinary state procedure, is now as necessary as before."

The delegates did not endorse a presidential candidate, but expressed "pride in the candidacy of our great friend and founder. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, whose vigorous liberal leadership over the past two decades has been a continuing inspiration."

* * *

THE ADA convention went on record as supporting growing demand for independence by African nations.

"We support the aspirations of native Africans in the Union of South Africa for equal rights and human dignity. We call upon the people of the United States, and our government as well, to support the international community in the efforts to heed the urgent appeal of the people of South Africa to apply economic pressure against the Union of South Africa in protest against its racial policies," said a report of the convention's foreign policy commission.

Re-elected to the national board was Howard H. Murphy, Baltimore newspaper executive.

What Is U.S. Communist Party Up To?

The Miami Herald Miami, Fla.

'Marxism, That's All, Just Marxism'

Wed 6-8-60

By JACK MABLEY
Miami Herald-Chicago News Wire

CHICAGO — A shaking elevator carried us to the eighth floor of the old building at Randolph and Dearborn in Chicago. In a corner office sat Gus Hall and Claude Lightfoot, chairman and vice chairman, respectively, of the national Communist Party.

Hall is a husky, pleasant-faced 49-year-old Midwesterner who took over the top office of American communism six months ago. Lightfoot is a Chicago Negro who ran the Illinois party until his elevation to the office below Hall's.

As an advocate and defender of the capitalistic form of government, I am interested in the activities of those who would replace it.

I was following an old journalistic custom. If you would know what the Communists are up to, go ask them. Hall and Lightfoot were most accommodating.

"Our goal is socialism, Marxian socialism, for this country," said Hall.

He implied that American Communists have calmed down. If they had advocated overthrow of this government by violence, they no longer regard that as necessary — assuming the normal channels of democracy remain functioning.

LIGHTFOOT HALL

They are no longer, to use Lightfoot's word, "phrase mongers."

Hall said: "We have matured as Marxists. We don't just throw out phrases that have little meaning. We have found that we, by decision, cannot make socialism.

"We think it will come. By our participation in the processes, we wil give guidance, and hasten its coming."

To the question, "what ties, if any, do you have with Russia?" Hall answered, "None."

"There is a public tendency to regard you as agents for Russia."

"That's true," Hall answered. "But it is a fallacy. Simply, our ideology comes from Marx, not Russia. We have no ties."

What, then, exactly is the Communist Party? What is it in Illinois?

They have three rooms on the top floor of this building. There are two paid employes of the party and three paid employes for The Worker, the party weekly newspaper.

There are "under 1,000" members of the party in Illinois. They belong to local clubs. They meet on occasion. Public meetings are held every few months.

What do the paid employes do?

They organize meetings. They write, print and distribute papers, pamphlets, speeches, booklets. Recently they drew up a survey regarding Chicago housing, schools, the Negro situation and taxes.

Neither of the major political parties offers candidates or policies acceptable to the Communists.

I tried this on Hall: "Which of the candidates for the presidential nominations would you find least objectionable?"

He pondered the question for some time and then declined to name any.

I asked, "Have you thought of the mischief you could create by endorsing one candidate sort of a kiss of death, if you'll excuse the expression."

Hall laughed and said he had and then roared, "Maybe we should endorse Nixon."

After He Serves Two Years

The Pittsburgh Courier p.9

Labor Leaders' Case Reversed

Pittsburgh Pa.

NEW ORLEANS — The 1958 conviction of Lee Brown, former labor union leader, who received a three-year prison term on charges of falsely swearing about alleged Communist connections, was reversed by the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Lee Brown

Brown has already served more than two years of the sentence.

Brown was convicted March 27, 1958 by a jury in Judge J. Skelly Wright's section of Federal Court.

Dec 15-7-60

THE COURT of Appeals reversed the conviction on an error in the trial court's charge but did not order a judgment of acquital.

• Court attaches said Brown could be tried again on the charge, but U. S. Attorney M. Hepburn Many said that as a practical matter since Brown has already served over two years, he will ask for a dismissal of the charge.

Brown was a vice president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. He was charged with falsely denying Communist affiliations in an affidavit filed with the National Labor Relations Board.

He drew national attention when he was a witness in Senator James O. Eastland's hearing on un-American activities. At that time Brown was forcibly ejected from the hearing when he refused to answer questions.

The Court of Appeals had, on April 4, 1959, dismissed Brown's appeal for want of prosecution after he had been given eight extensions to file the record.

Later the court reinstated the appeal at the request of James D. McGovern Jr., Brown's court appointed attorney.

prisoned at Springfield, Ill.

Asks Ike To Free Winston

Sat. 6-11
Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill.

NEW YORK — (UPI) — Socialist elder statesman Norman Thomas sent a telegram to President Eisenhower Wednesday asking executive clemency for Negro Communist leader Henry Winston "in the name of humanity and common sense."

Winston, who has served more than four years of a prison sentence for conspiracy to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the U.S. government, is blind and partially paralyzed as the result of surgery for a brain tumor last February. He is im-

Supreme Court Hears Case On Communist Registration

The News + Courier P. 7-A
Charleston, S.C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court heard the Communist-registration requirements of the 1950 Internal Security Act denounced Tuesday as an unconstitutional attempt to outlaw the Communist party of the United States.

Used 10-12-60

Lawyers for the party asked the court to strike down an order by the Subversive Activities Control Board requiring it to register with the government as an agent of the Kremlin.

U.S. Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin defended both the order and the act as a reasonable means of dealing with "threatened destruction, through force, violence and deceit, of our constitutional form of government."

John J. Abt of New York City, and Joseph Forer of Washington, counsel for the Communist party, argued the party "does not practice or incite to force, violence or other illegal means." Instead, they said, it "seeks to achieve its Socialist objective peaceably."

Both insisted the board order was issued without evidence of improper conduct.

It was the second time the high tribunal listened to lengthy legal debate on the registration provisions.

In 1956 the court, after hearing first arguments, directed the board to reconsider its factual determinations and the board again ordered registration. The party appealed to the Supreme Court, but eight of the justices last February ordered the second argument put off until Tuesday.

Justice Clark protested the deferment as being unprecedented.

Before hearing the registration case, the court completed the hearing of arguments on two appeals attacking the constitutionality of the "knowing membership" clause of the Smith Act.

The clause carries penalties of up to 20 years in prison and $20,000 fine for being a member of an organization while knowing that it advocates forceful overthrow of the government.

Appeals attacking the clause were by Junius Irving Scales, descendant of a well known North Carolina family, and John Francis Noto, organizer for the party in Western New York. Scales is under a six-year sentence and Noto faces five years' imprisonment.

The argument in the Scales case was the third on his behalf heard by the Supreme Court.

Forer told the court there was no evidence that Moscow has or uses any levers to control or coerce the Communist party of the United States.

Blind, jailed 'Red' sues U.S. for $1 million

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — Henry Winston, jailed in 1956 with 11 other alleged communist leaders, has filed a one-million-dollar-suit against the United States. He claims that because of negligence, he has completely lost his sight and has been partially paralyzed.

Sat. 11-26-60

The suit says that while he was in the Federal penitentiary at Terre Haute, Ind. in April, 1959, Winston complained of dizziness and vision difficulties.

Prison physicians at that time said it was a case of "border line hypertension." They ordered him to lose weight.

The condition persisted until the following January when he was flown to the Montefiore Hospital in the Bronx. There it was found he had a brain tumor.

By then, Winston was partially paralyzed and totally blind. A seven-hour operation was performed at Montefiore on Feb. 2 and the tumor was removed.

The removal of the tumor alleviated the paralysis but the blindness remains. Winston further charges that officials at Danbury, Conn. federal prison will not even allow him to study Braille in order to prepare himself for life after release from prison.

* * *

WINSTON WAS convicted in 1949 of conspiracy to teach and overthrow the United States government. After he received a five-year sentence, he disappeared.

In 1956, he and several other fugitives surrendered themselves from their California hide-out. Winston was given three more years in addition to the five he already had.

Several of his applications for parole have been turned down—he has been eligible for parole for two years, according to a group which is working for his freedom.

This group, called the Legal Corrective Committee of the Afro-American Heritage Association has appealed to "U.N. delegates and governments of the world to speak out against this barbaric injustice and discrimination against this Afro-American."

34d 1960 COMMUNISTS

Contempt Case to High Court

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The United States Supreme Court has been asked to review the case of Carl Braden, Southern integration worker, who is under a year's sentence for contempt of Congress.

Braden's attorneys contend that his imprisonment would open the way for widespread harassment and jailing of white and Negro citizens advocating civil rights.

They say Braden was called before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1958 in retaliation for criticism of the committee and "to investigate his motives in working for integration and civil rights."

BRADEN IS one of 36 persons in the United States who are in jail or on the way to jail for refusing to cooperate with Congressional or state committees. These committees say they are looking for "Communists" or "subversives."

In Florida, three Negro ministers are threatened with jail terms because they refuse to cooperate with a state committee seeking to check NAACP membership lists.

Five noted attorneys joined in presenting Braden's petition to the Supreme Court. They are:

John M. Coe, Pensacola, Fla., president of the National Lawyers Guild; Leonard B. Boudin, New York, general counsel for the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee; the Rt. Rev. C. Ewbank Tucker, Louisville, Ky., presiding Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church; Conrad J. Lynn, an attorney for the NAACP in New York, and Victor Rabinowitcz, New York City.

Two Hearings Are Defied By Negro Red

New York Herald Tribune New York

Davis Balks at Quiz, Denounces Eastland

Chic. 2-4-60

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP). —A Negro Communist leader refused to answer question after question and flung out a string of defiant charges in separate appearances before Senate and House committees today.

Members of neither committee moved to rebuke the witness, Benjamin Davis jr., national secretary of the American Communist party since December.

Davis first went before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, which is trying to determine whether any change in policy could be expected from the new party regime.

Eastland Denounced

He said the subcommittee "seeks to convict people without proper proceedings." Then he tore into the subcommittee's chairman, Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss., who was not present.

Calling the Senator "one of the worst Negro haters—and of Jewish people as well," Davis said Sen. Eastland "ought to be thrown out of Congress." He said the Senators lacked authority to pry into his political views and "will get no co-operation from me."

Then Davis went before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, which is investigating Communist activities and propaganda among youth groups.

"Why don't you subpoena the lynchers of Mack Parker?" Davis called out from the witness stand. Parker was a Mississippi Negro who was snatched from jail and killed two days before he was to go on trial for rape. His killers have never been apprehended.

Davis cited the Fifth Amendment protection against possible self-incrimination and the free speech amendment in refusing to answer questions.

Another witness before the Senate committee was Gus Hall,

Associated Press wirephoto

RED WITNESS — Benjamin Davis, national secretary of the Communist Party, as he appeared yesterday before Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

the American Communists' new general secretary and head of the party organization. He was even more close-mouthed than Davis.

Hall, who invoked the Fifth Amendment repeatedly in one-and-a-half hours of questioning yesterday, did the same eighty-eight times in forty minutes today.

Texas Lawmaker Answers Courier

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Date 3-5-60

WASHINGTON—"Indeed, you make it impossible for those in the South who have tried to be reasonable and fair to maintain an unbiased attitude," stated Congressman W. R. Poage of Texas in answer to a Courier editorial of Feb. 20, entitled, "This is Communism, USA." His letter follows:

34d

Editor
Pittsburgh Courier
2628 Centre Ave.
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Although there was no accompanying letter and the article was unsigned, I presume acknowledgment should be made to you of the tear sheet of your publication of Feb. 20, which involved an editorial entitled, "This is Communism, U. S. A."

Of course, there is nothing to be gained by engaging in an argument about the many facets of the racial problem that you raise, but I feel that I have been unfair to my constituents, colored as well as white, were I to allow this kind of thing to go unchallenged. As I see it, what you are doing is spreading the very hatred and ill-feeling which you profess to deplore.

No one that I know of defends lynching. I have repeatedly pointed out that it is nothing more than mass murder and should be treated as such and it is so treated under the laws of my state, although you make a blanket charge that all of the states, from Texas to Virginia, are guilty of condoning murder by mobs. In the interest of honesty, will you state when the last lynching took place in Texas? Will you also state whether the victim of that last lynching was white or black, and will you state whether there was adequate action on the part of the state officials? I would not undertake to speak for other states. They can speak for themselves, but it seems to me that you do our Negro citizens a terrible disservice when you use the editorial technique of mass condemnation and of guilt by association.

Indeed, you make it impossible for those in the South who have tried to be reasonable and fair to maintain an unbiased attitude. I am not one of those who signed the so-called Southern manifesto, but when I read articles like yours, I think I should have.

You made the statement: "There is no Communist state in the world which can boast of more lynch murders than our Southern states." How many lynch murders have occurred in the Southern states in the last two or three years; how many have occurred in the Northern states? Every lynch murder that has occurred in the Southern states has been widely publicized. Have any such murders in the North been publicized? What are the facts about the lynching of Orville A. Gibson on Dec. 31, 1957, in Vermont? What are the facts about the death of a Negro named McCleveland, whose body was found floating in the river at Kansas City, Mo., not too long ago. Maybe both of these men deserved to be killed, but certainly in both cases private groups, not duly constituted judicial tribunals, pronounced the sentence of death and executed it, and in my book that is lynch murder, and it is in your book when it occurs south of the Mason-Dixon Line.

I haven't any criticism of any publication which gives the facts about conditions in the South, even when they are not complimentary, so long as the publication is fair enough to treat other sections the same way, but for you to make it simply difficult for members of Congress to ask that the rights of all of our citizens be protected is certainly going to hurt the Negro citizens far worse than it hurts anybody else.

Although you did not sign your name, I am signing mine, and I am challenging you to show your good faith by publishing this letter in your newspaper. Since I am not a subscriber to your paper, I would appreciate it if you would send me a copy of the publication containing this letter and an explanation of the Northern lynchings.

Thanking you, I am

Sincerely yours,

W. R. POAGE, Congressman

Paul Robeson On Tour Of Russia

Atlanta Daily World 2-24-60

LONDON, Eng. (ANP)—American concert singer Paul Roberson, now a resident of London, left recently with his wife for a three week tour of Russia, where he has always received a warm welcome.

Robeson left the United States and decided to live in England after his political views got him into hot water with the American government.

High Court Backs Firings For Silence at Red Probe

The New York World Telegram New York

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP). —The Supreme Court today upheld a California law requiring dismissal of any public employee who refuses to say when asked whether he is a member of the Communist party.

3-1-60

The law applies whether the questions are asked by state legislative or Congressional investigators.

The court ruled on a joint appeal by Thomas W. Nelson and Arthur Globe who were discharged as Los Angeles County social workers because they refused in 1956 to tell the House Committee on Un-American Activities whether they were Communist party members.

One Decision, 4-4

Nelson's dismissal was upheld by a 4-4 vote, with Chief Justice Warren disqualifying himself from the case because of his California background. As is customary, the court wrote no opinion's in Nelson's case.

Globe's dismissal was upheld by a 5-3 vote, with Chief Justice Warren again disqualifying himself. Justice Tom C. Clark wrote the court's majority opinion. Justices William J. Brennan sr., and Hugo L. Black wrote dissenting opinions. Justice William O. Douglas joined in both dissenting opinions.

In Globe's case, Justice Clark's opinion said, "The state may . . . legitimately predicate

discharge on refusal to give information touching on the field of security."

"Insubordination" the Cause

The majority opinion said California had drawn no inference of guilt because Nelson based his refusal to answer on the Federal Constitution's Fifth Amendment, on guarantee against self-incrimination.

Justice Clark added that the court majority did not think that "this discharge is vitiated by any deterrent effect that California's law might have had on Globe's exercise of his Federal claim of privilege."

Justice Clark emphasized that the high court on the record before it found that Nelson's discharge for "insubordination" was not arbitrary.

Minority Opinion

In his dissenting opinion, Justice Black said "it is beyond doubt that the state took Globe's job away from him only because he claimed his privilege under the Federal Constitution."

Justice Black said there was a plain conflict between the Federal Constitution and the California law.

"I would hold that no state can put any kind of penalty on any person for claiming a privilege authorized by the Federal Constitution, Justice Black wrote.

"The court's holding to the contrary here does not bode well for individual liberty in America."

Both Took Loyalty Oath

Nelson, hired by the county in 1952, and Globe, hired in 1955 on a temporary basis, both took state loyalty oaths.

In refusing to answer certain questions of the House Committee on April 20, 1956, they relied on the United States Constitution's First Amendment guarantee of free speech and the Fifth Amendment's bar against self incrimination.

Globe, in addition to refusing to say if he was then a Communist party member, refused to answer questions about an organization at the University of Southern California known as the John Reid Club of the Communist party.

Nelson and Globe sued in state courts for reinstatement but lost. Their appeal to the Supreme Court contended the California law violates the First and Fifth Amendments and due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Negro Red Talks Big

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Negro Communist leader scowlingly refused to answer question after question and flung out a string of defiant charges in separate appearances before Senate and House committees Wednesday.

Members of neither committee moved to rebuke the witness, Benjamin Davis Jr., National Secretary of the U. S. Communist Party since December.

Davis first went before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, which is trying to determine whether any change in policy could be expected from the new party regime.

Davis said the subcommittee "seeks to convict people without proper proceedings." Then he tore into the subcommittee's chairman, Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss), who was not present.

Calling the senator "one of the warst Negro - haters - and of Jewish people as well," Davis said Eastland "ought to be thrown out of Congress."

Davis said the senators lacked authority to pry into his political views and "will get no cooperation from me."

Then Davis went before the House Committee on Un - American Activities, which is investigating communist activities and propaganda among youth groups.

"Why don't you subpoena the lynchers of Mack Parker?" Davis called out from the witness stand. Parker was a Mississippi Negro who was snatched from jail and killed two days before he was to go on trial for rape. His killers have never been apprehended.

When committee counsel Richard Arens asked Davis if he ever said "I'd rather be a lamppost in Moscow than president of the United States," the witness flung back: "Ridiculous garbage."

With a large number of young people in the audience, Davis told the committee: "You're not interested in kids at all. You're just interested in being judge and jury and carrying on your two-bit legal business."

Arens handed Davis what was called a Communist party resolution. Twice Davis brusquely pushed it across the witness table without even looking at it.

At another point, Davis snapped at Arens, "I suggest you stop asking these questions or you get no answer from me."

Davis cited the Fifth Amendment protection against possible self-incrimination and the free speech amendment in refusing to answer questions.

Another witness before the Senate committee was Gus Hall, the American Communists' new general secretary and head of the party organization. He was even more close-mouthed than Davis.

Hall, who invoked the Fifth Amendment repeatedly in 1½ hours of questioning Tuesday, did the same 88 times in 40 minutes Wednesday. He was questioned by subcommittee counsel J. G. Sourwine about writings attributed to Hall and William Z. Foster, former U. S. Communist party head.

Calling the senator "one of the worst hater of Negroes—and of Jewish people as well," Davis said Eastland "ought to be thrown out of Congress."

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Negro Red Defies 2 Committees

By JERRY T. BAULCH

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LASHES AT EASTLAND

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Negro Communist Secretary Hurls Defiance At Committee

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Davis said the subcommittee "seeks to convict people without proper proceedings." Then he tore into the subcommittees chairman, Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss), who was not present.

Calling the senator "one of the worst Negro-haters—and of Jewish people as well," Davis said Eastland "ought to be thrown out of Congress."

Davis said the senators lacked authority to pry into his political views and "will get no cooperation from me."

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With a large number of young people in the audience, Davis told the committee: "You're not interested in kids at all. You're just interested in being judge and jury and carrying on your two-bit legal business."

Arens handed Davis what was called a Communist party resolution. Twice Davis brusquely pushed it across the witness table without even looking at it.

At another point, Davis snapped at Arens, "I suggest you stop asking these questions or you get no answer from me."

Davis cited the Fifth Amendment protection against possible self-incrimination and the free speech amendment in refusing to answer questions.

Another witness before the Senate committee was Gus Hall, the American Communists' new general secretary and head of the party organization. He was even more close-mouthed than Davis.

Negro Defies Two Panels Of Congress

Red Leader Scowlingly Refuses to Answer Questions

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP) — A Negro Communist leader scowlingly refused to answer question after question and flung out a string of defiant charges in separate appearances before Senate and House committees today.

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By The Associated Press

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Asks of Mack Parker

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Associated Press Wirephoto

BENJAMIN DAVIS

Before Senate committee

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Invokes 5th Amendment

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Hall, who invoked the Fifth Amendment repeatedly in 1½ hours of questioning Tuesday, did the same 88 times in 40 minutes Wednesday.

Ben Davis Shakes Up 'Un-American' Committee

'Why Don't You Subpena Miss. Lynchers?' Red Asks Probers

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Congressional committees investigating Communist infiltration into American life, were challenged, last week, with the responsibility of investigating the un-American activities of the lynchers of Mack Charles Parker.

Ben Davis

The challenge was made by Ben Davis, an admitted New York Communist, who was subpenaed to appear before two Congressional committees in a single day.

Davis, who was elected City Councilman of New York City on the Communist Party ticket, was released, recently, from a Federal prison where he served time on a conviction of alleged Communist conspiracy.

But, Davis finds himself under scrutiny from both Senate and House committees.

He came to Washington, Tuesday, to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee on the following day, in answer to a subpena served upon him.

■

WHILE VISITING Capitol Hill, he decided to sit in as an observer on a hearing of Eastland's Senate Committee on Internal Security.

To his surprise, the witness, Leonard Patterson, a so-called "friendly" Government witness and an informer on the Communists, was asked to identify Davis.

From the audience, Davis jumped to his feet and warned the committee to "keep your lousy stool-pigeons off me."

■

THIS REMARK brought on some "hassle" in the committee, which resulted with Davis receiving a subpena, then and there, to appear before this committee on the following morning.

● Appearing before the Senate Committee, early Wednesday morning, Davis declined to answer any questions, taking protection under the Fifth Amendment, but he kept bringing in the question on why this committee did not investigate the lynchers of Mack Charles Parker.

Also, he mentioned that he did not care to appear before a committee headed by Senator Eastland, who was elected to Congress illegally, because Negroes are not even permitted to vote in Mississippi.

■

EASTLAND WAS IN the hospital and unable to be present. The sub-committee was chaired in his absence by Senator Kenneth Keating, a Republican of New York.

Since Davis was considered a hostile witness, he was dismissed, soon, and permitted to proceed claim to be so interested in the youth," he said.

"Well, Mack Charles Parker was a 23-year-old youth who was treated with extreme violence. Why don't you subpena his lynchers? No, you set yourself up as a judge to carry on your two-bit legal business.

"And you have done nothing about the conditions under which Negro, Puerto Rican and Jewish youth have to live in this country."

■

DAVIS WAS questioned on a press report quoting him as saying, "I'd rather be a lamp-post in Moscow than the President of the United States." The witness declined to answer this question because, said he, "It is irrelevant, ridiculous and garbage."

Again, he shot a question to the committee that if it really wants to do somtehing, why doesn't it subpena the lynchers of Mack Charles Parker, "You can get that dope from the FBI."

Mr. Davis, a graduate of the Harvard University Law School, is a former City Councilman of New York City.

over to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, where he was scheduled, originally, to appear.

Davis declined to answer any questions raised by this committee on the grounds that the committee, itself, is illegal. "You

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS JR., national secretary of the Communist party, lashed out at Sen. James O. Eastland, Mississippi Dixiecrat, before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

He called Eastland, who is chairman of both the Internal Security subcommittee and the parent group, the Senate Judiciary Committee, "One of the worst colored people haters—and of the Jewish people, as well." He said Eastland "ought to be thrown out of Congress." He called the subcommittee "un-American," and the hearing "two-bit legal business."

Davis comes by his outspokenness naturally. His father was Benjamin J. Davis, who headed Georgia Odd Fellows and edited The Atlanta Independent, which in its day was one of the outspoken papers in the country.

* * *

DAVIS SR. denounced in Georgia the Hoke Smiths, the "Pitchfork" Ben Tillmans, and the Mississippi Vardamans of his day.

Ben Jr. was Christened "Morton." He was named for a colored postmaster of Athens, Ga., where the University of Georgia is located. But when Ben Sr. and Morton fell out over Odd Fellow business, Davis Sr. re-named his son, Benjamin.

Ben Jr. was educated at Morehouse College, where he studied violin under Kemper Harreld. Later, he attended Fisk, and received his baccalaureate degree from Amherst. He took his law degree from Harvard Law School.

Davis Jr. was practicing law in Atlanta when Angelo Herndon, a Communist, was arrested and charged, under an old slave statute, with attempting to incite insurrecion. Davis became one of Herndon's lawyers. He was literally driven into the Communist fold by Georgia justice as administered in the 1930's in the Fulton County (Atlanta) Superior Court and the Georgia Supreme Court.

He went to New York after Herndon's conviction and later was elected to the New York City Council.

However much one may differ with him over his ideology—the guy has got guts and he came by them naturally.

Incidentally, his old man was at one time the Republican National Committeeman for Georgia.

Paul Robeson Jr. Invokes Fifth

WASHINGTON — Paul Robeson Jr., son of the internationally noted singer-actor, invoked the First, Fifth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Amndments of the U. S. Constitution, while refusing to answer questions put to him by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

When some spectators applauded Robeson for denouncing the "smear" tactics used by the committee, Representative Francis E. Waller (Dem., Pa.), its chairman, gavelled down the demonstration and declared it was "unfortunate that the American people can't see this performance."

Abolition Campaign

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The extensive campaign against the House Un-American Activities Committee has been brought to nationwide attention with the recent student riots before the San Francisco hearings of the committee. The most disturbing facet of this concerted effort to do away with the HUAC, and also the Senate Judiciary Committee, is the extent to which prominent individuals are unwittingly joining this movement.

Perhaps the most effective arm of this abolition campaign consists of active support not only from college students but from intellectual dupes and misguided but sincere citizens who, not fully understanding the insidious means by which the Communists are operating in this country, take it upon themselves to help discredit the very organizations which are doing an effective job in combating subversion and infiltration. They associate themselves with groups which ostensibly work for humanitarian goals, but to a considerable extent are controlled by Communists who cleverly use these non-Communists as tools for their own ends.

Contrary to popular belief, members of these front groups are not subpoenaed at random by these investigatory bodies but are selected only after a competent and painstaking investigation into their background. If, however, an honest but misled supporter of such a group is called to testify, he should not be afraid to answer questions. He should not need the excuse of ducking behind an array of constitutional amendments or raising the hue and cry of public slander and character assassination.

The American people have a right to know exactly what the Communists are doing to destroy our country, and will not be fooled by the effort of these conspirators to abolish the means to do this.

Boston JOHN NERNOFF III

34d 1960

COMMUNISTS (UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE)

PHILADELPHIA TEACHER LOOSES JOB AFTER 23 YRS.

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Jan. 1-22-60
P. 8
24 D

Is Teacher 'Incompetent' For Refusing Answers to Probers?

Pennsylvania Supreme Court Petitioned to Restore Woman to Job She Held 23 Years

Fired From Job in June of 1954

PHILADELPHIA.—(ANP)—The question of whether a teacher is "incompetent" because she refused to answer certain questions relating to membership in the Communist party, asked by the House Un-American committee, was aired before the state cupreme court recently.

The question concerned primarily Mrs. Goldie Watson, now a leading designer for women's apparel and formerly a teacher in the Philadelphia public schools for 23 years. It also affects the tatus of Thomas Deacon, counselor teacher for 25 years, Sulzberger junior high school; Angeline Intille, 6½ years, Comly school; and Sadie T, Atkinson, 10 years, Barton school. All were dismissed as incompetent.

The issue in point was that while Mrs. Watson refused to answer certain questions put to her by the congressional probe group, she did answer the same questions when asked by the school superintendent.

Mrs. Watson was dismissed by the school board on June 29, 1954, following her appearance before the House group. The school board, later upheld by the department of public instruction and a common pleas court, ruled that her refusal to answer questions "were not in accordance with accepted high standards of the teaching profession . . ." and that she showed by her conduct "a lack of professional fitness to be a teacher."

Before the supreme court, Atty. Philip Dorfman, representing Mrs. Watson, contended that her refusal to answer the congressional group's questions "was not patent or self-evident that the refusal violated any duty owing by the teacher to her employer."

"To establish such connection," Dorfman said, "it therefore becomes necessary to explain why and how the refusal to answer a federal committee violates a duty owing to the school board."

In addition to asking reversal of her dismissal, the attorney petitioned the court to enter an order of reinstatement and to pay her all salary due her since Feb .19, 1954, the date of her suspension.

Hornsby Replaces One Of Loyalists

MONTGOMERY, June 7 (AP)—Loyalist Democrats lost their majority in the fight over Alabama's presidential elector votes today and rival States Righters came up with a 6-5 advantage instead.

The official canvass of returns from last Tuesday's Democratic primary runoff nominated States Righter C. E. Hornsby instead of Loyalist W. D. Partlow Jr., who appeared earlier to have won.

NOMINATED — States Righter C. E. Hornsby.

Hornsby, a resident of Centreville, was certified as a nominee by a State Democratic Executive subcommittee along with four other States Righters and five Loyalists for the 10 places at stake in the runoff.

Another States Righter, Bruce Henderson, was nominated without a runoff in the first primary May 3, giving that faction a 6-5 edge.

An unofficial count of last Tuesday's votes showed six Loyalists and four States Righters nominated in the runoff. But discrepancies between the unofficial and the official tallies gave the States Righters the edge.

389 Vote Difference

Loyalist candidates ran on a pledge to support the national party ticket in the presidential election no matter who is nominated.

States Righters promised to withhold their votes from the party's presidential nominee if he is hostile to the South's racial problems. They said they would favor voting instead for another Democrat who sympathizes with Southern traditions.

Partlow, a former adjutant general who lives at Tuscaloosa, was shoved to 11th place in the official canvass. He got 145,045 votes; Hornsby 145,434.

The others nominated and their votes were:

States Righters—Former Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Birmingham, 162,667; Edmund Blair of Pell City, 149,565; W. W. Malone Jr. of Athens, 147,561; Frank Mizell of Montgomery, 145,757.

Loyalists — C. G. Allen of Gadsden 157,575; Karl Harrison of Columbiana, 152,388; Mayor J. E. Brantley of Banks, 148,268; State Sen. Dave Archer of Huntsville, 146,655; Mayor Leonard Beard of Sheffield, 146,175.

In the Public Service Commission race, President C. C. (Jack) Owen was renominated with 193,241 votes to 164,198 for Ed Pepper of Ashland.

Delegates Unchanged

The official canvass showed no change from the unofficial returns in the election of delegates to the Democratic national convention.

Victorious for delegate at large in the runoff were:

James C. Inzer Jr. of Gadsden 111,866, Public Service Commissioner Ralph Smith of Guntersville 105,036, Robert H. King of Gadsden 99,555, Ed Beasley of Montgomery 97,298, J. H. (Jack) Kelly of Haleyville 96,991, Raymond Weeks of Birmingham 96,671, James E. Simpson of Birmingham 96,495, William J. O'Neal of Montevallo 94,782, Ernest C. (Sonny) Hornsby of Tallassee 93,010, H. Coleman Long of Uniontown 91,267.

Ten other delegates at large were elected in the first primary.

District delegates chosen in the runoff were:

Second District — State Sen. Alton Turner of Luverne 17,532, C. T. Donaldson of Montgomery 13,461.

Fourth District — Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards of Wetumpka 11,100, Tom Cooley of Talladega 10,341, J. B. (Mac) McKinney of Talladega 9863.

Seventh District — M. L. Mathews of Jasper 15,288.

Ninth District—Frank M. Lynch of Birmingham 17,745.

The other 29 district delegates were elected May 3.

Righters Wrap Up Win With 6-5 Elector Edge

C.E. Hornsby Gains Spot, Partlow Out

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SHOVED TO 11TH

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An unofficial tally of Baldwin County's returns gave Hornsby about 1,000 votes less than he was credited with in the official canvass.

The others nominated and their votes were:

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Governor, Englehardt say—

Alabama records 'open' during Hatch inquiry

BY AL STANTON
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 16—Both State Highway Director Sam Englehardt and Gov. John Patterson today said "all records are open and we welcome an investigation into whether Englehardt is violating the Hatch Act.

ENGLEHARDT

Engelhardt is also chairman of the state Democratic Executive Committee.

Patterson added that "we have violated no law and we have nothing to hide."

The governor praised Englehardt for "the splendid job he is doing as highway director and for his long years of public service for the state."

Englehardt confirmed that an investigator from the U. S. Civil Service Commission yesterday began an inquiry into the case.

THE HATCH ACT prevents employes paid in full or in part with federal money from taking an active part in politics. The Highway Department annually draws big federal government grants.

John Earman Jr., commission investigator, began going through Highway Department records. He said "this was supposed to be a secret investigation."

He said he was receiving "a reasonable amount of cooperation."

THE INVESTIGATOR would not estimate how long the inquiry will take.

The opening of the investigation prompted speculation that Englehardt might give up the chairmanship of the committee he earned in a bitter fight with Frank Mizell of Montgomery.

This would leave the leadership of the committee to George Lewis Bailes, Birmingham real estate and insurance executive, and its vice chairman.

Since Bailes is a staunch Democratic loyalist and a friend of Gov. Patterson, the move would not weaken the governor's posi-

pounds of ink were used in printing.

Faubus Hails Bryant Win

LITTLE ROCK (AP)—Gov. Orval E. Faubus said Wednesday he was more impressed by Florida's election of "an outright segregationist" as governor than he was by Gov. LeRoy Collins' selection as permanent chairman of the Democratic national convention.

The segregationist is Farris Bryant, 45-year-old lawyer who won the Florida Democratic nomination for governor Tuesday. Democratic nomination is equivalent to election.

Also Tuesday Collins, a moderate in racial matters, was named permanent chairman of the national convention. He had backed Bryant's opponent.

Faubus spoke of "all the Northern people that have moved to Florida."

"And they still elected an outright segregationist over a moderate who had Collins' backing," he said.

In answer to a news conference question, Faubus said he didn't know whether the selection of Collins was an advantage to the South.

He also was asked if he saw it as an effort to draw the North and the South into closer ties before the convention.

"Faubus said "I think it will be interpreted in that light but I personally don't know."

Segregationist Win In Florida

Farris Bryant Is Nominated For Governor

By The Associated Press

Miami, Fla., May 25—Farris Bryant, Harvard-educated Ocala attorney who urged a firm hand in dealing with Florida's integration problems, has won the Democratic nomination for governor.

The 45-year-old former House speaker captured 55 of the state's 67 counties in a smashing triumph over State Senator Doyle E. Carlton, Jr., who had pledged to continue the moderate course of retiring Gov. Leroy Collins in dealing with racial problems.

Returns from 1,938 of the state's 1,971 precincts gave Bryant 493,464 and Carlton 407,073.

Bryant has to face Republican nominee George Petersen of Fort Lauderdale in November, but Democratic nomination has usually been tantamount to election in Florida.

Nixon Gains 26 Delegates

Vice-President Richard M. Nixon captured Florida's 26 delegate votes for the G.O.P. nominating convention. He was unopposed in the primary. These plus 28 delegate votes pledged for him in Tennessee yesterday gave Nixon an estimated 686 delegates in his bid for the nomination for president. He needed only 666 for a majority.

Selection of Bryant may mean the state is headed toward a more conservative form of Government during the next four years. Bryant pledged no new taxes and the trimming of $25,000,000 a year from the State's spending program.

Bryant, a militant advocate of states' rights, declared Collins was out of step with Floridians on the racial issue. He said Florida needed a governor who had training, experience and the mind to combat efforts to integrate schools, lunch counters and beaches.

While promising to preserve segregation by all "honorable, legal and constitutional means," Bryant said he will never close the public schools.

Collins, who was named chairman of the Democratic National Convention, said at Tallahassee he is disappointed by the defeat of Carlton, but he pledged his full co-operation to Bryant.

Associated Press Wirephoto
C. FARRIS BRYANT
Smiles over returns

Truman Charges Convention Fixed

By DAVE OESTREICHER For UPI

INDEPENDENCE, Mo. — Former President Harry S. Truman, in a "give 'em hell" lecture to his own party, charged Saturday that Sen. John F. Kennedy's backers have "fixed" the Democratic National Convention to guarantee him the nomination.

Kennedy's convention headquarters in Los Angeles declined an immediate formal reply. But a spokesman said Kennedy would ask for equal time on the television networks (CBS and NBC that carried the news conference in which Truman explained why he has quit as a Missouri delegate to the convention.

The 76-year-old former chief executive in high good humor but armed to the teeth with political barbs, questioned whether Kennedy is "quite ready" for the White House. He reaffirmed his own choice of Sen. Stuart Symington, a fellow Missourian, as "an experienced and courageous liberal" best suited for the nomination.

NAMED NINE OTHERS

Truman also named nine other Democrats he considered "qualified to be president." This list, headed by Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), did not include Kennedy. Neither did it include Adlai E. Stevenson, nominated for a second time in 1956 at a convention which Truman said was a "closed" one despite his warnings.

"Let us not make the same mistake twice in a row," the former president said.

Truman said he was not accusing Kennedy personally of blocking an "open convention." He asserted that "over-zealous" backers of Kennedy were to blame. But he declined to name any of them, or to pin specific charges on Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler who already has denied "rigging" the convention.

Truman laughed and joshed his way through an eight-minute question and answer session for the 250 newsmen, photographers and invited guests jammed into the auditorium of the Truman Library here. He generally declined to amplify a 100 - word prepared statement which he read at the outset of the news conference. He insisted it "speaks for itself."

PEPPER AND VINEGA

But he showed customary pepper-and-vinegar form when some-

one asked if there was any one thing that led him to withdraw as a delegate.

"Yes," Truman snapped, "I don't like a fixed convention."

His statements spread jubilation among Republications but brought some sober-toned comments from Democrats.

Johnson, running second to Kennedy in convention delegate strength, said he appreciated Truman's "generous words" about his own qualifications and agreed that any effort to rig the convention would cause "bitter resentment."

Roger Tubby, once Truman's White House press secretary and now a Kennedy aide in Los Angeles, said Truman's remarks would have no effect on Kennedy's chances. John Bailey, Connecticut state Democratic chairman and a top Kennedy lieutenant called Truman's statement "the last gasp of the stop - Kennedy movement."

Truman himself declined to characterize his remarks as a stop-Kennedy effort. When a reporter asked if he would deny this, Truman laughing answered:

Truman Thaws For Kennedy

Heat Of Campaign Melts Former President's Icy Attitude

By United Press International

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Aug. 20.—Former President Harry S. Truman greeted Senator John Kennedy like a long-lost son Saturday and vowed all-out support in the presidential campaign Truman once tried to keep Kennedy out of.

The 76-year-old former Chief Executive didn't take back any of the things he said about Kennedy July 2 at the Truman Library when he claimed the Democratic convention had been "fixed" for Kennedy and suggested Kennedy was too young to be president.

'Law Of The Party'

But joining the 43-year-old nominee on the same platform where he had made those statements, Truman said the Democratic national convention had nominated Kennedy, and that was good enough for him.

"It's the law of the Democratic Party, and I'm a Democrat," Truman said. "I follow their law."

Truman was asked point blank if he still felt the convention had been "fixed" by Kennedy backers.

"I did not say that," Truman replied. "I said it looked to me as if the convention was already made up the way it was supposed to go, and that is what the trouble was. And it was, and it has been done all right, and they nominated this man, and I am going to support him. What are you going to do about that?"

Library Toured

Truman gave Kennedy a warm reception from the moment the nominee entered the door of the library building. They met privately for about a half hour in Truman's office and held a joint news conference. Afterward Truman personally gave Kennedy a guided tour of the library.

AFTER YOU — Ex-President Harry S. Truman courteously pulled out a chair for his would-be successor, Senator John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.), at a press conference in the Truman Library at Independence, Mo., which followed their private political chat yesterday.

—AP Wirephoto

WORLD OF POLITICS

Lillard named to Democratic unit

NASHVILLE — Robert E. Lillard, Nashville City Councilman, attorney, and civic leader, has been appointed a member of the State Democratic Campaign Committee for the November Presidential election.

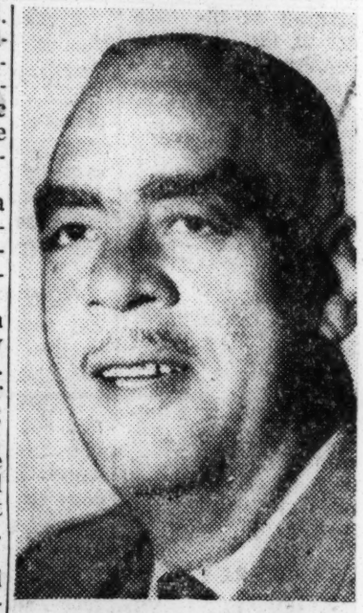
This marks the first time a colored person has been selected to serve in such a high capacity in the Democratic organization.

Mr. Lillard will serve on a committee of five headed by Secretary of State Joe Carr. Other members are Mayor Frank Gray, Franklin, Tenn.; Harry Phillips, local attorney; and Miss Stella Bell, Knoxville women's leader. Gray directed Sen. Estes Kefauver's recent campaign; Phillips headed Sen. Albert Gore's 1958 campaign.

Lillard's duties are expected to include organization of committees in various counties. Heading the large Shelby County committee will be either Atty. Russell B. Sugarman, Harvard graduate and nearly elected Shelby commissioner, or A. Maceo Walker, president of the Universal Life Insurance Company.

Lillard said he feels honored in being selected to serve Senator Kennedy and Senator Johnson, men who will work in the "best interest of all Americans."

First vice president of the National Bar Association, he has been practicing law here since 1936. He is in a third term as a City Council member.



ROBERT E. LILLARD

Theodore Crawley, Chicago, fourth vice president; Mrs. Jewell S. Rogers, Chicago, secretary; Charles Wilson, Pensacola, Fla., assistant secretary; W. D. Hawkins, Nashville, treasurer.

Executive board members are: Lawrence Bailey, New York; Joel Blackwell, Washington; Thomas M. Jenkins, Tallahassee, Fla.; R. Jess Brown, Vicksburg, Miss.; William S. Thompson, Washington; C. John E. Royston, Kansas City, Kans., and Charles M. Waugh, Muskegon, Mich.

The National Bar Association meets in Los Angeles next year and in Atlantic City in 1962.

Negro Democrats Brought Dr. Shepard To Columbia

The News & Courier
Charleston, S.C.
10-11-60

COLUMBIA (AP) —The chairman of a Negro political group Monday answered a charge that so-called "Kennedy Democrats" had brought a Negro politician from Philadelphia to Columbia to criticize former Gov. James F. Byrnes.

The charge was made over the weekend by Albert W. Watson of Columbia, executive director of the South Carolina Democrats for Nixon and Lodge.

John H. McCray, a Columbia Negro who is chairman of the South Carolina Progressive Democrats, said the appearance last week of Dr. Marshall L. Shepard, Negro councilman from Philadelphia, was sponsored by his group and not by "Kennedy Democrats."

"The South Carolina Progressive Democrats . . . ," said McCray, "are the same citizens whose leadership was known and sought in campaigns by Mr. Watson for lieutenant governor in 1958, and again when he campaigned for a seat in the South Carolina House of Representatives a few months ago.

"It is, therefore, difficult to understand why they are now misnamed," McCray said.

On the basis of his past record, said McCray, "no one should be shocked or surprised that Negroes do not praise Mr. Byrnes, or follow his political recommendations."

Watson had expressed "shock" that "the Kennedy supporters have become so desperate that they would bring to Columbia a Negro politician from Philadelphia to criticize our beloved James F. Byrnes" for his support of the Republican presidential ticket.

NEGRO BLOC BACKS DEMOCRATIC SIDE

The N.Y. Times
9-25-60

But South Carolina Party Is Not Pleased—Action Is Viewed as Aiding G.O.P.

New York

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 24—A Negro organization, the South Carolina Progressive Democrats, has announced its support of the Democratic Presidential ticket.

Yesterday's announcement injected a new note into the state campaign in which Republican and Democratic spokesmen have talked of rival platform bids for the Negro vote.

The announcement stirred no enthusiasm at Democratic state headquarters.

E. P. Riley of Greenville, the Democratic State Chairman, commented:

"There is no official connection between the Progressive Democrats and the Democratic party of South Carolina. They are two separate and distinct organizations.

Cites Voter Discretion

"Everyone who is qualified to vote has a right to vote as they please and we have no authority to tell anyone how to vote."

Political observers said that the Negro-bloc support of the Democratic ticket would have a double-edged effect.

It is certain to polarize white votes for the Republicans, they declared, but Negroes represent 10 per cent of the 600,000 South Carolina votes, the balance of power in a close race.

The White Citizens Councils have not yet taken an official stand in the campaign, but many of its leaders are supporting the Republican ticket.

In 1952 the Progressive Democrats were credited by state Democratic leaders with having swung the votes to hold South Carolina for the Democratic ticket in a close contest.

The Negro political organization has been in operation since 1944. It brought the Federal Court suit in 1948 that opened the state Democratic party organization and Democratic primaries to Negroes.

Series of Challenges

It sent delegations to Democratic national conventions in 1948, 1952 and 1956 in efforts to unseat the all-white state Democratic party delegations.

John H. McCray, Negro newspaper man who is chairman of the Progressive Democrats, said that the members of the organization had traditionally voted Democratic and this year "are not confused or misled by attempts to make them go into political orbit."

He announced a meeting at Allen University here on Oct. 5 to be addressed by the Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, a Philadelphia City Councilman. Other state-wide campaign meetings of the organization are scheduled to be addressed by State Senator James L. Watson of New York, former Minneapolis Municipal Judge L. Howard Bennett and State Representative Robert N. Nix of Pennsylvania.

DEMOCRATS SEEN GAINING IN SOUTH

The N.Y. Times
9-26-60

But Governors at Regional Parley Doubt Recouping of All Losses to G.O.P.

New York

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 25—Southern Governors said today that the Democratic Presidential ticket was gaining in the region but was still trailing in Florida, Virginia and possibly Texas.

The consensus has its basis in a news conference and private discussions after the arrival of the Governors for the twenty-sixth Southern Governors Conference: The three-day session is being held at the Arlington Hotel.

None of the Governors voiced the expectation that Senator John F. Kennedy, the Democratic nominee, would fully recoup the party's Southern losses in the last two Presidential elections. President Eisenhower carried Virginia, Tennessee, Florida and Texas for the Republicans in 1952 and added Louisiana in 1956.

The chief obstacles to a Kennedy sweep, according to the Governors, are the liberal proposals in the Democratic platform and opposition to Senator Kennedy as a Roman Catholic. Many of the assembled Governors, all but one of whom are Democrats, reported indications that the religious issue was losing force.

Most of the Governors conceded that the nomination of Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas for the Vice Presidency had not aided the Democratic cause in the region to the extent expected.

This view was believed to be a factor in a behind-the-scenes move that is underway here. The move seeks effort to name Gov. Price Daniel of Texas to succeed Virginia's Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. as conference chairman. Its chief supporters are close friends of Senator Johnson.

They hoped to demonstrate Southern solidarity for the Senator and to help the Democratic ticket in doubtful Texas. Also, if the effort is successful, it would, its advocates believe, stimulate Governor Daniel to take a more active part in the national campaign.

Two Democratic Governors, Buford Ellington of Tennessee and Luther H. Hodges of North Carolina, said that they had noted a recent surge of Kennedy sentiment in their states, which had ben considered leaning toward Vice President Nixon, the Republican nominee.

Reaction is Reported

Governor Hodges repeated an assertion that "were it not for the religious problem Nixon would be anihilated" in North Carolina. But, he added today, a reaction had set in against those who were using the religious issue.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas, the conference host, said that he was "one of those who disagree" with the view that religion would be a major factor in the election.

"It has its credits as well as its debits," he declared.

He is a militant foe of racial integration of the public schools and he gave today implied recognition that he might be regarded by the national leaders as a liability to the Democrats in the Presidential contest.

Asked if he would campaign for the ticket, he replied that "you know you don't do that unless you're asked."

Had he been asked? "No."

Did he expect to be asked? "No."

He said that he had taken other steps to aid the Democratic cause in Arkansas. He named his state, Alabama and Georgia as the Southern states most certain to vote for Senator Kennedy, although he commented that in Arkansas "it's closer than it has been" in other years.

Abernathy, Brown Key Speakers At Democratic Meet

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga
Sat 10-15-60

By JOEL SMITH

Calling on his fellow Americans to vote for Senator John F. Kennedy in a political address here Friday night, Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Montgomery, Ala., said: "My main concern is for the 300 year-old struggle of my people for freedom here in America."

The well-known Alabama minister and Earl Brown, New York City councilman, were the featured speakers at a political rally, sponsored jointly by the Georgia Citizens Democratic Clubs, Atty. A. T. Walden, president; and the Fulton County Citizens Democratic Club, W. H. Aiken, president, held at Ebenezer Baptist Church, where Dr. Martin Luther King, Sr., and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., are co-pastors.

"The Democratic Party is great in spite of those who try to hold it and America back," Councilman Brown told the large audience. In this connection he emphasized that the Democratic Party is moving forward in spite of the Southern Dixiecrats who tend to hold both the party and America back. Speaking on the subject. "New Leadership For Old Problems," Rev. Abernathy explained that he was not a professional politician. "I feel it should not be the role of a minister of the gospel," he said, for professional politics will tie you to a particular party and so often cause you to ignore the good qualities of good men."

"Any candidate that indicates to me that he will seek to furnish moral leadership that will bring my people out of the wilderness of segregation into the promised land of first class citizenship and equality has already won my vote," he declared.

"Senator Kennedy gave me this indication only a few days ago when he risked his political career in the South and sought to use his influence to get Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., released from the penitentiary in the State of Georgia," he said.

Rev. Abernathy made it clear that he wanted Senator Kennedy to realize, however, that there are millions of other Negroes who are bound in the chains and shackles of injustice in the southland and throughout the nation.

"I wish to make it crystal clear that in voting for him I will expect him to assist in the release of these suffering millions just as he did in the King case.

"I call on my fellow Americans to remember that he was not silent in the King case and I have faith that he will not be silent in the case that faces our Negro people," he insisted.

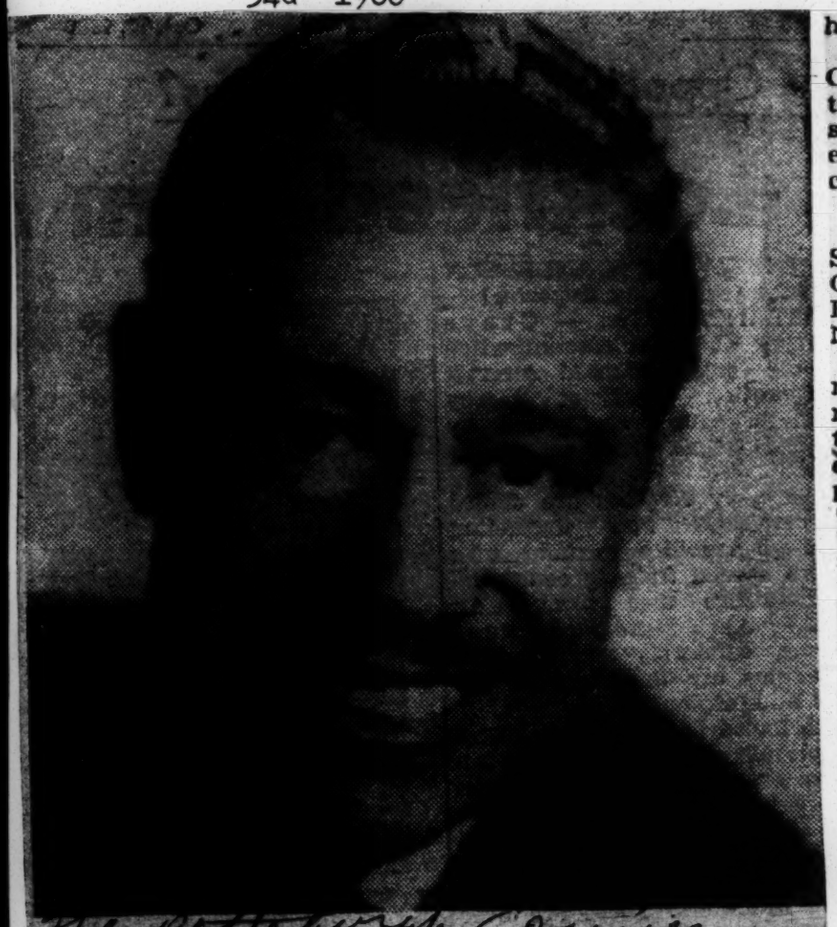
"A political party is supposed to do the things that are good for America," Councilman Brown asserted, as he gave a striking analysis of the rival parties and the rival candidates. He described Vice President Nixon as "one who is trying to sell everybody a piece of goods," while Senator Kennedy is talking "straight from the shoulder."

He pointed to Senator Kennedy as being honest, sincere and courageous and went on to predict that one day even congressmen from the Deep South will have the courage and conviction to vote for humanitarian legislation.

He also discussed the social impact of the sit-in demonstrations and said, "these students are not just helping themselves. They are saying to the world we want dignity and respect and have won the admiration of millions of people throughout the country and throughout the world," he said.

The program opened with two choral selections by the Spelman College Glee Club, directed by Prof. Willis L. James.

34d 1960 DEMOCRATIC



CAB'S FOR KENNEDY—"Over the years," says Cab Calloway, "the Democrats have shown they care more about people getting a fair chance in life. They believe in moving ahead, and Kennedy is the man that can do it. I'm asking everybody to vote for SENATOR JOHN KENNEDY for President on the Democratic ticket. He'll really fight for our rights."

(Political Advertisement)

Prominent Women Attend Confab at Kennedy Home

Dr. Jeanne Noble | Rosa Gragg | Atty. Edith Sampson | Anne A. Hedgeman

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Four prominent Negro women were among the 30 women attending a conference at the home of Mrs. John F. Kennedy, Monday. The invited guests from around the country are leaders in the fields of foreign policy, education, health and economics.

The group, called "Women's Committee for the New Frontiers," discussed four major issues facing the nation—peace, education, medical care for senior citizens and the cost of living.

■

Attending were: Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago; Mrs. Rosa Gragg, Detroit; Mrs. Anne A. Hedgeman and Dr. Jeanne L. Noble, both of New York City.

Mrs. Sampson, who is a prominent attorney and former alternate delegate to the United Nations, said the foreign policy panel was so busy talking about practical things that could be done in this country to preserve the peace, that they didn't have time to discuss Khrushchev.

She reported that they discussed civil rights as it is related to foreign policy,

"Civil rights and foreign policy go hand-in-hand," she said, "one cannot talk about one without discussing the other." She said they touched on equal employment opportunities for minorities, also, when they discussed Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802, which established a Fair Employment Practices Commission. People said it would not work, but it did work, and it lifted the status of working people, everywhere, she added.

Mrs. Gragg, president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs; Mrs. Hedgeman, consultant to church groups in New York City, and Dr. Noble, president of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, were the others there.

PLEDGE RIGHTS STAND—Presidential candidate John F. Kennedy and Congressman Adam Clayton Powell are amused at remarks being made by Mrs. Jackie Kennedy before a Harlem audience in front of the Hotel Theresa. Both men made all-out pledges to improve the lot of the nation's minority groups. —Mallory Photo

Texas Negroes Organize For Kennedy Ticket

Over 200 Texas leaders organized the 'Texas Council of Negro Voters" in Austin last Saturday and voted 5 to 1 to support the Kennedy - Johnson ticket.

W. J. Durham, prominent Dallas attorney and chairman of the new group, said that the purpose of the Council is to get out the vote in November. According to Durham, there are over 238,00 qualified Negro voters in Texas.

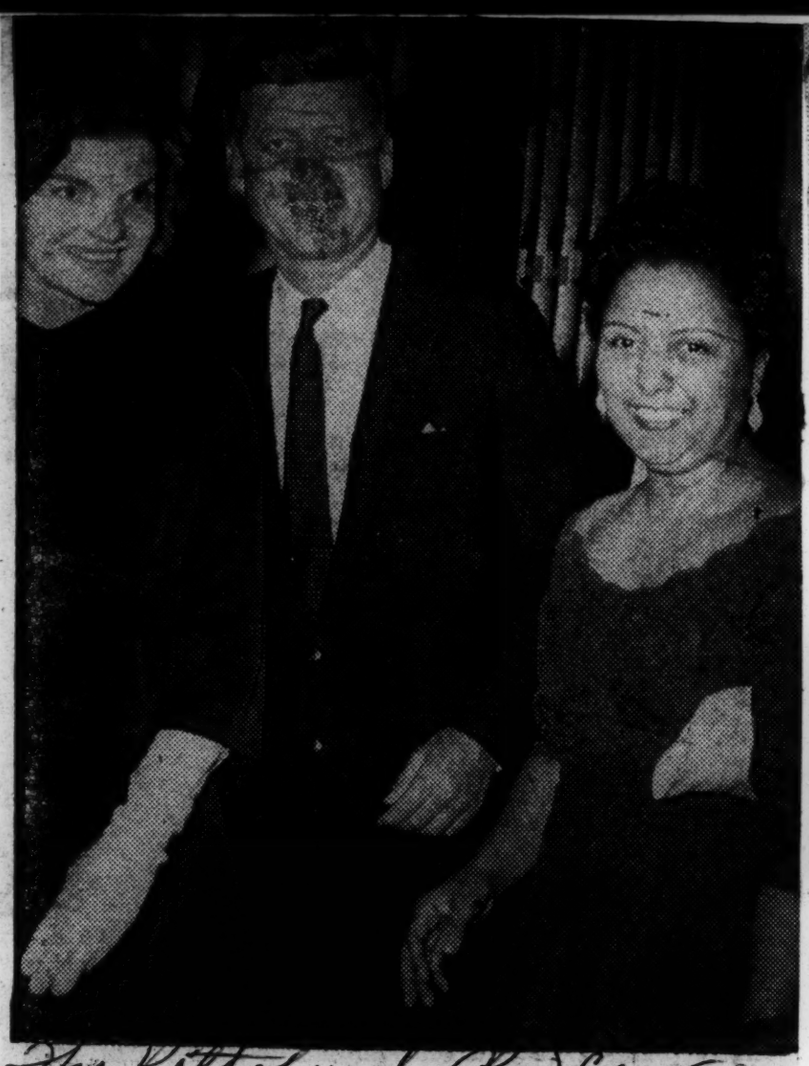
He also pointed out that the leaders at the meeting in Austin represented 46 counties in the state and their various organizations have a membership exceeding a quarter of a million.

Other officers elected besides Atty. Durham were Kenneth Halbert of Dallas, secretary and J. E. Leroy of Houston, vice chairman.

The Council Chairman said that the new group will go into permanent organization after November election and it plans to carry on a program of political education and get the 570,000 potential Negro voters of Texas qualified to vote by the next election.

RACE RELATIONS EXPERT VOTES FOR KENNEDY — "I find Senator John Kennedy a man that I admire," says Frances Harriet Williams, Secretary of the Board of the St. Louis Urban League and former associate of the Truman Committee on Civil Rights. "I see him as a man able to educate himself, a man capable of real but controlled emotion, a man who rises to the situation at hand unafraid of opposition and willing to act on the important rather than be stopped by the difficult and unimportant. So I am for Senator John Kennedy for President. Hope you are also."

(Political Advertisement



CAMPAIGN SMILES — The campaigning Kennedys, Pat (left) and John (right), exchange pleasantries in Washington, D. C., with Mrs. Aretha B. McKinley of the American Council on Human Rights.

UNION LEADER SUPPORTS KENNEDY — T. D. McNeal of St. Louis, international vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL-CIO), says, "I am supporting John Kennedy for president because I am convinced that his election will mean a long step toward the security of our country, a prosperous United States in which all citizens who want employment can find jobs at decent rates of pay. I also believe Senator Kennedy's election will bring us much closer to the American objective of equal opportunities, rights and privileges for all."

Published by authority of Democratic National Committee

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P. 1
Sun. 9-6-60

EASY THERE, FOLKS — Democratic presidential candidate John F. Kennedy got a friendly shoving around by admirers after his Labor Day speech in Detroit's Cadillac Square yesterday. The jam of those who sought to shake his hand or collect an autograph was too great to permit more than a dozen or so people to reach Senator Kennedy.

Kennedy Flays 'Ike' Economy

Says Average U.S. Family Has Lost $7,000 Since 1953

By The Associated Press

DETROIT, Sept. 5. — Senator John Kennedy contended Monday the nation's economic growth has been stifled by the Eisenhower Administration — at a cost of $7,000 for the average family.

"Under Republican leadership," Kennedy said, "this country is standing still, here in this country and around the world."

60,000 Hear Him

The Democratic presidential candidate told a Labor Day throng of 60,000 standing under a hot sun in Detroit's Cadillac Square:

"For the last eight years in this country we have had a Government frozen in the ice of its own indifference . . . our economy under the first six years of the Republican Administration grew one half as much as under the last six years under the Truman Administration."

In a reference to racial discrimination and lunch counter sit-ins, Kennedy remarked:

"I want every American free to stand up for his rights, even if sometimes he has to sit down for them."

Kennedy hit hard on economic issues in this city which has felt an unemployment pinch in recent years.

Pounds Theme

And later in a speech in the automobile-manufacturing city of Flint, he continued pounding the theme.

Kennedy said automation has become a national problem that threatens millions with unemployment.

MARION, Ind., Sept. 5.—(AP)—Election of Richard Nixon as president in November could lead to depression and real disaster, Harry S. Truman said Monday.

Calling Nixon an opportunist, the former President said in a Labor Day speech he wouldn't dare trust the nation's future to the Republicans.

"The election of the Republican ticket could, at best, lead only to four more years of backing and filling," Truman said.

Negroes Back Kennedy, Hit Elector Issue

A statewide Negro Democratic organization Saturday strongly endorsed the Kennedy-Johnson ticket; "deplored" the "confusion" on pledged and unpledged electors and said it was "high time" they were accorded recognition by the state's Democratic Executive Committee.

About 60 members of the Georgia Assn. of Citizens Democratic Clubs, representing all the state's congressional districts, met here Saturday to map campaign strategy.

The association pledged loyalty to the Democratic Party and to its presidential candidates.

* * *

ON THE subject of pledged electors, the group said that "due to widespread confusion existing among Georgia's electorate" on the question, the primary straw vote favoring unpledged electors "cannot by any means be deemed an intelligent and rational mandate on that issue."

The association passed a resolution stating that in view of Negro Democrats' loyalty to the party in past years, it is "high time" that recognition be given to them by the "regular Democratic organization of this state."

* * *

THE RESOLUTION cited the recognition of Georgia's Negro Republicans by their party organization as an example to be followed by Georgia's White Democrats.

The resolution directed the executive committee of the association to "take steps . . . to secure recognition from an official affiliation with the regular Democratic organization of Georgia."

Democrats Face a Setback In South, Survey Indicates

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Sept. 6—"There's no doubt about it—we're at our low point now," conceded William C. Battle, director of the Democratic Presidential campaign in Virginia. An "uphill battle" for Senator John F. Kennedy in South Carolina was forecast by Gov. Ernest F. Hollings.

"I think it [the race] is a little too close," said Gov. Luther H. Hodges of North Carolina.

"Tennessee looks like a toss-up right now," said one of the state's most respected political observers.

Florida will be lost unless the state's Democratic officeholders join in a unified campaign, according to Gov. LeRoy Collins and James Milligan, the party chairman.

And although Texas is the home of Senator Kennedy's Vice-Presidential running-mate, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, the Republicans claim the lead there.

This special campaign report is based on two weeks of interviews in the South.

2-Week Tour of South

A two-week tour of the South found general agreement among many political leaders, editors and the men-in-the-streets that the Democrats face deep trouble in those six states.

There also is evidence of erosion of the traditional loyalty to the Democratic party in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. However, few were willing to predict that Vice President Nixon could carry any of those five states.

The Republicans have moved quickly to capitalize on the South's growing conservatism, a by-product of industrialization and urbanization. Party leaders voiced confidence that 1960 would bring the first big Republican victory in the South since Reconstruction days.

I. Lee Potter, Southern director of Mr. Nixon's forces, told a Jackson, Miss., audience recently that "one of the big upsets in history" may be in the making.

Situation Facing Kennedy

This is the situation facing Senator Kennedy as he prepares for his first extended campaign in the region:

¶A negative reaction of unexpected proportions to the liberal Democratic platform and his Roman Catholic faith.

¶The refusal of many Democratic officeholders actively to support the national ticket.

¶Enthusiastic receptions for Mr. Nixon and such conservative members of his supporting cast as Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona.

However, despite the interest in the campaign neither candidate appears to have aroused any great popular enthusiasm among the voters.

"I wish there was someone else to vote for," said Mrs. Ann Mayers as she stood behind a counter in the office of a car rental agency in Lafayette, La.

"It's not individual against individual down here," she said. "It's party against party, liberalism against conservatism."

A Tallahassee, Fla., bartender, Jack H. Parks, shrugged and commented:

"I voted Republican last time and I guess I will again."

In the Leon County Sheriff's office up the street, a deputy declared:

"I want to vote the right way and I would if I knew what it was. I may just not vote at all."

Senator Kennedy's leaders believe that he can change this indifference and possibly "save some of the states in the doubtful column. Southern voters will be convinced, said Governor Hodges, "when they look into the face of that young fellow and hear what he has to say."

Even partisans believe that the Massachusetts Senator must overcome to some extent the opposition aroused by his religious faith. This opposition was summed up in the terse comment of a cashier at the airport at Charlotte, N. C.:

"The South's right much against that Catholic."

Frank B. Ellis, Louisiana director of the Democratic campaign, argued that the religious issue was raised by many persons "who just want an excuse for voting Republican."

'Reverse Is Also True'

The reverse is also true, according to Florida's Mr. Milligan.

"I know people who are complaining about the platform when they don't know a word of what's in it," he said. "It's religion with them."

Gerald Mann, Texas campaign chief, contended that a Democratic victory would be assured there were it not for the religious issue.

"Among a lot of sincere, honest people, that is the question," he said.

Many Southern conservatives appear to be deeply concerned about the platform. The proposals viewed by them as most objectionable call for repeal of "right-to-work" laws, elimination of literacy tests and poll taxes as voting requirements, establishment of a Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission and the expansion of Government services. For the most part, they see little choice between the two parties on the issue of school desegregation.

"There can be little question, as of now, that the Nixon-Lodge ticket, running on the Republican platform, is less socialistic and less committed to huge Federal spending than the Kennedy-Johnson ticket running on the Democratic platform," commented The Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch.

306—P

Byrd Is Silent

Opposition to the platform is generally assumed to lie behind the failure of Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia to endorse the Democratic ticket. If his silence continues, many observers believe that it may cost Mr. Kennedy the state. They attribute President Eisenhower's two victories there to Senator Byrd's refusal to speak out for Adlai E. Stevenson.

In accepting the Democratic campaign leadership in the South, Senator George A. Smathers of Flordia pointed out that this did not imply support for the platform. He termed its proposals "objectionable and unrepresentative."

Carr P. Collins Sr., a Dallas insurance executive and head of Texans for Nixon, asserted that the platform and not Senator Kennedy's religion would defeat him in that state.

"We don't need to inject any religious issue," Mr. Collins said.

He predicted that Mr. Nixon would win the state's twenty-four electoral votes by an even heavier margin than did President Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956.

"What we call the old 'brass-collar' Democrat in East Texas that always votes her straight is not going to vote her straight this time," he said. "I'm telling you one thing: we've just about melted down all the brass collars."

"We've made them feel that if they say they are brass-collar Democrats it reflects on their intelligence or their patriotism," he said.

Mr. Kennedy can expect little more than token support from many Democratic officials and not even that from some. A number of those actively campaigning have shown little enthusiasm for their work.

Governor Hollings is the only South Carolina official of prominence who has taken the stump in an attempt to blunt the Republican drive. Senator Olin D. Johnston endorsed the ticket, but Senator Strom Thurmond announced that he was not "in the bag this election."

C. Farris Bryant, Florida's Democratic Gubernatorial nominee, served notice that "my principal concern is my own campaign."

The Pensacola News-Journal noted:

"Florida Democrats are doing a day-by-day job of hatcheting their party's image with statements wailing about the party platform. Florida Republicans are playing it cool, repeatedly saying their platform is more 'moderate' than the Democratic version."

Lack of Endorsements

Neither of Georgia's two Senators—Richard B. Russell and Herman E. Talmadge—has spoken out for Mr. Kennedy.

In Louisiana Gov. Jimmie H. Davis said:

"I've got plenty of time to see how I'll vote."

Much of this reluctance to take a stand, explained a leading Virginia Democrat, stems from a fear of local repercussions.

"Sure, I'll endorse the ticket sooner or later," he said. "But when I do, I'll have to spend twenty-five minutes of a thirty-minute speech denouncing that platform."

Southern dissatisfaction with the Democrats may run much deeper than the opposition to the party's nominee and platform would indicate. Four states of the Old Confederacy voted Republican in 1952—Virginia, Tennessee, Florida and Texas. Louisiana joined them in 1956.

The current wave of pro-Republican sentiment has caused some observers to question the popular theory that the defections represented nothing more than support for General Eisenhower as a national hero.

Virginius Dabney, editor of The Richmond Times-Dispatch, once wrote:

"Many Southerners who currently profess allegiance to the Democratic party would be far more congenially situated as Republicans if they could but forget Thad Stevens and Ben Wade and put out of their minds the fact that to their grandfathers the Democratic party was only slightly less sancrosanct than the Army of Northern Virginia."

Some believe that day is at hand. An indication of this was seen in a comment by Edgar A. Brown, South Carolina's Democratic national committeeman:

"I'm not going to fall out with anybody if they want to vote Republican. It's respectable."

Behind this change lies the steady swing to political conservatism that has accompanied the South's industrialization. Another factor is the arrival of the immigrants from the North, many of them Republicans.

In a reference to this trend in the North Carolina Piedmont, William D. Snider, associate editor of The Greensboro Daily News, said:

"In cities like Winston-Salem, Durham and Raleigh, a new industrial managerial class reigns, cut off from the old party regularity. To vote Republican has become popular, even compelling, in the country-club set."

A Richmond resident noted that unless an applicant for some of that city's social clubs voted, or at least "talked," Republican, he was rejected as being "not our type of fellow."

The Republican party has shown itself ready to capitalize on this growing conservatism and the very real desire of some Southerners for a two-party system. "States' Rights and Free Enterprise Through a Two-Party System" is the slogan of its Mississippi branch.

In the current campaign the Republicans are encouraging Southerners to think that the Northern liberals are the party bolters.

"The Kennedy organization has run off with the party," declared the Republican Southern campaign chairman, Mr. Potter, to a group in Jackson, Miss., recently.

He also said that "by Kennedy organization I refer to that broad alliance that managed to corral all the different shadings of the left—an alliance in which every member of the left is both represented and happy."

Even liberal Democrats find a note of cheer in the Repub-lican activity. Many of them see a two-party system as their only means of escape from the domination of reactionary local party organizations.

LOYALISTS IN MISSISSIPPI FACE TWO-PRONGED ATTACK

Atlanta Journal and Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

By KENNETH TOLER
Bureau Chief, The Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 20—A two-pronged attack on the Democratic national presidential ticket has been mapped in Mississippi.

Gov. Ross Barnett heads one movement under an unpledged elector banner, while Wirt Yerger Jr., chairman of the Republican state party, is in charge of the other.

However, the two groups are not aligned—each is trying to win for itself.

Fighting the lone battle for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket is a "loyalist" faction of the

MISSISSIPPI

state party spearheaded by Chairman Bidwell Adam of the Democratic state executive committee, and Chairman Paul Pittman of the Young Democrats.

They are campaigning for a slate of pledged electors who share the Democratic Party label on the November general election ballot with Barnett's unpledged group.

* * *

AN EFFORT to prevent the unpledged forces from using the party label was unsuccessful at Tuesday's reconvened Democratic state convention.

As a result, the unpledged electors will be identified as "unpledged electors of the Democratic Party of Mississippi," while those backing the Kennedy-Johnson ticket will run under the banner of "electors of the state of Mississippi pledged to support the nominees of the national Democratic Party."

A court test of the convention's precedent-setting action of selecting two sets of electors is threatened.

Incidentally, the state convention, reconvened for further action after the June 30 meeting in view of the national meeting in Los Angeles, went on record with very little opposition as rejecting and opposing "the platforms of both the national parties and their candidates so long as they are pledged to and running on said platforms in their present form."

* * *

THE PLAN of the unpledged forces is to withhold their votes in an effort to "bargain" with either party for Southern tradition concessions, conditioned on a close presidential race.

Chairman Yerger's Republican forces, once sharply divided into two factions, have united and are presenting one set of electors.

The Republicans have jumped ahead to capitalize on the split in state Democratic ranks. They have opened a state campaign headquarters in Jackson and have scheduled a 12 Southern-state conference in Jackson to plan the presidential campaign.

Indicative of the determination of the Republicans to strengthen their position, if not capture, Southern states, is the announcement that Thruston Morton, national party chairman, and Robert Finch, national campaign director, will address the Southern states meeting in Jackson Aug. 27-28. They also expect presidential nominee Richard Nixon to speak in Mississippi during the campaign.

* * *

IN MAPPING their campaign plans, the "loyalist" Democrats moved to meet head-on expected opposition to Sen. John Kennedy because of his Catholic faith.

They selected two leading state Baptists on their elector slate—David E. Guyton of Blue Mountain, in Baptist-dominated northeast Mississippi and home of one of the denomination's state colleges, and former Congressman Will Whittington of the Delta district, a former president of the State Baptist Convention.

As an offset, the unpledged forces named Dr. D. M. Nelson, president-emeritus of Mississippi (Baptist) College at Clinton, on their elector slate. They also placed Charles Sullivan, 1959 candidate for governor and presidential nominee of the Texas Constitution Party, on their ticket.

Added activity by the "loyalists" is expected after U.S. Senators James Eastland and John Stennis make their position public. Close friends say they will back the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

The Week in Mississippi

Lt. Col. William J. Crisler of Jackson is new president of the Mississippi National Guard Assn. . . . New member of the State Aeronautics Commission is surgeon-pilot James Barnett of Brookhaven. . . . Former Gov. J. P. Coleman has been ordered to take four weeks' rest due to an attack of angina pectoris, low blood pressure and exhaustion. He has just completed a long trial of ex-Sheriff Lawrence King of Montgomery County, charged with conspiring to murder one of his deputies. King won a mistrial and is scheduled for a new trial, the date depending on former Gov. Coleman's condition. . . . Universal Bridge Co. of Jackson, with a bid of $1,397,052, will rebuild Memorial Football Stadium in Jackson "from the ground up." Seating capacity is to be increased from 26,000 to 45,000 in time for the 1962 season.

Negroes Should Demand Action From Congress

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. Aug 27

By WILLIAM G. NUNN
(Executive Editor)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The conventions . . . Democratic and Republican . . . are over . . . written into history as the "Conventions of Promise!"

The battleground moves into this historic city, where next Monday, the post-convention session of Congress resumes action.

Negroes, cynical and watchful, will be waiting to see what happens when Congress meets again.

They'll be watching Vice President Nixon, the GOP standard-bearer, as he presides over the Senate.

They'll be observing the "moves" of Senator John Kennedy, the Democratic nominee for President, as he "calls his shots" from a rear seat on the Senate floor. And they'll be observing closely the "moves" of Senator Lyndon Johnson, the man who gets things done, as he maneuvers from his position of strength as Senate Majority Leader.

Things will look the same when Congress meets next week,—but they won't be the same!

Since Congress recessed, important happenings have occurred—happenings in which Negro Americans have been catapulted into the political spotlight.

For one thing, both parties have adopted the strongest civil rights planks in history.

This newspaper, and this reporter, have been saying for years, that strong planks, written into party platforms, aren't worth the paper used to print them on unless they can be implemented.

Well, in this year of 1960, and by a set of circumstances which are almost unprecedented, Negro voters will have the chance to see what happens.

—Will anything happen on civil rights?

—Will either party have the courage to demand action on this issue?

—What will our Negro Congressmen do?

—Who is still running the show, Dixiecrat Southerners and reactionary Republicans?

THE WORDS of the "civil rights planks are couched in beautiful language, with some specifics and many generalities!

But in this year, 1960, BOTH PARTIES can DO SOMETHING about civil rights BEFORE Nov. 8, election day!

Two weeks ago, this reporter pointed out that 1960 is THE YEAR for Negro Americans.

Both parties have been overhauled, with progressives taking over from the conservatives.

What both parties have said proves one thing—that the standard-bearers realize civil rights is not only a national, but an international issue.

This year, as never before in history, Negroes find themselves in the driver's seat.

They can ask for something specific and tangible, in exchange for their votes.

WE HAVE FOUR Negro Congressmen . . . all members of the Democratic party. These men are your elected leaders!

They are there by reason of your votes, and they must act as spokesmen for 20,000,000 Negro Americans.

They know what you want!

Some of them have been in the forefront of the campaigns you have waged to make American democracy a living, vital thing.

If they don't know what you want—NOW—then it's up to you to tell them.

Your Congressmen are:

William L. Dawson, Illinois,

Adam Clayton Powell, New York.

Charles C. Diggs, Michigan.

Robert N. C. Nix, Pennsylvania.

Letters can be addressed to them, c/o House Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.

One of Congressman Dawson's favorite expressions is: "Quit getting mad, start getting smart."

No truer statement can be made in conection with the Negro voter in 1960.

Sit back back, read the planks, demand action, and then MAKE UP YOUR MIND!

Your vote belongs to neither the Democrats nor the Republicans.

Your vote belongs to YOU!

Use it wisely this year, to advance your interests as an American.

REFERENDUM OPPOSED

Suit Asks Order On Demo Elections

By JOHN BRITTON

An Atlanta attorney filed action in Fulton Superior Court Monday asking that the court order the names of the Democratic Party's Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates be placed on the general election ballots in November.

The petition filed by Henry M. Henderson, of 1421 Moores Mill Rd. N. W., also asked the court to enjoin and restrain the Georgia Executive Committee of the Democratic Party from offering by referendum in the September primary any question regarding how or for whom the Democratic Party's Presidential elector nominated candidates shall vote should the candidates be elected in general elections."

The petition named as defendants George D. Stewart, executive secretary of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic Party and James H. Gray, of Albany, chairman of the State Executive Committee.

Henderson said he desired to cast his vote in the general election in favor of Presidential Elector candidates "committed and pledged to vote in the Electoral College for the Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees of the Democratic Party," John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, respectively.

The legal action initiated by Henderson is apparently another gun in the battle between proponents of the unpledged elector system and those who insist on strict loyalty to the party tickets recently selected at the Los Angeles convention.

The defendants have been ordered to appear in court the afternoon of August 5, (Friday) to answer the petition. The order was signed by Judge Luther Alverson.

IS DIXIE 'SAFE'?

South Unsure About Democratic Ticket

What follows are reports from New York Times correspondents on regional matters of more than local significance.

SOUTH'S MOOD

Despite Johnson's Selection There Is No Jubilation

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, July 23 — The South seemed resigned this week to steering a traditionally Democratic course in the November Presidential election. But the ticket of Senator John F. Kennedy and Senator Lyndon B. Johnson brought no outpouring of enthusiasm.

Many Southerners called Senator Johnson's nomination for the Vice Presidency a pleasant surprise. Others voiced dissatisfaction because of his role in passing the 1957 and 1960 civil rights acts. And a handful termed his nomination a plot to remove the Texan from the Senate majority leadership and thus to clear the way for harsher civil rights legislation.

Johnson supporters contended that the South would benefit by having an understanding friend within the next Administration. A few suggested that he might blunt future attacks on the region's traditions. These argumens were disputed by those who cited his pledge to support the party platform.

Qualified Praise

In general, there was a tendency for even those who expressed jubilation in Los Angeles when Mr. Johnson was added to the ticket to qualify their praise. But despite these developments, the Democratic nominees had firm pledges of support from Governors and other top officials in Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama and Texas.

Some Governors and Senators in the Deep South declined to endorse the slate. Others raised threats of withholding electoral votes through various schemes in an effort to force concessions to the South. But this reluctance to take a stand was generally explained as a temporary defensive measure.

Some leaders said they hesitated to make a firm commitment without a more definite indication of voter sentiment. While they expect the civil rights proposals to be adopted by the Republicans next week in Chicago to be no more palatable to the South than the Democratic ones, they want to be certain.

Southerners will be watching two other developments. One is the outcome of the Congressional session that reconvenes Aug. 8. The other is the stand taken by the Democratic and Republican candidates during the campaign on matters of concern to the South.

With one or two exceptions, the states of the South this week offered greater promise for the Democrats than at any time since the election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt to a third term in 1944. But a wave of popular reaction against the civil rights platform or Mr. Kennedy could yet bring a Republican victory in the region.

Desegregation Bid Jars Democrats in County

Montgomery County Democratic leaders Thursday night shied away from a proposal favoring desegregation that came up unexpectedly at a campaign "kick-off" meeting of party precinct chairmen in Rockville.

The issue was raised by Mrs. Rita Davidson, a precinct chairman in Wheaton and vice president of the Kensington-Wheaton Democratic Club.

Mrs. Davidson, a member of the Board of Appeals, said she asked the precinct chairmen to pass a resolution urging the county to seek authority from the General Assembly to require county businesses to desegregate.

She said such a resolution seemed appropriate in view of the position taken by the National Democratic Party favoring an end to racial discrimination.

The resolution, which surprised other party leaders, was ruled out of order by Mrs. Ann Brown, vice chairman of the Democratic county committee.

Mrs. Brown said the resolution was out of order because it was not on the agenda. The meeting had been planned to discuss fund-raising and voter registration, she said.

"Prior to Mrs. Brown's ruling a motion to table the proposed resolution was passed, 30-25. The vote on the motion to table was being checked when the resolution was declared out of order.

Mrs. Brown said the Democratic county committee would consider the resolution later at a regular meeting if it was presented as an agenda item.

The party official, who is also chairman of the county's racial study committee, said the proposal would be discussed by the commission.

Mrs. Davidson said she has not decided whether to present the desegregation proposal at a regular meeting of the seven-member Democratic committee.

Georgia Vote Shocks Demos Into Action

ATLANTA (AP) — Georgia Democrats, rudely shocked by anti-Kennedy sentiment expressed in a primary referendum, started rallying their forces Thursday to meet the first real Republican challenge in history next November.

They were shaken from their complacency Wednesday when the people rebelled against national and state leadership. The voters authorized the 12 Democratic electors, if they win in the Nov. 8 general election, to bolt the John F. Kennedy-Lyndon B. Johnson ticket in the electoral college if they choose.

SHOCKED POLITICOS

The straw vote result was advisory only and not binding on the electoral slate headed by Gov. Ernest Vandiver, who gave belated support to Kennedy and Johnson after engineering the referendum to record public sentiment.

Vandiver called Thursday for Georgians to unite behind the party nominees.

The vote for unpledged electors instead of a slate pledged to the presidential and vice presidential nominees shocked political circles which had freely predicted a landslide for Kennedy-Johnson backing. All factions saw the result as another protest against party civil rights pronouncements.

Returns from 1,785 of 1,826 precincts showed 116,826 for free electors and 94,826 for pledged.

VETERAN MISSING

The primary returns indicated that veteran Rep. Prince J. Preston will be missing next January from Congress where he has served since 1946. Virtually complete returns in the first district gave Elliott Hagan a slight lead over Preston.

Two other incumbent congressmen won renomination equivalent to election handily. They are Phil Landrum, co-author of the controversial Landrum - Griffin Labor Law, and Mrs. Iris Blitch in the Ninth and Eighth districts.

John W. Davis won over three opponents in the Seventh District, when Rep. Erwin Mitchell is retiring. Robert G. Stephens Jr., overwhelmed five opponents for the seat being vacated in the Tenth by Paul Brown.

TRUMAN BELIEVED AVOIDING SETBACK

N.Y. Times

Democratic Governors Feel He Has Given Up Hope of Defeating Kennedy

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, Mont., June 29—Former President Harry S. Truman's dramatic, unexplained resignation as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention was interpreted widely today as a sign that he had given up his hope of preventing the Presidential nomination of Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

The Truman message stunned the principal backer here of Senator Stuart Symington, Gov. James T. Blair Jr. of Missouri.

The Symington camp had expected that the former President could exert powerful influence among party leaders in any maneuverings at Los Angeles designed to stop Senator Kennedy and to advance the prospects of Senator Symington, a Missourian.

Governor Blair received only this brief telegram:

"I have decided not to go to the Democratic convention. I am resigning as a delegate. I am sorry I cannot be there with you."

Explanation Lacking

It was considered significant that Mr. Truman had offered no explanation to Governor Blair.

To Democratic Governors, Mr. Truman's action strengthened a widespread assumption that Senator Kennedy was moving so swiftly that he could not stopped and was assured of an early-ballot nomination.

They reasoned that Mr. Truman did not wish to witness defeat in public again—a repetition of his experience in 1956 when he sought to block the renomination of Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois by backing W. Averell Harriman, then Governor of New York.

"It looks like the opposition is collapsing," said Ohio's Governor, Michael V. DiSalle.

Several other Democratic Governors concurred with Mr. DiSalle's appraisal but they were not willing to be quoted for publication.

As the Governors' fifty-second annual conference adjourned, the participants—Republicans and Democrats alike—expected that a Kennedy-Nixon race in November would be extremely close.

Casual on 2d Spot

Except in possibly negative terms, none of them expect that the Vice-presidential running mates to be selected by Senator Kennedy and Vice President Nixon will be significant vote-getting factors.

As practical politicians themselves, the Governors, without exception, appeared willing to leave choice of the Vice-Presidential nominees to the Presidential candidates. None seemed to want to change the almost casual manner in which nation convention have traditionally filled the No. 2 spot.

People vote for the Presidential candidate, and his running mate won't make a great deal of difference," was a constant remark of the Governors interviewed.

The possibly negative exception, generally voiced by Southern Governors, was a fear that if nomination came too easily for Senator Kennedy he might pick an ultra-liberal who would be considered antagonistic by Southerners concerned about the handling of public school desegregation and other racial matters.

Opposed to Humphrey

Gov. Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina spoke for the record on this issue. He warned that the nomination of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota for the Vice-Presidency might cost the Democratic ticket the backing of South Carolina.

Although South Carolina is one of the Southern bloc that has so far failed to instruct its Presidential electors to back the national Democratic ticket, Governor Hollings said he did not expect a South Carolina bolt from a Kennedy ticket unless the Vice-Presidential nominee was totally unacceptable.

Although politically it is most unlikely, Governor Hollings indicated that an ideal ticket from South Carolina's viewpoint would be any combination of the four major Presidential contenders—Senator Kennedy, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, Senator Symington and Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois. He did not stress the candidacy of Senator Johnson nearly so strongly as did other Southern Governors.

Whether they had a Presidential favorite or not, most Democratic governors privately expressed a conviction that the Kennedy bandwagon was now rolling so rapidly that no combination of forces could hope to stop it.

While Governors are usually more potent than members of Congress in terms of state politics and the selection of delegates to the national convention, the indicated Kennedy-Nixon victories letf only one Governor playing any kind of a key role in the national choices.

He is Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut, an early Kennedy supporter who has been campaigning widely among his fellow Governors and Democrats generally in behalf of the Massachusetts senator.

If Senator Kennedy was to win in November, Governor Ribicoff could doubtless command any Cabinet post or judicial appointment he might desire. A possibly complicating factor is that his term as Governor extends two years beyond the November election and he might be loath to leave his state responsibilities.

No Governor, Republican or Democrat, forecast an easy victory in his own state for his party's Presidential ticket. While none forecast defeat in his home state, all agreed that the race would be close.

Several Democratic midwesterners whose states are heavily Protestant said the religious issue might be a factor making it difficult for Senator Kennedy, a Roman Catholic, to win. But others thought an increased Democratic vote among Catholics for Senator Kennedy might tend to offset defections among anti-Catholic Democrats.

TRUMAN RESIGNS POST AS DELEGATE

N.Y. Times

Will Not Attend Convention —Promises to Explain at News Parley Saturday

Thurs. 6/30/60

By United Press International.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., June 29—Former President Harry S. Truman said today that he would not attend the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles next month. He gave no immediate explanation for his unexpected decision.

Only last week Mr. Truman declared that he would support Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri for the Democratic Prersidential nomination "until the last dog dies."

The former President said he was resigning as an at-large delegate from Missouri to the convention, which opens July 11.

[At Glacier National Park, Mont., many Democratic Governors regarded Mr. Truman's action as an indication that he had given up his hope of preventing the Presidential nomination of Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts.]

'Decided Not to Go'

Mr. Truman's office released a telegram that Mr. Truman had sent to Gov. James T. Blair Jr. of Missouri, who is attending the Governors Conference in Glacier National Park, Mont.

The telegram said:

"I have decided not to go to the Democratic convention. I am resigning as a delegate. I am sorry I cannot be there with you."

The telegram was released by Miss Rose Conway, Mr. Truman's private secretary. Miss Conway said Mr. Truman would hold a news conference at 10 A. M. Saturday, Central Standard Time, (noon, New York time) "presumably to explain his reasons for deciding not to go to Los Angeles."

Miss Conway said Mr. Truman had telephoned Governor Blair at the Montana conference after the telegram had been sent.

Mr. Truman had been expected to play a major role at the convention to advance Senator Symington's campaign for the Presidential nomination.

The former President announced in Chicago May 13 that he would support Mr. Symington. He repeated that position last Thursday at a Symington rally in Kansas City.

At that time Mr. Truman told 800 Symington supporters:

"I'm for Stu and I'm going to stay with him until the last dog dies."

Mr. Truman's statement last week was in response to a report that quoted Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as having said that Mr. Truman was actually in favor of Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas for the Presidential nomination. Mrs. Roosevelt is backing Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois.

Truman Declines to Explain

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., June 29 (AP)—Mr. Truman, pressed by reporters to explain his decision not to attend the convention, said today:

"I'll give my special reason at the press conference. You can ask me all the questions you want to Saturday morning."

Asked whether the reason might be health, Mr. Truman replied:

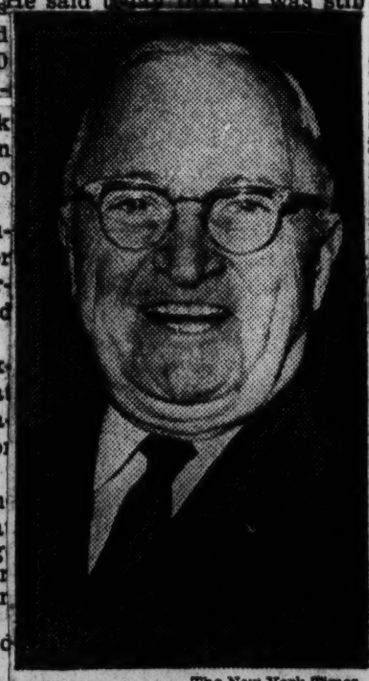
"I feel fine. Mrs. Truman feels fine. There is no health reason."

Still Backing Symington

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP) — Senator Symington talked with Mr. Truman by telephone today. He said later:

"He [Mr. Truman] went out of his way to assure me that this decision on his part did not in any way change his unqualified support of my candidacy."

Mr. Symington is generally regarded as running third in the race for the nomination, behind Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas. He said today that he was still



The New York Times

Former President Truman

running hard as a candidate." He said he had known in advance of Mr. Truman's decision.

Politicians here, searching for an explanation, recalled that the Missouri state convention recently refused to exempt Mr. Truman from the unit rule, which provides that the votes of the state's whole delegation shall be cast as a unit for the candidate favored by a majority.

Pledged to Symington

There was some speculation at that time that Mr. Truman might decline to serve as a delegate under those terms, but he has not publicly discussed the point. All of Missouri's thirty-nine convention votes are pledged to Senator Symington.

Senator Johnson declined to discuss the possible political effects of Mr. Truman's decision. But he said he hoped that Mr. Truman would change his mind and attend the convention.

"I hope some way, somehow, he will find it possible to go," Mr. Johnson told reporters, "for the country and the party need the benefit of his experience and leadership."

In the current Associated Press tally of first-ballot delegate strength, based on primary results, state-convention actions and polls of delegates, the top three are:

Ken[illegible]
and S[illegible]
I[illegible]
inate.

Negro Woman Gets Post Again

Evening Star
D.C. Mon. 6/27/60

MILWAUKEE, June 27 (AP).—Mrs. Vel Phillips, who two years ago became the first Negro to be elected a national Democratic committeewoman, has been re-elected to a full four-year term as Wisconsin's national committeewoman.

Mrs. Phillips, a member of the Milwaukee Common Council, defeated Eleanora Wickstrom of Walworth, 677-574, in an election held at the weekend Wisconsin Democratic Party convention.

Herman Jessen of Phelps, the State's national committeeman for the past four years, was defeated in his bid for re-election by David Rabinovitz, 51-year-old Sheboygan attorney who has been the State party treasurer for the past year. The vote was 749-511.

54 Negro Delegates To Democratic Convention

The Call Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 7-8-60

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Delegations from 15 states to the Democratic National convention in Los Angeles will include a total of 54 Negroes, it was announced here from the office of the vice-chairman of the Democratic National committee last week.

The list released by the committee is not complete because it does not include among others, New York, Wisconsin, and several other states from which it is known Negroes will go to the convention.

According to one unofficial count, the total number of Negro delegates will exceed 85.

Here's Incomplete List

The incomplete list is as follows:

DISTRICT of COLUMBIA: Alternates-at-large, William Pollard, Mrs. Vaino Spencer.

CALIFORNIA: Delegates, Jefferson Beaver, William Byron Rumford, Augustus Hawkins, Spencer Wiley; Alternates, Dr. Daniel Collins, Rev. F. D. Haynes, Frank G. Allen.

DELAWARE: Delegates-at-Large, Sidney Clark; Alternate, William H. Burton.

ILLINOIS: Delegates, Congressman W. L. Dawson, Kenneth Campbell, Claude W. Holman, Rev. Clarence Cobb; Presidential Elector Altenate Delegates, William Harvey, Robert Miller, Charles Skyles, Mrs. Edith Sampson Frank M. Summers, Ralph Metcalf.

IOWA: Alternate Delegate, Robert A. Jackson.

MARYLAND: Delegates, Mrs Irma Dixon; Alternates, J. Alvin Jones, Lloyal Randolph.

MASSACHUSETTS: Delegates Balcom S. Taylor.

MICHIGAN: Delegates, Alexander Fuller, Mrs. E. Edwards, Congressman Charles Diggs; Alternates, Otis M. Smith, Senator Edgar Cury, William Olider, Horace L. Sheffield.

MISSOURI: Delegates, Jordan Chambers, F. N. Weathers, Leon Jordan; Alternates, David M. Grant.

NEVADA: Delegate, Dr. Charles West.

NEW JERSEY: Delegate, M. Margaret Holmes; Alternates, Mrs. M. A. Williams, Dr. Paul F.

OKLAHOMA: Delegate, Lake Simmons; Alternates, Primas C. Wade, Tom McNeely.

PENNSYLVANIA: Delegates, Mrs. S. A. Anderson, Andrew Bradley, Paul F. Jones, Congressman Robert Nix; Alternates, Robert N. C. Nix, Herbert Holt, Herbert Arlene.

MINNESOTA: Alternate, Judge L. Howard Bennett.

OHIO: Delegates, Harvey J. Johnson, Charles V. Carr.

Tennessee Demos Name Negro To Drive Post

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Robert E. Lillard, a Negro city councilman, has been named a member of the State Democratic Campaign Committee for this fall's elections.

Georgia Undecided On Electoral Vote

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.

ATLANTA, (UPI) — Gov. Ernest Vandiver insisted today that Georgia may withhold its electoral support from the Democratic presidential ticket but indicated he would leave the decision up to "grassroots" opinion in the state.

Vandiver said at his first news conference since returning from the Democratic convention that the party "ran roughshod over the South." He said the platform included "anything any minority group asked for."

The governor, admittedly bitter over the proceedings, said he plans to talk with Georgia leaders and rank and file voters about their reaction to withholding support from the national ticket. In a close election, such action could throw the selection of a president into the House of Representatives.

Vandiver said Georgia's policy would be determined "in plenty of time" before the election so that the voters will know for whom they are voting.

Georgia Democrats will be voting for a slate of electors rather than for individual candidates. For the third time in a presidential election, this year's slate of electors will go on the ballot unpledged to any ticket.

Vandiver spoke with obvious sarcasm about "the great generosity" of Democratic presidential nominee John F. Kennedy and national party leaders in naming Sen. Lyndon Johnson as his running mate.

He said he personally told Kennedy that Johnson was the man needed to help the party in Georgia.

Vandiver said that in his opinion the step was taken because "they suddenly became frightened that they would not carry the southern states."

Independent Hints Nominee Boycott

Birmingham Post-Herald P. 1
Birmingham, Ala. Thurs. 7-14-60

MONTGOMERY, July 12 (UPI)—Alabama's six "independent" presidential electors said today the Democratic Party would not get their Electoral College votes this Fall if the presidential nominee supports the civil rights platform.

Frank Mizell Jr., of Montgomery, leader of the six independents, said they would not vote for anyone who "keeps faithful to that foul civil rights program."

He also called on the five Loyalist electors, who are pledged to support the Democratic nominee regardless of his position on civil rights, to join his group and keep Alabama out of the party this Fall.

"Last night the international salvationists and radicals at the Los Angeles convention, by platform edict in the fraudulently sanctimonious name of civil rights, ordered Southern states to surrender their sovereignty and laws to the descendants of Congo Negroes," said Mizell. "Such is now the official platform.

Supremacy Is Principle

"On the other hand, the Democratic Party of Alabama has as its cardinal principle 'white supremacy' emblazoned at the top of our party emblem.

"I can assure any person nominated at Los Angeles that so long as he keeps faithful to that foul civil rights program he will not receive six of Alabama's (11) Democratic Electoral College votes. Nor can he rely on scores of other Southern Electoral College votes as being in the bag," Mizell said.

He said the Loyalists electors "are in a curious predicament, for they said they would be loyal to the Los Angeles nominee who must annoint himself with the greasy civil rights exudation of Perlman, Powell, Bowles and company."

Repudiation Predicted

The Loyalists electors "swore they subscribed to the Alabama Democratic Party principles of states rights and white supremacy," Mizell said. "These gentlemen are Alabamians to the core. They are persons of conscience and good heart and I believe they will repudiate the unholy mess imposed on them at Los Angeles," Mizell said.

"We invite them to join Alabama's states rights Democrats in preserving Southern Democracy."

The states righters or independents are Mizell, former Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Birmingham, Edmund Blair of Pell City, W. W. Malone Jr. of Athens, C. E. Hornsby of Centreville and Bruce Henderson of Prairie.

The Loyalists are C. G. Allen of Gadsden, Karl Harrison of Columbiana, Mayor J. E. Brantley of Banks, State Sen. Dave Archer of Huntsville and Mayor Leonard Beard of Sheffield.

The States Righters captured six of Alabama's 11 electoral college posts in the May primary and runoff elections.

Kennedy Drives For Negro Vote

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Promises Early Action To Carry Out Tough Civil Rights Promises

Sat. 9-2-60

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1. — Senator John Kennedy (Mass.) Thursday opened an all-out drive for the support of Negro voters.

With support of 23 other Democratic senators, the Democratic presidential candidate promised action early next year to carry out the Democratic National Convention's sweeping promises on civil rights legislation.

Promises Negro Judgeships

And he promised a group of Negro lawyers that if he is elected president he will appoint more Negroes to Federal judgeships.

"With more than 4,000 (Negro) lawyers in this country," he said, "there are many outstanding Negroes from whom to choose future judges."

The Democratic Convention's civil rights platform is aimed at eliminating all remaining traces of racial segregation.

Speaking for himself and the 23 other Democratic senators, Senator Kennedy said:

"Our purpose will be to assure to each American his full constitutional rights and to 'make equal opportunity a living reality for all Americans'."

Johnson Doesn't Sign

Senators endorsing the statement did not include Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas, the Democratic vice president candidate and Senator Kennedy's running mate. Senator Kennedy said the Texan knew about the statement but was not asked to sign it.

Senator Kennedy named Senator Joseph Clark (Pa.) and Representative Emanuel Celler (N. Y.) as a two-man committee to prepare comprehensive civil rights legislation for the next session of Congress.

Rogers Seeks Elector Post

Birmingham Post-Herald

Ex-Macon Registrar Becomes Candidate

Birmingham

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 19 (AP)—A legislator who served on the last functioning Voter Registration Board in Macon County before Federal agents moved in became a candidate today for presidential elector.

Dec. 2-30-60.

State Rep. Grady Rogers of Tuskegee Rt. 1, who qualified to run in the May 3 Democratic Primary, resigned from the board of registrars along with E. P. Livingston of Notasulga on Dec. 10, 1958.

No prospective new voter has been able to register in Macon County since then because no one has agreed to serve on the board.

ROGERS

Meanwhile, one of Alabama's best known public figures, Pitt Tyson Maner, qualified to run for delegate to the Democratic National Convention in hope of attending his eighth consecutive presidential nominating rally.

Maner, who was nominated for vice president at the 1956 convention and got the support of Alabama and Kentucky delegates until he was eliminated, filed as a candidate today for delegate from the Second Congressional District.

34d

He has attended every convention since 1932 either as a delegate or alternate, and four years ago was floor manager for former Kentucky Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination that year.

The veteran political figure was executive secretary to the late former Gov. Bibb Graves early in his career. He was State Industrial Relations Director during ex-Gov. James E. Folsom's first term and State Civil Defense Director in Folsom's second administration.

Other candidates qualifying today included S. T. Russell of Montgomery, a delegate to the 1956 Democratic Convention running again, this time for delegate from the state at large.

Another was H. Coleman Long of Uniontown, also running for delegate at large. Long, a States Rights member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, has devoted much of his time recently trying to organize a Southern coalition to bargain for Dixie's rights in this year's presidential election.

Also filing were:

Ernest C. (Sonny) Hornsby of Tallapoosa County, a student at the University of Alabama, delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention.

State Rep. Charles Reynolds of Chambers County, delegate at large.

Charles F. Belew of Fairhope, delegate at large.

Former Mobile City Commissioner Ernest M. Megginson, delegate from the First District.

Henry Heller of Montgomery, delegate in the Second District.

Grover S. McLeod of Birmingham, presidential elector.

Five Describe 1948 Walkout As Beneficial

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

By BOB INGRAM

Twelve years ago this summer, in Philadelphia's unbearably hot Convention Hall, one-half of Alabama's delegation to the Democratic National Convention walked out in protest to what they considered a highly objectionable civil rights plank in the party platform.

The exodus of the 13 Alabama delegates and all 22 delegates from Mississippi came after the South had suffered a surprising and painful defeat on the convention floor.

Not surprising had been the convention's rejection of a civil rights statement for the platform offered by Southern forces. It had been turned down 925 to 309, as expected.

But the Southern group was confident that a more far-reaching plank proposed by northern delegates was also doomed to defeat. To the contrary, it was approved 651 to 582, the vote coming after a ringing demand for action by a then relatively unknown mayor of Minneapolis, now U. S. Sen. Hubert Humphrey.

34d

"I say the time has come," Humphrey orated, "to walk out of the shadow of states' rights and into the sunlight of human rights."

It was then that the convention adopted the stronger civil rights plank and incited the Alabama and Mississippi delegates to take a walk. Said the late H. L. Mencken of the event: "The defeated army retired in good position to a prepared position on the swamps bordering the Sewanee River."

From the convention the Southern forces—some of them at least—retired to Birmingham to initiate the futile Dixiecratic movement which resulted in four Dixie states casting their electoral votes for the J. Strom Thurmond and Fielding Wright.

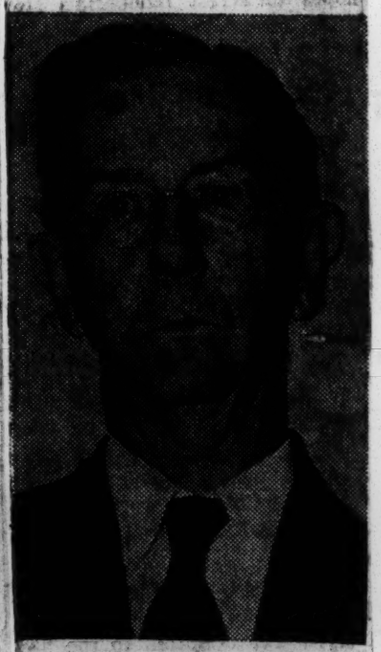
* * *

WHAT GOOD this did is debatable. Harry Truman, the man despised in Dixie, was elected. It would be incorrect to say he was elected without the South; he was in fact elected without the Deep South.

* * *

Twelve years later what do the leaders of that walkout movement think of their historic action in Philadelphia? Not one of the five walkout leaders regret what they did.

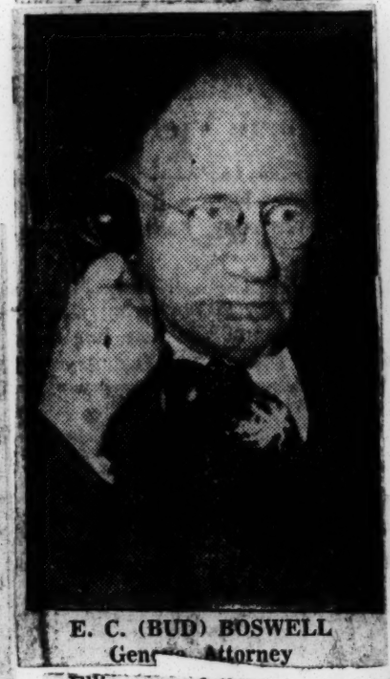
Polled were former Lt. Gov. Handy Ellis of Columbiana,



J. MILLER BONNER
Has No Regrets

E. C. (Bud) Boswell of Geneva, Graham Wright of Talladega, Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor of Birmingham and former State Sen. J. Miller Bonner of Camden.

All five feel that something was accomplished by the walkout but they are doubtful that a walkout in 1960 would be useful. Instead, several suggest the election of free presidential electors as a political weapon.



E. C. (BUD) BOSWELL
General Attorney

Ellis, one of the key men in the walkout movement, said he felt the walkout "did accomplish its objective in part."

"If the delegates from all the Southern states had walked out as did Alabama and Mississippi, the nation would have been electrified and the national party would have been drastically notified that the South was in rebellion against its attempt to destroy local self government and states rights," Ellis said.

Ellis said further that the 13 Alabamians who took the walk had been elected on a promise to bolt should the so-called Harry Truman Civil Rights plank be included in the platform.

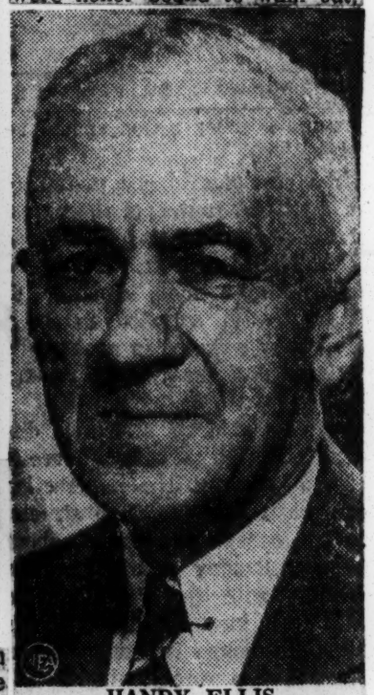
"Our pledge was, we would not support Harry Truman or any other candidate running on a platform containing the plank to which I have referred," Ellis said.

* * *

HE ALSO pointed out that Alabama had already chosen presidential electors who were similarly pledged to oppose Truman.

* * *

"Had I not been pledged to do so, I still would have walked out of the convention immediately after the adoption of the platform which lost the national party Alabama's electoral votes," Ellis continued. "The non-walkout delegates were good men, and I think they, too, were honor bound to walk out.



HANDY ELLIS
He Took A Walk

I cannot question their sincerity, but under all the circumstances, I do question their judgement."

Sen. Bonner was most outspoken of the delegates polled.

"Yes, our walkout accomplished much," Bonner wrote. "It showed to the nation that Alabamians had the courage of conviction; it demonstrated to thinking people that the South, by standing united in the electoral college, can very probably elect a president who is friendly to the South; it began a movement that almost elected Strom Thurmond president. Great was that walk and proud are we who made it!"

As to the 1950 convention, Bonner said the election of delegates "is of minor importance."

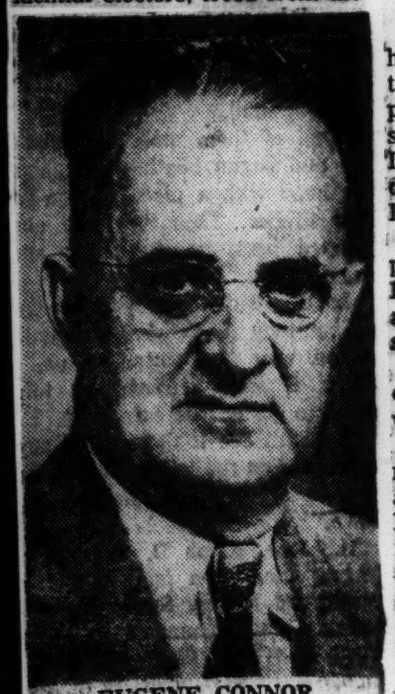
"Regardless of whom we elect, we know that the con-

is going to nominate a candidate and adopt a platform hostile to the white men of the South," Bonner said. The different candidates may vary in degree of their enmity to the South, but all of them must advocate civil rights before they can have a chance of nomination."

"Lyndon Johnson, a Southerner now ashamed to be called by that proud title, is just as objectionable as Hubert Humphrey —Humphrey whose very name is anathema," Bonner continued. "Yet, my contempt for Johnson is so supreme that I fear I would support Humphrey over him."

"And so I forget the Los Angeles convention, except to say that I will not vote for any candidate for delegate who even insinuates that he may support Johnson," Bonner declared.

But Bonner said he was not "without hope." He said 11 presidential electors, freed from the



EUGENE CONNOR
'We Won Victory'

"iniquitous Loyalty Oath" can make the whole nation" stop, look and listen."

* * *

"I LOOK for a close race between Nixon and the Democratic nominee," Bonner said. "In that event, 11 electors may be enough to throw the election into Congress. The four states which voted for Thurmond (a great Southern statesman) in 1948 will almost certainly be enough to bring about that result."

* * *

"Hence, my thoughts turn to the election of electors," Bonner concluded. "That is of supreme importance. Let us choose 11 electors who will vote in December for segregation and states rights."

Commissioner Connor suggested that the 1948 walkout was the beginning of a "counter-revolution back to the Constitution of the United States and the basic principles of this country."

"Yes, siree, it (the walkout) did some good," Connor continued. "It didn't stop Harry Truman and the Democratic radicals at the convention, but it broke the Solid South on an issue which is the biggest in the world now."

"Back of that civil force plank and the South-baiting there was this damnable 17 years of accumulative socialism, centralism and one-worldism in Washington, and it so happened that we struck the first real blow in history against it," Connor continued.

Boswell said it had been the hope of the walkout delegation that enough of the South would participate, withholding their support from Truman or Thomas Dewey and thus throw the presidential election into the U. S. House of Representatives.

"The walkout did not accomplish the purposes we sought but I would follow the same course again under the same circumstances," Boswell said.

As to the advantages of another walkout in 1960, Boswell was not so sure.

"I, personally, do not believe much could be accomplished by a walkout as things look now," Boswell said. "There is no striking national party issues that would give a third party man anything like the chance he would have had in 1948 if the election was thrown into the House of Representatives."

* * *

"SOME ISSUES, foreign or domestic, or both, may arise before the convention that might indicate a walkout; but unless there is some hope of success there is nothing to be gained by a walkout as a protest," Boswell added.

* * *

Wright of Talladega concurred with the other four delegates that the walkout accomplished something but added "it really would have accomplished something if the entire Southern delegation had walked out."

Would Wright walk out again? "Under the same circumstances, I would be willing to walk out again."

Wright said he doubted a walkout would serve a useful purpose in 1960, adding that only through a united South could anything be accomplished.

"I do not think that we shall ever see it, but if our Southern delegates would absolutely unite on one front, then and only then will the 'powers that be' listen to the South at all," Wright added.

Righters agree not to vote for hostile nominee

BY HUGH SPARROW
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 10 —Twenty-five candidates for presidential elector signed a pledge today that if elected they would not support the Democratic Party's presidential nominee if the party's program and its nominee are hostile to the South.

In such an event, it was declared, the candidates would cast their electoral votes "for some Democrat of national stature who understands and sympathizes with the peculiar racial problems of the South."

TODAY'S decision was reached during a caucus of States Rights' candidates for elector at a suburban hotel.

Contrary to expectations, the group did not seek to reduce the number of candidates in order to present an 11-member slate in the May 3 primary.

Montgomery Atty. Frank Mizell, who acted as spokesman for the group, said it was agreed that the first election would eliminate a large number of States Righter candidates and probably would result in an 11-man slate remaining in the run-off.

TODAY'S MEETING was held behind closed doors.

SIGNERS OF THE pledge were:

Robert Cummings, Cordova; Lawrence E. McNeil, Birmingham; Sen. Walter C. Givhan, Dallas County; William N. Kelly, Talladega; Rep. Grady Rogers, Macon County; Edmund Blair, Pell City; Russell H. Carter, Montgomery; John D. McQueen Jr., Tuscaloosa; John C. Egerton III, Montgomery.

Former Gov. Frank M. Dixon, Birmingham; former Sen. J. Bruce Henderson, Wilcox County; Jud Scott, Opelika; former U. S. Rep. John P. Newsome, Birmingham; former Lt. Gov. Handy Ellis, Columbiana; James F. Sherrill, Fairfield; Henry W. Sweet, Bessemer; Jack Brock, Montgomery; Mrs. Melvin Dasinger, Coosada; A. J. Waller, Birmingham; C. E. Hornsby Jr., Centreville; Frank Mizell, Montgomery; W. D. Marshall, Montgomery; W. W. Malone Jr., Athens; Marion Rushton, Montgomery, and Sam M. Johnston, Mobile.

The name of Sen. Carl Golson of Lowndes County, who was not present, was added to the list.

Butler Serves Official Note To Block States On Seating

WASHINGTON (AP) — Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler Tuesday formally reminded Southern party organizations that the national convention may not seat delegations from states whose electors are not bound to the convention's presidential ticket.

Butler did not name the states which by law or party rule have indicated they will name free electors as a hedge against a national ticket the South might oppose. But officials at party headquarters said he had these six states particularly in mind:

Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.

Butler's warning went to all members of the national committee and state chairmen and vice chairmen in the 50 states.

He said he wished to avoid any possible misunderstanding concerning the "good faith" rule adopted by the national committee last September. That rule said delegates to the national convention must see to it that voters have a chance to vote for the convention nominees under the regular party label, and for electors "pledged fomally or in good conscience" to the selection of these nominees.

Butler's letter said he will communicate the committee resolution to the convention rules committee and urge its adoption as a binding rule.

The letter said all state party organizations are now advised that any state delegation going to the convention while there is in effect in that state "any rule, policy, or device" seeking to relieve the Democratic electors from a pledge to cast their votes for the convention ticket may be subject to challenge before the credentials committee of the Democratic National Committee.

Mississippian Foresees Twin Demo Slates

JACKSON, Miss. (UPI)—House speaker Walter Sillers, resolutions chairman of the Democratic State Convention, believes the convention on Aug. 16 can put up two slates of presidential electors—and both would carry the Democratic label.

Sillers, in a telephone interview from Rosedale, said this is possible under a 1948 law he and the late Gov. Fielding Wright helped draft. That year Mississippi voted the states' rights ticket.

"We discussed the question at that time," Sillers said, "and we believed the voters ought to have the opportunity to vote for any party—even if it were the Communist Party."

Sillers, who favors the unpledged elector plan, said the convention would put up one slate of Democratic electors pledged to the national party nominees and another slate of Democratic electors unpledged.

The veteran House speaker said if the state should support the unpledged slate in the November election this would not be a bolt but would amount to an effort to "make a reformation" of the party within its framework.

Sillers said no decision had been made on what resolutions his committee would adopt but he indicated he would support the two-slate plan. He, of course, is for the unpledged electors.

"So far as the South is concerned by voting either Democratic or Republican we have been losing what the South stands for," Sillers said.

He said if the southern states can get no concessions through the national conventions then other strategy is in order—that of unpledged electors.

That, of course, is based on the hope that with some southern electoral votes uncommitted neither party would gain a majority.

"Then we could go to Kennedy and Johnson and tell them there are certain things we don't like about the Democratic platform and if you will take out some of the most objectionable planks we will cast those votes for you," Sillers said, adding that southern electors could bargain with the Republican candidates also and come up with the best deal for the South.

"Don't you know they would be willing to agree to make some changes?" Sillers said. The only remaining question is committed to it. Sillers' endorsement of the unpledged elector plan, along with whether the people will accept it that of Gov. Ross Barnett's, is as the wisest course of action. pretty good assurance that the state party machinery will be

Connor pushes Texan—

Gallion heeds call to back Johnson

BY AL STANTON, News staff writer

Backers of Lyndon Johnson, stepping up their campaign in Alabama, Washington and elsewhere to win him the Democratic presidential nomination, Saturday got the support of Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion.

Endorsement of the Texan's candidacy by Gallion, ticket leader for delegate-at-large, came after newly-elected Democratic National Committeeman Eugene Connor called on "all Alabama delegates to unite behind Lyndon Johnson the only man running for president the South can possibly support."

Previously uncommitted Gallion had been expected to come out for Sen. Johnson since the attorney general conferred with the Texan and a number of other Southern stalwarts in the Senate at Washington Thursday. Gallion also was talked as probable choice to lead Johnson forces in this state.

Connor, Birmingham public safety commissioner, who came out strongly for Sen. Johnson several months ago, also called on Gov. John Patterson and his forces to join with other Alabama delegates for Johnson and "make it unanimous for the Texan on the first roll call."

Among Dixie stalwarts huddling with Johnson and Gallion in Washington were U. S. Sens. Richard Russell and Herman Talmadge of Georgia, Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and James O. Eastland and John C. Stennis of Mississippi.

Delegates pledged

CONNOR EARLIER urged that Alabama's delegation to the Democratic National Convention yield to Texas so that Johnson's name could be placed in nomination on the first roll call to start a bandwagon movement for him.

In other pro-Johnson developments, 12 of Alabama's Democratic delegation pledged themselves at a Montgomery huddle to oppose yielding to Massachusetts for putting Sen. John Kennedy in nomination first.

Claiming Gov. Patterson was attempting to induce such a move, they asserted the best interests of the South would lie in preventing this.

Johnson has been further aided in his campaign by the public refusal of Sen. Talmadge to lead a Dixie independent movement at Los Angeles.

Talmadge, who has said repeatedly that Johnson is the best qualified of the presidential candidates, also turned down suggestions that he become a favorite son candidate of Georgia.

Russell for Johnson

HE HAS SAID that all Southerners, in particular, should support Johnson.

Sen. Russell is known to favor Johnson also, along with nearly all senators from the South.

Gallion, in a statement announcing support of Johnson, noted that he ran unpledged, but added, "I am now persuaded that the best interests of Alabama and the South lie in supporting Johnson for nomination as president on the Democratic ticket."

He said, "In deciding to support Sen. Johnson, I did not lose sight of the fact that the 1960 civil rights bill was largely fashioned in the Senate where he is majority leader.

"I was impressed, however, with the stated opinion of those (Southern senators and representatives urging him to support Johnson) that Sen. Johnson's handling of the bill prevented and forestalled a more vicious and punitive bill which would have surely passed.

Others urged him

"OF ALL THE MAJOR candidates, Sen. Johnson has by far the best record favoring Alabama and the South. The Congressional Quarterly reveals that his voting record shows that he was with the Southern position 68 per cent of the time while Sen. Kennedy voted with the South only 13 per cent of the time.

"No other presidential hopeful comes anywhere near Sen. Johnson's record in this regard."

Gallion said Southern senators who urged him to support Johnson included Talmadge, Stennis, Eastland, Byrd, Thurmond, Spessard Holland and George A. Smathers of Florida, along with a majority of Alabama's Washington delegation whom he was able to contact.

"Most persuasive to me, however," Gallion said, "was the avowed support for Johnson by Sen. Dick Russell of Georgia—a great champion of the South."

Johnson forces in Alabama were elated over reports quoting Kennedy as writing off Southern support to emphasize his zeal for civil rights and saying he could win the nomination without Southern backing.

Kennedy replies

RON LINTON, Kennedy campaign assistant, told The News from Washington Saturday that "any implication (printed in The New York Times) that Sen. Kennedy doesn't want Southern support is wrong."

Linton said, "What the senator (Kennedy) has said is that he expects to win the Democratic nomination. He has also said that the vast majority of Southern delegations are pledged to, or are leaning to, Lyndon Johnson.

"So, therefore, if he (Kennedy) is going to win the nomination he would have to win it without Southern support.

"This in no way implies he would turn down Southern support if it came to him."

HOWEVER, CONNOR charged, "Kennedy has sold out, lock, stock and barrel, to the wild-eyed leftists and ga-ga crowd to get the solid Negro vote."

He added, "I think it's time for our governor to wake up, come to his senses, which he showed in some other matters before he became politically hypnotized by John Kennedy, and acknowledge he made a mistake when he came out for Kennedy."

Gallion also blasted Kennedy, saying the senator had lost "most of his votes" in the Alabama delegation as a result of "his news release expressing scorn for the South."

Demos Win First Skirmish Of Postconvention Session

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The first cry of "playing politics" with the postconvention Congress came from the Democrats Tuesday in the face of Republican civil rights proposals.

A two-point civil rights bill was quickly tabled by the Senate in the skirmish.

In other political developments:

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, the Republican presidential nominee, talked long with President Eisenhower at the White House.

Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, the Democratic presidential nominee, scheduled a Sunday call on Eleanor Roosevelt, at Hyde Park, N.Y. She had opposed his nomination and it looked as though Kennedy was making another of his peacemaking and party-unifying missions.

The Democrats pondered their financial situation. Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, the new national chairman for the party, said it looks as though the Democrats "as usual, will face rough going in collecting funds."

The Democratic treasurer, Matthew McCloskey of Philadelphia, said "We are starting almost from scratch. We have some debts, but enough money in the bank to pay them off."

The civil rights skirmish followed closely on a Republican strategy meeting with Eisenhower at the White House. Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois introduced the short-lived bill.

It contained two points the President urged in his message to the short-term August session of the Senate.

1. To give legal status to a government commission seeking to end racial discrimination on government contracts work, and

2. To give financial aid to schools complying with the Supreme Court's desegregation program.

Democrats accused the Republicans of playing politics and trying to scuttle other legislation.

Dirksen declared he was just trying to carry out Eisenhower's legislative program and his move was "entirely free from political or partisan considerations."

The Republicans obviously were organizing their strategy at top levels.

Dirksen emerged from the nearly two-hour White House breakfast with Eisenhower to announce the Republicans planned to push the President's legislative program by every possible means.

He said GOP senators might even offer Eisenhower proposals as riders to bills the Democrats introduce.

And the Republican National Committee promised it would keep a running box score on congressional action.

With the Democrats in control of both houses, GOP Chairman Thruston B. Morton said, "there can be no excuses—no buck passing" for any Democrats in Congress, including presidential candidate Sen. John F. Kennedy.

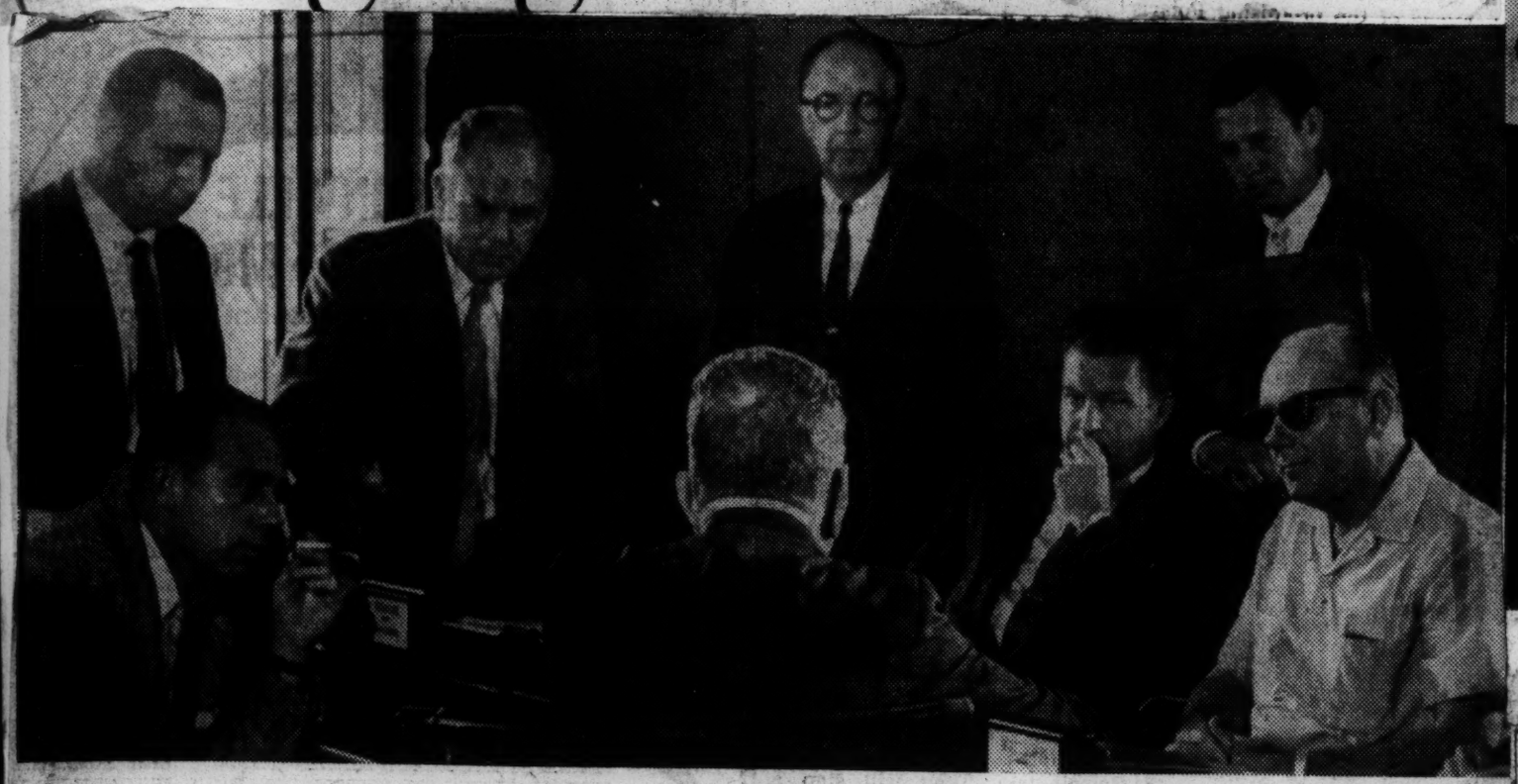
He said the voters overwhelmingly back Eisenhower on the urgency of measures he proposed in Monday's message.

In the first battle, over civil rights, the Democrats led by vice presidential candidate Lyndon B. Johnson, the Senate Majority leader, quickly settled things.

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa), announcing there were few more ardent civil righters than he, moved to table and thus kill Dirksen's bill before it could be put on the Senate calendar.

Committee Votes to Let Citizens' Ballot Decide Pledging of Electors

The Atlanta Constitution P. 1
Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 8-10-60



Staff Photo—Bill Wilson

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES REFERENDUM PROPOSAL BEFORE VOTE

State Party Chairman James H. Gray Is Surrounded by Committee and Party Members

Kennedy Expected to Visit State

By BRUCE GALPHIN

The Democratic Executive Committee voted Tuesday to let a referendum in the September primary determine whether electors will be pledged to the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

The action, decided by a 71-1 vote, was a decisive victory for Gov. Vandiver, who has sought the referendum in the face of mounting pressure for a clear-cut party loyalty stand.

Ivan Allen Jr. of Atlanta cast the sole negative vote.

REFERENDUM CONFUSING

He said the referendum was "confusing" and called for working out differences within the party.

State Party Chairman James H. Gray predicted the committee's action will make a personal appearance in Georgia by presidential hopeful John Kennedy more likely.

Gray said both Kennedy Sen. Johnson already had indicated "interest" in campaigning in Georgia.

WILL STIMULATE INTEREST

But, Gray added, "I don't think there's any doubt that the possibility of unpledged electors will stimulate their interest."

The wording of the resolution approved by the committee Tuesday will put the proposition to the voters this way:

"For free presidential electors," or

"For pledged presidential electors."

INTRODUCTION RESOLUTION

The resolution was offered by Vandiver's executive secretary, Peter Zack Geer, who is a member of the committee and a presidential elector as well.

Geer told the committee that he wanted it understood he has taken no public stand on the party loyalty matter.

The 72 committee members present included several who have publicly declared themselves for the party ticket, but only Allen opposed the referendum.

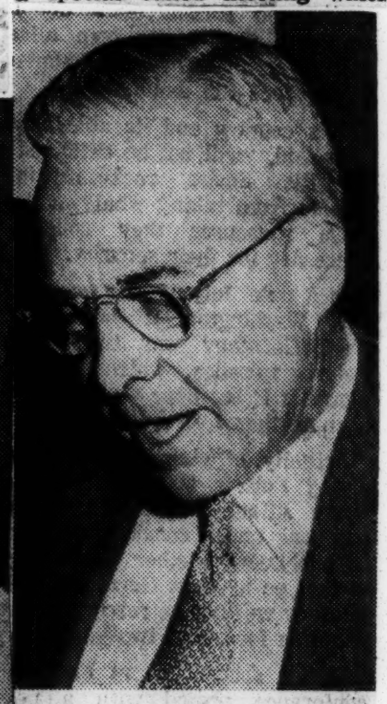
House Speaker George Smith, who has endorsed the party ticket, predicted the voters will overwhelmingly approve pledged electors.

Wed. 8-10-60

"People I have talked to tell me they are against the civil rights planks of both parties, but they are overwhelmingly in favor of pledged electors," Smith said.

Roy V. Harris of Augusta, who had threatened to fight the referendum plan because he wants the electors unpledged in any case, was not present at the meeting.

The resolution was adopted at a special called meeting which



Staff Photo—Bill Wilson

HE VOTES "NO"

Ivan Allen Jr.

had been delayed until ... Superior Court Judge ... Alverson rejected a suit seeking to bar the committee from holding the referendum.

A SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT'S WARNING

The Birmingham News

Dear Alabama Democrats—

Birmingham, Ala

A comparison of major planks of the 1960 platform of the "National Democratic Party" and the same planks in a recent platform of the "Socialist Party of America" reveals that on issues such as Disarmament, Federal Housing, Socialized Medicine, Federal Education, Agriculture and Civil Rights, the two platforms are almost identical.

Wed 11-2-60 Wed. 11-2-60

The Socialist Party did not feel it necessary to run candidates for President or Vice President this year. The reasons appear obvious.

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Friends, the socialism that is being sold to you by the National Democratic Party is **not** a "New Frontier." Socialism is as old as history. Our American Democracy and freedom are the new things in history and we must not blindly lose them because we will not face the facts. Socialism grows slowly but it grows surely when citizens ignore the danger signals.

Independent Business Men: You must know that your business would slowly sink in the maze of red tape and regulations that Socialism breeds.

Farmers: You must know that Socialist governments do not pay high support prices. They don't pay any support prices. They move the extra number of farmers to areas where they can do other kinds of work, regardless of their desires.

Wage Earners: You must know that every Socialist government that has ever been created has glorified inflation and the wage earner has been the first to come up short.

Union Members: You must know that under a Socialist government you will, in the end, work for the government. You don't strike against the government. You don't even bargain with the government. You take your hat in your hand and you beg for what you hope to get.

Christians and Jews: You must know that Socialist governments, such as Hitler's Germany and Khrushchev's Russia, all end up persecuting those who believe in God because God dares to challenge what the Socialist leaders proclaim. Ask the Jews of Germany, the Catholics of Hungary, or the Greek Orthodox of Russia — if you can find one alive.

Parents: You must know that Socialism breeds war because Socialism's leaders can only stay in power by promising more and more to the people and these promises can, in the end, be fulfilled only by forcibly taking from those who are weaker.

ALABAMA VOTERS: We, who are by tradition and custom, Democrats, MUST face the facts as they ARE. Our National Democratic Party at this time is firmly in the grip of Socialists. Our delegates to Los Angeles were like chaff blown by the wind. Senator Kennedy, knowingly or unknowingly, is under the complete control of his socialist associates and will continue to be so if elected president. The Democratic Party that our fathers knew is gone. We Southern Democrats may be able to help build it back again if we have the strength and the courage and the time.

BUT NOW — the National Election, November 8, is not a contest between the DEMOCRATS and the REPUBLICANS. It is between the Socialists and our traditional AMERICAN DEMOCRACY. Our American Democracy has never been as perfect as the Socialists CLAIM to be, but we have come a long way with our ups and downs. People of Alabama, don't vote to cast away your freedom in return for promises of "New Frontiers" that are as old as the history of human folly.

Malcolm Bethea,
Birmingham, Ala.

(Paid Political Advertisement by Malcolm Bethea)

34d 1960 DEMOCRATIC

Extremely Close Race In Alabama

The Talladega Daily Home

Talladega, Ala.

MONTGOMERY (AP) — Alabama is nearing the end of what may be the closest two-party political campaign since Al Smith squeaked by Herbert Hoover by a state margin of 7,000 votes in 1928.

Nov 8-7-60

The Democrats are predicted to win as usual, but the predictors are cautious.

34d

Religion is an issue, as it was in 1928.

Smith was a Catholic. So is Sen. John F. Kennedy, the Democratic nominee. Many ministers have spoken against Kennedy on this ground.

The religious issue may induce some normally Democratic voters to mark ballots for Republican.

Others may stay at home, and it is these who may decide the election in Alabama if the contest is close.

Some Republicans say Kennedy may have lost some Alabama votes by calling the wife of Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., when King was jailed in Atlanta. King, arrested during a sit-in demonstration, was ordered to serve four months on an earlier traffic conviction. He is free on bond pending appeal.

Democrats, disagreeing with Republican claims that the GOP may carry Alabama, argue that President Eisenhower couldn't do it four years ago when the Democrats got 380,844 votes to the Republicans' 195,694.

Because of the Democratic party split, Kennedy is sure of only five of Alabama's 11 electoral votes even if his party carried the state. Six of the Democratic elector nominees have threatened to vote for someone else when the Electoral College meets Dec.

Alabama could choose Democratic and some Re-

publican electors. Only names of elector nominees are on the ballot, and voters can split the ticket if they choose.

Three minor parties have slates of electors before the voters.

The Prohibitionist Party has nominated Dr. R. L. Decker of Kansas City, Mo., for president and E. Harold Munn of Hillsdale, Mich., for vice president.

The National States Rights electors are committed to Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas and retired Adm. John Crommelin of Montgomery.

The Afro-American slate is supporting Rev. Clennon King a Negro minister.

Voters also will choose a U.S. senator, nine U.S. House members, a Public Service Commission president and a few other state and local officials.

Julian Elgin, a Montgomery County cattleman, is the Republican opponent of Democratic Sen. John Sparkman.

Two of the nine Democratic House members are opposed by Republicans. The 8th District's Rep. Robert E. Jones is opposed by H. G. Williams of Florence. In the 9th District, Rep. George Huddleston Jr. is challenged by William P. Ivey of Birmingham.

On the state level, Republican J. R. Bennett Jr. is after the Public Service Commission presidency now held by Democratic Jack Owen.

Six congressmen and two state Supreme Court justices are seeking reelection without opposition. The congressmen are Frank Boykin in the 1st District, George Grant in the second, George Andrews in the third, Kenneth Roberts in the fourth, Albert Rains in the fifth, Armistead Selden Jr. in the sixth and Carl Elliott in the seventh.

Thomas S. Buster Lawson and Robert T. Simpson are the unopposed state Supreme Court justices.

Three constitutional amendments—one with statewide application—are on the ballot.

Amendment No. 1 would allow out-of-state investment firms to take mortgages in Alabama without subjecting themselves to state regulation or taxation.

The other two are subject to approval in local elections, where they specifically apply, if voters statewide approve them.

No. 2 would permit the city of Uniontown, in Perry County, to acquire and lease property and levy a special property tax for industrial development provided voters approve.

No. 3 would allow the city of Roanoke to levy a five-mill special property tax for schools.

Miss Tree, Councilman Brown To Address Friday Night Rally

The Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Marietta Tree, commonly known as the Golden Girl of the

34d Democratic

COUNCILMAN EARL BROWN

Democratic Party, will be the speaker at a rally Friday night, November 4 at Ebenezer Baptist Church. Miss Tree is an actress and "the Number One Woman" in the Democratic Party. She lists among her friends, Governor Adlai Stevenson, Senator John Kennedy, Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan and ex-Governor W. Averell Harriman. Her home in New York City is the rendezvous for all of the top Democratic Politicians of the county.

As the Number One Democratic Woman, she has taken the place formerly occupied by Mrs. Frances Perkins, Mrs. Anna Rosenburg and Mrs. India Edwards. Miss Tree is also a member of the Advisory Council on Civil Rights of which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is chairman.

COUNCIL BROWN TO APPEAR

Appearing with Miss Tree at the meeting will be Councilman Earl Brown who in addition to being a New York City Councilman, is assistant editor of Life Magazine. Mr. Brown has been for many years high in the Democratic Party.

While Miss Tree is a person of great wealth, she belongs to the liberal wing of the Democratic Party and in her spacious New York home has entertained people from all walks of life. These includes writers, columnists, T. V. Commentators suc has Ed Murrow, Doris Fleeson, Eric Sevareid, Larry Lesueur, Earl Brow nand hundreds

MISS MARIETTA TREE

of others. 34d Democratic

It was Earl Brown who first sold her on the philosophy of the Democratic Party and her presence in Atlanta on Friday, November 4 ,at Ebenezer Baptist Church is due to the interest of Mr. Brown and his friendship to Walter H. and Mrs. Aiken.

The entire story of Miss Marietta Tree appeared recently in the aSturday Evening Post October 22 Issue.

Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, President of the Montgotmery Citizens Improvement Associatio nand successor to Martin Luther King, Jr., will appear as a special guest at this rally.

State Congressmen Split Over Ticket

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

By CHARLES MOORE

Georgia's congressmen were split Thursday on the support Georgians will give the Kennedy-Johnson ticket in the fall election.

They also differed on whether electors should be bound to follow the wishes of the voters. Some are urging that Georgia should not pledge its electors to follow the Democratic ticket.

And their personal reaction to the national Democratic convention's selection of candidates ranged from "hurrah" to "ugh."

In the background, Georgia Republican officials are whistling confidently, predicting Georgia will fall into the GOP ranks for the first time in history.

But state Kennedy boosters report strong grass-roots support swelling up.

Rep. James C. Davis of Stone Mountain said he didn't see how Sen. Johnson will help Sen. Kennedy in the South. Acknowledging that most Southern states had backed Johnson at the convention, Davis said it was not due "to any positive attraction of his (Johnson), but that he was the least objectionable."

"In fact," Davis continued, "Johnson was responsible for the 1957 and 1960 civil rights acts and he took credit for it with a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction."

Davis likened his personal feelings on Johnson to "a man who sets fire to my house and then helps put it out before it burns all the way to the ground—I don't think I owe him much debt of gratitude."

Rep. Erwin Mitchell of Dalton, however, "heartily" endorsed the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

VINSON HAILS TICKET

"And I only hope that the names of the nominees will appear on the ballot so that the Democrats of Georgia can vote for the party," Mitchell added. "By that, I'm speaking against the unpledged electors plan, one of the most undemocratic laws ever placed on the statutes of Georgia."

The dean of the Georgia delegation, Rep. Carl Vinson, said he thought the team of Kennedy and Johnson "will be a wonderful ticket, a winning ticket." He termed them both "outstanding statesmen." Vinson also thought Georgia's electors should be pledged to the Democratic candidates.

Rep. E. L. (Tic) Forrester of Leesburg said he personally didn't think much of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

RAPS PLATFORM

"Mr. Johnson could have rendered a far better service to the South by remaining where he is —majority leader of the Senate," Forrester said.

Forrester also fired a few volleys at the Democratic platform and reported, "Georgia can look for nothing from the wild-eyed, lunatic fringe that now has charge of the Democratic Party."

He said Georgia should not require its electors to be pledged to support the party candidates. There is bound to be a time, he said, when the election will be thrown into the House of Representatives, then the South will be able to apply pressure.

PROUD OF DELEGATION

Rep. J. L. Pilcher of Meigs noted that Georgia has always gone Democratic.

"A lot of people may not like it (the Kennedy-Johnson ticket) but when they start thinking of four years under Richard Milhous Nixon, they'll think different," Pilcher said. "Lyndon Johnson is a very able, very fair man. I think he was put on the ticket to appease the South."

Pilcher said he was "very proud of the Georgia delegation" at the national convention. "They handled themselves in a very dignified manner."

Rep. Prince Preston of Statesboro said he had no comment to make about the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

Robert R. Snodgrass, Republican national commmitteeman, predicted his party will carry Georgia.

"As a result of the Democrat ticket and the Democrat candidates, there will be enough thoughtful people who will either vote Republican or go fishing on election day to assure the Republican ticket will carry Georgia," Snodgrass said.

Citizens Endorse Kennedy-Johnson National Ticket

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

The following endorsement of Sen. Kennedy for President by a group of Norfolk citizens was received by the Journal and Guide.

Dat. 11-5-60

"1. Senator John F. Kennedy and Senator Lyndon B. Johnson have demonstrated their desire to equalize opportunities for all citizens regardless of religious convictions, creed or color.

"2. Senator John F. Kennedy and Senator Lyndon B. Johnson desire to improve and expand present education facilities to the end that equal opportunity be available to all citizens.

"3. Senator John F. Kennedy and Senator Lyndon B. Johnson have consistently championed minimum wage laws that will enable men to live with dignity.

"4. Senator John F. Kennedy and Senator Lyndon B. Johnson have consistently stated their position on all subjects with directness and clearness; and have never once in this campaign, had to change their positions.

"5. In every area where the rights of all mankind, the dignity of labor or economic welfare of all citizens are concerned, the position of these men has been the most fair, most equitable and most just.

"America and the world needs the ideas and ideals of the Democratic Party in the challenges of the 'Sixties'."

—Signed:

E. J. TAYLOR
JOHN T. GIVENS, M. D.
(Rev.) C. E. GRIFFIN
ELIHU D. BURKE, M. D.
R. H. MERRIMAN
L. A. POLLARD
DAVID D. ALSTON
G. HAMILTON FRANCIS, M. D.
F. W. THORNTON
(Rev.) RICHARD B. MARTIN

Sen. Hill Pledges Support To Kennedy-Johnson Ticket

Montgomery Advertiser
Sun. 8 Pg 1 Col 2

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sen. John F. Kennedy's drive to win solid support from Southern senators picked up Sen. Lister Hill of Alabama Saturday but six of the most influential politicians from below the Mason-Dixon line remained silent.

Hill, veteran dean of the Alabama delegation, announced he will work for Kennedy but at the same time he deplored the Democratic civil rights platform.

Hill was the third Southern Sentor this week to publicly pledge support to Kennedy and vice-presidential candidate Lyndon B. Johnson. The others were Sens. Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina and Russell B. Long of Louisiana.

That left only six who have not committed themselves. Their influence extends into virtually every area of the South.

HEADED BY RUSSELL

The holdout group is headed by Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia, leader of the Southern Senate bloc and twice the South's candidate for the presidential nomination.

Almost equally influential in the South is Sen. Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia, who was frequently mentioned as a southern candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination this year, and, like Russell has not made a public commitment.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, who said he could not support Adlai E. Stevenson in 1952 and remained silent throughout the campaign in 1956, also kept quiet.

Rights Stand Of Johnson Is Questioned

N.Y. Herald Tribune
New York

'Soft Pedaled' Topic Here, Says Hornbeck

By Keith R. Johnson

The Republican campaign manager for New York State charged yesterday that Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, does not really favor full civil rights for Negroes.

Lyle W. Hornbeck, the Syracuse lawyer, who is running the Republican campaign statewide, said Sen. Johnson "soft-pedaled" the subject of civil rights during two days of campaigning in New York City last week.

Mon. 10-10-60

Mr. Hornbeck attacked Sen. Johnson in the course of announcing that Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican nominee for Vice-President, would address a rally in Harlem during a visit to New York on Wednesday.

Lodge to View Parade

Mr. Lodge will speak at the corner of 116th St. and Lexington Ave. at 8:45 p. m. Earlier in the day, he will review the Columbus Day parade from a stand at Fifth Ave. and 64th St., and is to address the National Council of Women during the afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Hornbeck said that Mr. Lodge, unlike Sen. Johnson, holds a "forthright attitude in favor of complete civil rights and equal opportunity for all Americans."

Sen. John F. Kennedy, who heads the Democratic national ticket, is also to be in New York on Wednesday. Among other events, his schedule includes a Harlem rally—at 3 p. m. at Seventh Ave. and 125th St.

Democratic State Chairman Michael H. Prendergast announced yesterday that Sen. Kennedy will campaign in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island on Thursday, Oct. 27. He will also appear at the traditional campaign-end rally in New York on Nov. 5, three days before the election, but not in Madison Square Garden, the usual site.

Mr. Prendergast said a horse show was scheduled for the Garden just before election, so the rally will be held at the Coliseum—which has about half of the Garden's 18,000-seat capacity.

Demos Reject Loyalty Oath In Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 23 (AP)—The State Democratic Executive Committee refused Saturday to adopt a national party loyalty oath which would bind Alabama's presidential electors to support the regular party ticket in this year's election.

The committee's refusal to restore the oath which was in effect in the 1952 and 1956 elections, leaves the presidential electors free to bolt the national party again as they did in 1948.

By a vote of 44-24, members of the party governing body within the state turned down a proposed compromise pledge of allegiance patterned after the so-called Virginia plan.

* * *

THAT WOULD have obligated the electors to support the regular Democratic presidential ticket unless the state committee released them from their commitment at least 60 days before the November election.

The committee thus set the stage for the 1960 party primaries with no instructions to candidates for presidential elector.

For the past two presidential elections, Democrats running for elector have been required to bind themselves to the national party nominees.

* * *

STATES' RIGHTERS who gained control of the executive committee two years ago, knocked out the controversial loyalty oath last January and then refused to restore it Saturday in signaling the start of this year's political campaign.

The compromise rejected by the party governing body was proposed by Howard Haygood of Greenville, a national party loyalist member. Haygood and Circuit Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper, who supported him, insisted that the party members should have some control over the presidential electors.

MUSING WITH MARGARET IN NATION'S CAPITAL:

Democrats hold weekend spotlight with dinner

By MARGARET STEWART

This was really the Democrats weekend, what with the National Committee meeting here and the $100-a-plate dinner at the Sheraton Park Hotel. Many other social events stemmed from the political wheel that was turning steadily Friday and Saturday. Vel Phillips, the Democratic National Committeewoman from Wisconsin was in town. Vel was guest of honor at a brunch given by Marjorie and Belford Lawson, where many prominent Democrats held forth. Vel was much in demand over the week-end, for many Democrats entertained her during her stay here.

* * *

The $100 dinner at the Sheraton Park Hotel with fillet mignon was the place to be last Saturday night. Among the prominent Democrats seen were Marnette and Charles Jackson, Vel Phillips of Wisconsin, Gladys Duncan, who was a head table guest; M. C. Martin of Danville, Virginia; the Andrew Bradleys of Pennsylvania; Earl Brown, Councilman from New York; Verda Welcome, the 750 Club member from Baltimore, Md. (this means she contributed $1,000); Dorothy Atkinson, Congressman Charles Diggs of Michigan, the Belford Lawsons, Frank Reeves, the Harvey Johnsons from Cleveland; Miss Dorothy Height, national president of NCNW; Herbert E. Tucker of Massachusetts; George L. P. Weaver, Lucille Mabrey, George Booker, Geraldine Gaskill, James Hargroves, Florence Johnson, the Edward Gills, Elmer Henderson, Richard Coleman and the Arthur Chapins.

3 Strong States Righters Qualify As Demo Electors

Two of the state's most prominent States Righters, including one of the presidential electors who participated in the famed 1948 bolt from the Democratic Party, qualified Friday as candidates for elector in the May party primary.

Edmund Blair of Pell City and former state Sen. J. Bruce Henderson of Miller's Ferry qualified for elector, as did John D. McQueen Jr. of Tuscaloosa, himself a strong States Rights member of the Democratic Executive Committee.

HENDERSON

Blair, a weekly newspaper publisher, was one of the state's 11 electors who refused to vote for the Democratic Party nominee—Harry Truman—in 1948. Instead he cast his vote for the Dixiecrat slate of Thurmond and Wright.

Henderson, twice an unsuccessful candidate for governor, declared in qualifying that if elected "I will dedicate all my strength to a complete and uncompromising use of our constitutional rights thereunder—for the freedom of Alabama and the South."

Henderson added that not in many years "have political events and personalities pointed so clearly to so great an opportunity for the South to again save its honor and integrity."

Meanwhile 13 other candidates jumped into the race for convention delegate including three from the state at large. They were Tom Hickman of Birmingham, a 23-year-old University of Alabama senior; former State Sen. Neil Metcalf of Geneva, and Mrs. Dorothy S. Carmichael of Tuscumbia.

Mrs. Carmichael's husband, Charles Carmichael Jr., qualified as a delegate candidate from the Eighth District.

Other qualifiers were:

Second District Delegate — Albert Roemer, Montgomery.

Second District Alternate—John T. Weaver, Montgomery.

Fourth District Delegate—Sheriff James C. Clark Jr., Selma; Mrs. Winston (Elizabeth) Edwards, Wetumpka, and former State Sen. David L. Yarbrough, Prattville.

Sixth District alternate — Mrs. Joseph (Guinndolyn) Kennedy, Centreville.

Seventh District Delegate — Sherwood (Woody) Brown, Jasper and M. L. Mathews, Jasper.

5 Governors to Organize Bloc at Georgia Meeting

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Five Southern governors will meet in Georgia March 19 to lay plans for a Dixie bloc at the 1960 Democratic National Convention.

They reportedly will discuss favorite-son and unpledged-elector strategy as a means of gaining more consideration for the South at the convention.

It could turn into a "dump-Lyndon" session, thereby making a significant shift in previously reported Southern support for Texas' Sen. Johnson.

Gov. Vandiver confirmed rumors of the meeting at his news conference Monday morning.

He said those invited were Governors Fritz Hollings of South Carolina, Buford Ellington of Tennessee, Ross Barnett of Mississippi, and Gov.-elect Jimmy Davis of Louisiana.

They will meet on the Georgia coast, but Vandiver declined to name the site specifically.

He also refused to discuss reasons for holding the meeting other than to say the governors wanted to "get acquainted and do a little fishing."

Asked why Alabama Gov. John Patterson pointedly was left out of the meeting, Vandiver replied that he already was acquainted with the Alabaman.

Patterson already has announced he will support the Democratic nominee. The Alabama governor personally is reported to favor Sen. John Kennedy of Massachusetts for the nomination.

Govs. Leroy Collins of Florida and Luther Hodges of North Carolina, both party loyalists, also are being left out of the March 19 meeting.

Ellington also has made several statements urging Democrats to settle their differences within the party and it is not certain why he has been invited.

Talk of possible favorite-son strategy has grown since Johnson, former favorite of the South, has been pushing civil rights legislation in Congress and attempting to disassociate himself from the South.

The unpledged elector plan is not new, but it was revived by Sen. Talmadge in a speech before the General Assembly last month.

Under the plan, presidential electors on the November ballot would not be pledged to any candidate. If the election were close, unpledged electors presumably would be a potent weapon for wringing concessions from a presidential nominee.

Beastie Butler Spells It Out

BEASTIE BUTLER, national chairman of the Democratic Party, has ceased poking at stew meat in the pot and chunked the fat into the fire. He now says that the Los Angeles convention will not seat a delegate from any state that has made arrangements to withhold its electoral votes from the Democratic nominee. What a blaze Alabama politics may be this year!

The Advertiser cannot believe that Alabamians, in their present wrath and desperation, will choose submissive presidential electors this spring who covenant to give the state's 11 electoral votes to the Democratic nominee no matter who or what. It now seems probable that Alabama will instead choose electors who pledge to withhold the electoral vote from the nominee if his attitude toward the South proves outrageous.

And if such independent electors are defiantly chosen, Beastie says the delegates to the Los Angeles convention may as well stay home—they won't be seated.

Whereas in 1948, half the Alabama delegation walked out of the convention, this year the delegation may be locked out.

And if the Alabama delegation is locked out of a convention which then nominates Senator Kennedy, there will indeed be commotion in Alabama politics because he is Catholic.

There would be wide rebellion in Alabama politics over Kennedy's nomination even if the convention does not lock out Alabama delegates.

From this point on, prophecy becomes complex and laborious.

Is it possible that a convention lock-out of Alabama and some other rebellious states would strengthen Kennedy in other regions of the country?

What would Gov. Patterson do if Kennedy were nominated with his help but the state's eletoral votes were in the custody of 11 men who probably would withhold them from Kennedy?

Hoy could the Republican nominee, Richard Nixon, do other than profit by all this? If Alabama's 11 electoral votes go to some third and as yet invisible candidate that would profit Nixon as much as though he himself had carried the state.

Finally, it is at least possible though not likely, that independent electors might in the end decide to give the electoral votes to Kennedy.

The complexities and uncertainties of choosing independent electors are such that, in the absence of most exceptional circumstances, Alabamians should make the standard American choice between the Democratic and Republican nominee.

Democrats' Butler, GOP's Morton Meet At Publishers' Convention

By AL KUETTNER
United Press International

ATLANTA (UPI)— Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler, almost on the eve of his retirement, delivered a Deep South plea Saturday for the nation to find an answer to the civil rights issue which he called the great moral problem of this age.

Butler's Republican counterpart Sen. Thurston B. Morton, told a gathering of the nation's weekly and small daily editors that Vice President Richard Nixon is the nation's best hope of carrying out the "sound" domestic and international policies of the Eisenhower administration.

Speaking from the same platform at the closing session of the National Editorial Assn. convention:

Butler said the two great issues in this election year are "sorting fiction from fact"--which he said is the job of the press--and moving ahead on the job of providing "the same natural personal rights" for all people.

Morton struck at Democratic charges that the nation is weak militarily as a political trick designed to create a "wave of fear".

The GOP chairman, answering accusations that the Eisenhower administration is weak on foreign policy, said it had actually been so firm that there was no chance of a potential enemy "miscalculating" where the U. S. stands.

Morton said miscalculation had been responsible for two world wars and the Korean war.

Morton was critical of demands in some quarters that the United States should put prioriy on development of intercontinental ballistic missiles. He said they would be obsolete within five years and that the only right strategy was development of many missiles. He said this is being done.

The Republican leader said the fundamental difference between the GOP and Democratic approach to all problems is that his party seeks solutions at the local level while the Democrats tend to find a federal solution for "everything from the prune surplus to juvenile delinquency."

Convention Quotes

By United Press International

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, accepting the Democratic vice presidential nomination:

"Whatever capacity I have will be available always for my service to my country and to my party. I want only to serve and to serve well. I will leave it to my fellow Democrats, my fellow Americans, what will be the title on my door."

Rep. William L. Dawson of Illinois, one of four Negro House members, seconding the nomination of Sen. Lyndon Johnson for vice president:

"We must put aside all local, religious and sectional differences to oppose the evils of Communism."

Gov. Edmund G. Brown of California, asked if he thought Johnson was the "perfect choice" as the No. 2 man on the Democratic ticket:

"In this day and age, there is no perfect choice for anything, not even for governor of California."

Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, discussing Johnson's nomination as the Democratic vice presidential nominee:

"We are concerned, and feel it is a mistake. But we will continue to support Kennedy, and his vice presidential nominee."

Adlai Stevenson, quipping that Republicans now feel "It's time for a change — and they've got their man, Revolving Richard."

"He's changed so many times he doesn't know whether he's coming or going. But we do—he's going."

Arkansas Delegation Chairman Tom Harper of Fort Smith, commenting that Johnson's addition to the Democratic ticket would help the party in the South:

"You just think you've got problems sometimes, and then they solve themselves.'"

Sen. John F. Kennedy, [illegible] reports Johnson forced him to accept the Texas senator as a running mate:

"The story is a pure and absolute fabrication with no basis in fact. I asked him if he would accept the position of the vice presidency. The subject matter was brought up completely on my initiative and I am grateful, as I am sure the Democratic party is grateful, that Sen. Johnson saw fit to accept the nomination."

Mizell Warns Of Party Bolt By Righters

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Democratic presidential nominee stands to lose most of Alabama's electoral votes if he favors the civil rights plank in the party platform, a political leader warned Wednesday.

Elector-nominate Frank J. Mizell Jr. of Montgomery said he and the other five states rights electors will withhold their votes if the Democratic nominee "keeps faithful to that foul civil rights program."

The States Rights faction, for which Mizell is spokesman, vowed early in the campaign that they would favor voting for some other outstanding Democrat if the nominee and platform are unacceptable to the South.

And, cautioned Mizell, a Democratic nominee remaining faithful to the civil rights plank also is in danger of losing "scores of other Southern electoral college votes."

The Montgomery attorney, who predicted that the five Loyalist electors will join the States Rights in turning away from such a Democratic nominee, declared:

"The international salvationists and radicals at the Los Angeles Democratic convention, by platform edict, in the fraudulently sanctimonious name of civil rights, ordered Southern states to surrender their sovereignty and laws to the descendants of Congo Negroes."

Members of the defiant States Rights faction along with Mizell elector nominees have pledged to are former Gov. Frank M. Dixon vote for the Democratic nominee of Birmingham, Edmund Blair regardless of his racial sentiments of Pell City, C. E. Hornsby of or the party platform. Centreville, W. W. Malone Jr. of Athens and former State Sen. Bruce Henderson of Prairie.

CAPITOL ROUNDUP

The Montgomery Advertiser

Engelhardt Favors Withholding State Funds From Demo Party

Montgomery, Ala
Thurs. 1-28-60.

By BOB INGRAM

Chairman Sam Engelhardt of the State Democratic Executive Committee said Wednesday he approved of the withholding of state party funds from the National Democratic Party until Alabama receives more consideration in party affairs.

"Until Paul Butler and other party leaders get the idea Alabama is still in the union and entitled to some consideration in party affairs," Engelhardt said, "I don't see why we need to support the national party financially. I don't figure we owe them one thin dime."

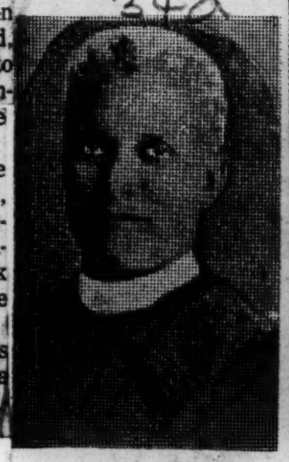
His statement came after the vice chairman of the state party, George L. Bailes Jr. of Birmingham, disclosed Tuesday that Alabama Democrats are holding back $51,654 in assessments by the national party.

Bailes revealed that Alabama's quota was $27,000 in 1958 and a like amount in 1959, yet only $2,346 had been paid.

Bishop Walters' Pro-Wilson Drive Costly

The Pittsburgh Courier

BISHOP ALEXANDER WALTERS, one of the beacons of the African Methodist Zion Church, in 1912, declared it was time for Negroes to forget the Republican party. He



ALEXANDER WALTERS . . . fooled by Wilson

MRS. ELLEN WILSON . . . jim-crowed D. C.

WOODROW WILSON . . . fired 31 Negroes

enthusiastically supported the presidential candidacy of Woodrow Wilson, the 1912 choice of the Democrats.

Convinced by the actions of Presidents William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft that the GOP had adopted a policy of abandoning the Negro to whatever infamy his enemies devised, Bishop Walters led the movement that brought thousands of Negroes into the Wilson orbit.

This was all the more encouraged by the words of the Virginia-born, Georgia-raised, ex-Princeton University chancellor who had become Governor of New Jersey. "If I am elected," he smiled, "I will see that Negroes receive justice abundantly."

WITHIN A YEAR after his election, President Wilson had swept more than two dozen Negroes from high Federal positions, thus ending for all time the dispatch of Negro emissaries to Haiti.

Moreover, his wife, Mrs. Ellen Axson Wilson of Rome, Ga., introduced administrative jim crow in Washington, D.C., by insisting on separate toilet facilities for Negro and white Federal employes.

To top off the umbrage, President Wilson threatened with personal, bodily injury Dr. Monroe Trotter, Negro editor of the Boston Guardian, for criticism of Wilson's racial policies—abruptly ending their personal chat at the White House.

Powell to head top committee

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.) said last week he is "ready to take over as chairman of the powerful House Labor and Education Committee.

Powell, if given the chairmanship, will fill the vacancy created by the announced retirement of Rep. Graham A. Barden (D., N.C.). Barden surprised Democratic leaders last week by announcing that he will retire from Congress at the end of the current session.

This places Powell, a civil rights champion, in line for the chairmanship.

If Powell gets the post he will be the second colored congressman to hold down a major committee chairmanship in the House.

Rep. William L. Dawson (D., Ill.) is chairman of the House Committee on Government Operations.

The Education and Labor Committee is composed of 20 Democrats and 10 Republicans. The Government Operations committee has 19 Democrats and 11 Republicans.

* * *

POWELL SAID:

"I expect that if I am re-elected — and God willing, I will be — I expect as chairman to have complete co-operation, more so than my predecessor, because I have been closely working with both liberal Democrats and Southern Democrats."

Rep. Powell said that he and Rep. Barden had differed on nearly everything. He added:

"It may come as a surprise to some that we have been friends throughout the years."

He termed Rep. Barden an outspoken southern conservative but "honest in his views."

Conservative southern House members reacted vigorously to Barden's retirement plans and the possibility of Powell's elevation on a key committee handling labor bills and — of immediate concern to the south — legislation dealing with schools.

* * *

BARDEN'S ACTION could carry wide - ranging implications. It could recast the future course of education, labor, and civil rights legislation in the House.

And it could well mean a split-up of the faction-ridden Education and Labor Committee into two separate groups.

Powell said if he became committee chairman he would "establish a climate and opportunity for the will of the majority to operate at all times."

As things stand now, he added, "It is hard for the will of the majority to operate if it is in opposition to Mr. Barden's views."

Powell said he expected to continue the seniority system and to keep the two southerners — Rep. M. Landrum of Georgia, and Carl Elliott of Alabama — as sub committee chairmen.

Patterson says most mail favors support of Kennedy

BY AL STANTON
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 21—Gov. John Patterson says the "heaps of mail" he had after he returned from the Democratic National Convention were mostly favorable to his support of John Kennedy.

"Some of my Baptist and Methodist preacher friends expressed opposition, but that's all right with me," he said. "They have a right to their opinions."

The governor was in high spirits at his regular bi-weekly press conference yesterday, three days after he returned from Los Angeles, where he vigorously supported Kennedy for the Democratic presidential nomination.

PATTERSON SAID a number of persons had contacted him about his support of Kennedy, a Roman Catholic.

Most of the letters were from ministers, but they were "friendly in their opposition," he said.

He repeated that he thought the Kennedy - Lyndon Johnson ticket would carry Alabama and called it "a good ticket, the strongest possible."

He noted that Alabama's 11 presidential electors, who actually will cast the state's vote for president and vice president, can vote for whom they please.

"But I am hopeful all 11 will vote for the Democratic nominees," Patterson said.

"I WAS SURPRISED to read that two have said they will not vote Democratic," he declared.

Six of the 11 electors are states' rights independents; the other five are party loyalists pledged to vote for the party nominees.

"The people of Alabama are fed up with Richard Nixon and Atty. Gen. Rogers," Patterson said.

"I can't see how the Republicans can do anything between now and election day to change that attitude."

The governor said Kennedy would have received 13 to 15 of Alabama's 29 convention votes if delegates had been allowed to change their votes for the record on the first roll call.

HE SAID HE DIDN'T think a decision had been made yet on a Kennedy campaign manager for Alabama.

Patterson said he had received a request from Julian Elgin, GOP candidate for the U. S. Senate against Sen. John Sparkman, for a minimum of $2500 to help pay Republican delegate expenses to the convention at Chicago.

The governor, who took several state officials with him to the Democratic Convention, said, "We did not spend any state money on delegates. Each had to scuffle for himself."

He repeated that he believes the governor should attend Democratic conventions.

"I DON'T KNOW of a Democratic governor who was not there, and I'm sure every Republican governor will be at Chicago," he said.

Asked about several of his cabinet members carrying pistols, Patterson replied, "Ever since June 18, 1954 (the date his father, Albert Patterson, was murdered), I have either carried a weapon or had someone with me with one."

He added that the governor of a state ought to "be prepared for trouble" and take at least minimum precautions.

Patterson said the state is still investigating the bombing of the home of Hugh Bentley at Phenix City six years ago and hopes to eventually obtain evidence for presentation to the Grand Jury.

Governor meets, talks with stars

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 21—Rubbing shoulders with movie stars was the highlight of Gov. John Patterson's trip to Los Angeles and the Democratic National Convention.

"I had a long talk with Jimmy Durante," Patterson said. He also met Arlene Dahl, Ann Miller and Johnny Mack Brown, University of Alabama football star in the 1920s and later a Western movie actor.

Patterson met Durante in a group which included Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion of Louisiana, a friend of the governor's.

Gov. Patterson, Folsom 'friendly'

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 21—Gov. John Patterson says he doesn't know who influenced Alabama delegates most, he or former Gov. James E. Folsom, at the Democratic Convention at Los Angeles.

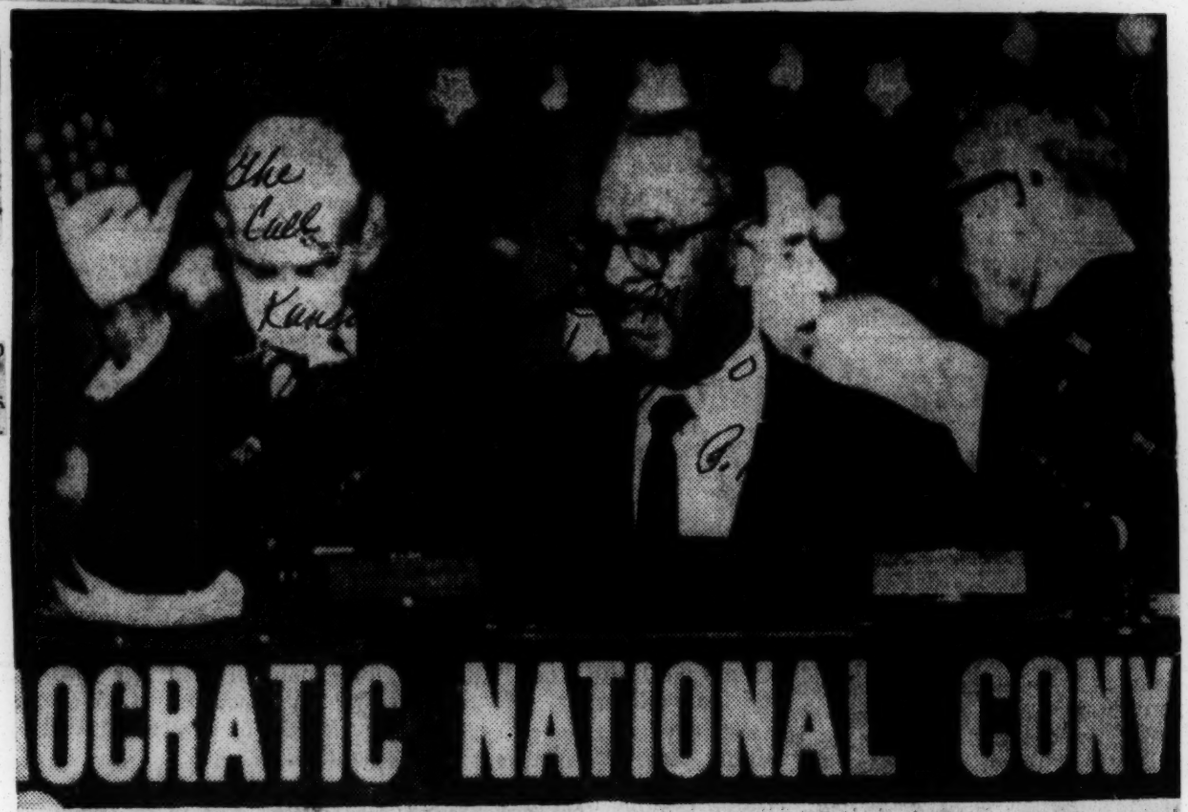
Both Patterson and Folsom attended as spectators, although working spectators—Patterson for John Kennedy and Folsom for Lyndon Johnson.

"IT'S HARD TO SAY who influenced whom," Patterson said at his news conference yesterday. "But it was pretty well cut and dried before we went out."

Everything was "friendly and nice" between him and Folsom, Patterson said.

"He invited me over to his group, and I invited him over to mine."

"I think his presence there was very good," the governor added.



DAWSON SECONDS JOHNSON'S NOMINATION —Cong. William L. Dawson of Illinois is shown here as he seconds the nomination of Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas as the Democratic candidate for vice president in Los Angeles Thursday night, July 14. Senator Johnson was chosen as Senator John F. Kennedy's running mate by acclamation at the Democratic national convention following the adoption of a strong civil rights plank by the Democrats. —UPI Telephoto.

STATES RIGHTER

The Montgomery Advertiser

One Elector 'In' Canvass Shows

Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 5-11-60 348

The official canvass of the May 3 Democratic Primary showed one presidential elector candidate nominated — a States Righter Bruce Henderson of Prairie.

The former senator has promised to withhold his vote from the national party if the presidential nominee is hostile toward the South. Henderson's colleagues on the States Rights slate have allied with him.

The remaining 10 seats in the electoral college from Alabama will be decided in a runoff primary May 31, with 10 States Righters running against 10 Loyalists who have sworn to stick with the party.

Thus the defiant States Rights candidates can gain control of all 11 of the state's electoral votes; the Loyalists can win a maximum of 10.

The official canvass of May 3 returns, made by a subcommittee of the State Democratic Executive Committee, also showed:

Sen. John Sparkman, seeking renomination for a fourth term in the Senate, trounced two opponents by an overwhelming margin. Sparkman got 335,722 votes, retired Adm. John Crommelin 51,591 and politically unknown Zeke Calhoun 16,792.

Jack Owen, the incumbent, led challenger Ed Pepper by only 2,150 votes for president of the Public Service Commission—and was forced into a runoff. Owen's vote was 183,099; Pepper received 180,949, and Roy King got 36,137.

DEFEATED INCUMBENT

Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor of Birmingham was elected Democratic National committeeman and Mrs. Ruth Johnson Owens was chosen committeewoman. Connors defeated incumbent Charles W. McKay Jr. 204,252 votes to 131,488. Mrs. Johnson got 154,938 votes to 132,108 for Mrs. Gladys King Burns.

Ten delegates to the Democratic National Convention were elected from the state-at-large in the first primary and 29 others from congressional districts. Thirty-four candidates will battle it out May 31 for the other 17 places in the delegation.

Henderson, twice a candidate for governor, led the ticket for presidential elector with 166,119 votes. 348

RUNOFF CANDIDATES

Candidates in the runoff, and their votes are:

States Righters — Edmund Blair., 152,621; former Gov. Frank Dixon, 153,865; State Sen. Walter Givhan, 137,282; C. E. Hornsby Jr., 142,454; Sam Johnston, 144,926; W. W. Malone Jr., 147,391; Lawrence McNeil, 136,783; John D. McQueen Jr., 142,850; Frank Mizell, 150,082, and ex-Congressman John P. Newsome, 138,205.

Loyalists—C. G. Allen, 150,550; State Sen. Dave Archer, 136,099; Mayor Leonard Beard of Sheffield, 132,952; Mayor J. E. Brantley of Banks, 136,765; W. L. Chenault, 135,028; Karl Harrison, 131,984; Bill Jones, 128,768; W. D. Partlow Jr., 131,261; Ben F. Ray, 125,709, and D. Hardy Riddle, 124,998.

States Righters Prime Big Guns For Runoff

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — States Rights Democrats held a strategy meeting Tuesday to aim their campaign guns for the May 31 runoff primary for presidential elector.

Expressing confidence after a strong showing in last week's primary, they vowed again to cast their votes elsewhere if the national party nominates a presidential candidate "repugnant" to the South or takes a firm civil rights stand.

They repeated their promise to vote for "some Democrat of national stature who understands and sympathizes with the peculiar racial problems of the South," if the national party goes too far on civil rights.

The Loyalist faction of the Alabama Democratic party has pledged to stick by the national party regardless of candidate and platform approved by the national convention.

The States Righters said in a statement that their lead in last Tuesday's primary "shows clearly that our people are determined to keep their electors free."

The Gallup Poll

Washington Post. D. C.,

A-2. Thur. 7/14/60

Democrats Ahead In Congress Races

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., July 14 — If the candidate selected this week by the Democratic Convention could pull his Party's vote at full strength in the November election, the result would be a landslide of the character of the Roosevelt victories in the early thirties and of President Eisenhower in 1956. 348

This is indicated in the Gallup Poll's latest test of basic party strength as reflected in the preferences of voters today in the races for Congress.

With the elections only four months away, 60 per cent of voters Nation-wide say they would like to see the Democrats win in the House races, while 40 per cent prefer the Republicans.

If the Democratic presidential nominee could capture the indicated Democratic vote for Congress, it would match Roosevelt's 1932 victory when he won over Herbert Hoover with 59.1 per cent of the major-party vote and would fall just short of the Roosevelt 1936 figure of 62.5 per cent.

Experience has shown that one of the most reliable indicators of basic party strength in the nation is the electorate's preferences in the races for Congress. Gallup Poll reporters of voters in every section of the country:

"If the elections for Congress were being held today, which party would you like to see win in this state—the Republican party or the Democratic party?"

VOTE FOR CONGRESS
(Nation-wide)

Democratic Party	**60%**
Republican Party	**40**

Today's figure shows no change since a May report when GOP Congressional fortunes sank to an all-time low point.

In the 1936 election, when GOP hopes were submerged in the New Deal tide, Republican candidates for the House polled 41.5 per cent of the vote nationwide. In the most recent Congressional election of 1958, GOP candidates nationwide polled 43.5 per cent.

History shows that, normally, a winning Presidential candidate runs ahead of his party's vote for Congress.

In 1956, Gen. Eisenhower ran ahead of the GOP by 9.0 percentage points, when he polled 57.8 per cent against the GOP vote of 48.8 per cent in the races for Congress.

In 1952, Gen. Eisenhower polled 55.4 per cent, compared with a GOP Congressional vote of 49.8 per cent—a difference of 5.6 percentage points.

In 1958, the combined "Democratic" Presidential vote of 54.7 per cent—49.9 per cent for Truman, 2.4 per cent for Wallace, and 2.4 per cent for Thurmond—bettered the 53.7 per cent vote for Democratic Congressional candidates by one percentage point.

In 1944, Roosevelt's vote of 53.8 per cent was 1.6 percentage points ahead of the Democratic Congressional vote of 52.2 per cent.

In 1940, Roosevelt ran 1.9 per centage points ahead of his party when he received 55.0 per cent of the major-party vote for President, compared with the Democratic Congressional vote of 53.1 per cent.

In 1936, the big New Deal year, Roosevelt polled 62.5 per cent, compared to a vote of 58.5 per cent for Democratic Congressional candidates — a difference of 4.0 percentage points.

In 1932, Roosevelt, with a vote of 59.1 per cent, outdistanced his party's vote for Congress of 56.6 per cent by a margin of 2.5 percentage points.

In 1928, Hoover ran ahead of his party by 1.4 percentage points when he polled 58.8 per cent of the major-party vote for President compared to 57.4 per cent for GOP Congressional candidates.

One of the big hurdles facing the Republicans in every Congressional election is the "built-in" advantage the Democrats have because of the solid South.

The latest survey results in the South show that the GOP has made virtually no headway in gaining votes in that region:

VOTE FOR CONGRESS
(South Only)

Democratic Party	**80%**
Republican Party	**20**

Perhaps a clearer picture uphill struggle facing the GOP today can be seen in the Congressional vote in states outside the South.

In recent elections, the GOP has had to poll about 55 per cent of the vote outside the South to win control of the House of Representatives.

Here is the vote outside the South today:

VOTE FOR CONGRESS
Outside South)

Democratic Party	**57%**
Republican Party	**43**

In the 1958 Congressional election, the Republicans had 46 per cent of the vote in the Northern and Western states compared to 54 per cent for the Democrats.

Let This Question Be Settled at Polls

The Atlanta Constitution

Georgia's Democratic leadership ought to drop its threat to withhold the state's electoral vote from the Democratic nominee for president.

Atlanta, Ga.

If the leadership doesn't want to support him, let it go fishing. But let it not go on talking about tampering with a vote of the people duly cast.

Aug. 3, 1960

If Georgia's people vote for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket or for the Nixon-Whozit ticket, their electoral vote should go the way their ballots are cast.

It is no good to let a few men cast the people's electoral vote for some fellow not chosen by the people. So long as the idea is kept alive, it represents far more of a threat to disfranchise Georgia's people than it serves as a measure to discipline Sen. Kennedy.

The state leadership's reluctance to rush its support of the Democratic ticket is understandable politics. No Georgia leader wants to appear to be accepting the new party platform, or acclaiming candidates who endorse it. But the Georgia leadership already has specifically and formally repudiated the civil rights plank and refused to be bound by it.

So that position is clear.

The matter now before the house is whether to support Kennedy-Johnson, or Nixon-Whozit, or nobody, and the business of absconding with the people's vote should not arise.

The people, to whom the Georgia leaders have turned their ear for guidance, can conserve their voting rights only if they make this clear to the leaders. This election is a decision to be made by the people, not a choice to be made arbitrarily by a few men using the whole state's vote in their own ways.

Nixon will give Kennedy trouble enough at the polls of the South. Decisions made at the polls should stand.

PATRICIA HALL (left), soaks her aching feet in a swimming pool after parading for 30 hours outside the Sports Arena in Los Angeles where the Democratic national convention is being staged. Looking on are other members of the "March on the Conventions Movement for Freedom Now."

Dixie Split On Bolting

Jackson Daily News, P. 1

Jackson, Miss. Mon. 8/18/60

ATLANTA (UPI) — Unhappy southern Democrats are talking again about a third party with a Republican as their presidential candidate, but most state leaders dismiss the idea as only a tiny chip off the 1948 "Dixiecrat" splinter.

With only a few exceptions, top Democrats in the South have pledged their support to national Democratic nominees Sen. John Kennedy of Masschusetts and Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas. Gov. John Patterson of Alabama called the ticket "one of the strongest in the history of the Democratic Party."

The splinter talk is strongest in Mississippi. Gov. Ross Barnett, nominated as a favorite son segregationist candidate at the Los Angeles convention, is talking of a third party movement after the Republican national convention. He said a meeting of southern Democrats with similar feelings may be held in New Orleans or Atlanta after the GOP convention.

South Carolina also has not made up its mind officially which way it will go. South Carolina and Mississippi furnished the Dixiecrat presidential and vice presidential nominees who carried four states in 1948.

South Carolina's state Democratic convention reconvenes Aug. 17, and Gov. Ernest F. Hollings said "the best course to protect the state" will be decided at that time. But Hollings termed the Kennedy - Johnson ticket better than any possible Republican ticket.

Other leaders appeared to be lining up behind the national party. Alabama National Committeeman Eugene Connor and the Georgia delegation signed the party pledge to support the nominees.

Virginia Gov. J. Lindsay Almond said the civil rights plank in the party platform did not worry him "one iota." In North Carolina, State Chairman Woodrow Jones called the civil rights plank "pretty rough" but said he felt the religious issue might cause the most trouble, even though he predicted North Carolina will go for Kennedy.

Time and Temper Were Wrong for Rights Fight

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

The Kennedy-Johnson leadership of the Senate was wise to kill off a civil rights fight at the outset of this short session.

Wed. 8/10/60

Such a fight could have provided Democrats as well as Republicans with a campaign forum. But it would have offered little advancement to the cause of civil rights.

Neither the time nor the temper prevailed for sincere action on this subject.

A civil rights bill already adopted this year has been one of the few actions the Congress has completed. Too many jobs of major importance remain uncompleted for the Senate to go back and tinker further on the rights bill in this abbreviated, high-pressure session. It could only bog the legislative vehicle in political mud and result in real damage to the country.

YEAR WAIT

Election Winners Lose To National Committee

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — The question of who will represent Alabama on the Democratic national committee at the national convention appeared settled Thursday.

Charles W. McKay Jr. and Mrs. Lennard Thomas, the outgoing committee people, seem headed for the jobs. And the incoming committee people, Eugene (Bull) Connor and Mrs. Wyatt Owens, appear destined to wait four years for official convention roles.

Connor defeated McKay's re-election bid in the May 3 Democratic primary. Mrs. Thomas did not seek re-election and Mrs. Owens defeated Mrs. J. A. Burns.

Each job carries a half-vote with the Alabama delegation to the convention.

The question arose from a conflict between desires of the state committee and the national committee.

The state committee last January specified in a resolution that new committee people would take over when their election was certified.

Results of the primary were certified May 10.

But the national committee said its custom is to take in new committee people at the end—not the beginning—of the convention.

Connor, noting the conflict asked Sam Engelhardt, chairman of the state committe, to untangle the situation.

Engelhardt replied that Connor would "have to see Mr. Paul Butler about that." Butler is chairman of the national committee.

At Washington, the national committee Thursday repeated its rule and said it takes preference over rules of state committees.

Engelhardt Dual Role Protested

A legal officer for the U.S. Civil Service Commission said Tuesday night a written complaint had been received by that agency questioning the legality of Sam Engelhardt serving a dual role as Highway Department director and chairman of the Democratic Party in Alabama.

John J. McCarthy, assistant general counsel for the commission, confirmed in a telephone interview the receipt of a complaint by the commission. "The chief counsel showed me the letter of protest and a couple of newspaper clippings yesterday," McCarthy said. "However, no investigation has been initiated," he added.

McCarthy declined to identify the name of the person who questioned the legality of Engelhardt's status. He indicated however that the identity of the complainant would be made known in the event of the complaint is validated.

OTHER CASES

"I can't say when the investigation will begin because all of our investigators are now out of the city on other cases," McCarthy said.

Engelhardt and Gov. John Patterson declined comment on the reports. But the highway chief said earlier he believed holding both positions was legal.

In Washington, Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala) told The Associated Press he understands that the Civil Service Commission is investigating the dual role of the highway director-party leader.

FIRST QUESTIONED

But the Alabama senator said that although he has heard reports that the commission tentatively questions Engelhardt't legal right to hold both jobs, he doesn't believe a final decision has been made.

City Editor Ray Jenkins of The Alabama Journal, in a story last month, first questioned legality of Engelhardt's dual capacity as a possible violation of the Hatch Act.

The federal statute prohibits any state or local employe or official whose agency receives federal funds from taking "any active part in political management or in political campaigns."

As highway director, Engelhardt oversees spending of millions of dollars of federal money each year. And as state Democratic chairman, he is actively engaged in managing affairs of the political party.

If the Civil Service Commission asks Engelhardt to quit one of the posts and he refuses, it could legally order any federal agency granting funds to the State Highway Department to withhold an amount equal to twice Engelhardt's $15,000 salary at the time of the violation.

That means that since Engelhardt has held both jobs during 1959 and 1960, the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads could hold back $60,000, or twice his salary for both years in which the law was violated.

Mrs. Vel Phillips Gets Demo Convention Post

NEW YORK (AP) — Paul M. Butler, Democratic national chairman, announced Tuesday that Mrs. Vel Phillips, National Committeewoman for Wisconsin, will serve as co-chairman of the Democratic national convention's committee on rules and order of business.

He said that she is the first colored person to serve in such a high capacity in recent history. The appointment highlights the party's determination to stress its record on civil - rights legislation.

Gravel Ousted In Louisiana, Butler Insists He'll Stay

WASHINGTON (AP) — Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler said Friday Camille F. Gravel is still recognized as national committeeman from Louisiana and will serve through the party's national convention in July.

Butler was commenting on the latest move of the Louisiana Democratic State Central Committee, which fired Gravel Friday and named in his place Harry V. Booth, Shreveport attorney.

The state group also accepted the resignation of Mrs. Earl K. Long, estranged wife of the former governor, as national committeewoman and selected Mrs. Jimmie Davis, wife of the present governor, as her successor.

Butler said:

"Press reports indicate the situation is similar to the previous effort to oust Mr. Gravel, which was defeated by a vote of the Democratic National Committee.

"No charges have been made against Mr. Gravel and he is still recognized as the Democratic national committeeman from Louisiana, and will serve in that post until the end of the 1960 Democratic National Convention."

Gravel did not resign, but Mrs. Long did after the state group abolished their offices and named successors. For that reason a Butler aide said the new national committeewoman, Mrs. Davis, could become a member of the national convention if she is certified and accepted.

The last time the state committee tried to oust Gravel—in 1958—the national committee refused to unseat him, 91-15. The state group had voted 69-30 to remove him because of his moderate views on civil rights.

Florida Picks Segregationist For Governor

Collins-Supported Moderate Given Solid Thumping

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Farris Bryant, Harvard - trained Ocala attorney who urged a firm hand in dealing with Florida's integration problems, has won the Democratic nomination for governor.

The 45-year-old former House speaker captured 55 of the state's 67 counties in a smashing triumph over State Sen. Doyle E. Carlton Jr., who had pledged to continue the moderate course of retiring Gov. Leroy Collins in dealing with racial problems.

Returns from 1,927 of the state's 1,971 precincts gave Bryant 491,172 and Carlton 406,630.

Bryant has to face Republican nominee George Petersen of Fort Lauderdale in November, but Democratic nomination has been tantamount to election in Florida.

Selection of Bryant means the state is headed toward a more conservative form of government during the next four years. Bryant pledged no new taxes and trimming of 25 million dollars a year from the state's spending program.

OUT OF STEP

Bryant, a militant advocate of states' rights, declared Collins was out of step with Floridians on the racial issue. He said Florida needed a governor who had trainning, experience and the mind to combat efforts to integrate schools, lunch counters and beaches.

While promising to preserve segregation by all "honorable, legal and constitutional means," Bryant said he would never close the public schools.

Carlton, who ran with Collins' active support, conceded defeat shortly before 10 p.m.

Collins said at Tallahassee he was disappointed by the defeat of Carlton but he pledged his full cooperation to Bryant.

State Demos Told Rights Deal Shaping

UNIONTOWN (AP) — An Alabama States Rights leader said Thursday two contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination have told him they are willing to discuss "an agreement on specific terms" on civil rights if the Southern delegations are unified.

Dr. Coleman Long of Uniontown made the statement in a letter to Alabama's 58 convention delegates.

He did not name the two contenders who he said would discuss such an agreement, but said they are either Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas, or Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri.

BARGAINING POINT

The letter said:

"I am firmly of the opinion that 127 electoral votes as one bargaining unit could demand and get an agreement from Lyndon Johnson, Jack Kennedy or Stuart Symington for a cessation of the pressure on segregation.

"As a matter of fact, two of the above-named gentlemen have told me personally that if we had our group of states together, they would be very interested in discussing an agreement on specific terms."

Long said further:

"If I correctly interpret the opinions expressed to me in

Montgomery last Friday, we are in imminent danger of having a split delegation.

"Nothing could be more futile and impotent.

NO COMMITMENTS

"I have attended five National Democratic Conventions and played a rather active and prominent part in two of them. Please let me warn all of you that we will accomplish precisely nothing, if we as individual delegates flit hither and yon with no cohesive strength and objective."

Long asked all the delegates to refrain from making any commitments prior to the first preconvention caucus of the Alabama delegation in Los Angeles July 10—the day before the convention opens.

"At that time," he wrote, "we must make every effort to coordinate our Alabama delegation and to cooperate with Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia."

5 LOYALISTS LEAD IN ALABAMA TEST

New York Times

Late Totals Cut Democrats' Margin Over Electors of States Righters in Runoff

New York Post 6/2/60

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 1 (AP)—Late returns cut into the strength of loyal Democrats today, but probably left them with five of Alabama's eleven electoral votes, perhaps six. P, 18 C

The others appeared destined to be withheld from the National Democratic party — as the eleven votes were in 1948—if the Presidential nominee is unsympathetic to the South.

Nearly complete returns from yetserday's runoff primary to nominate ten Democrats for Alabama's eleven seats on the Electoral College showed five loyalists and five States Righters in front.

The eleventh place, already occupied by a States Righter, was decided in the first primary May 3.

Democrats voting in yesterday's runoff also elected seventeen more delegates to the party's national convention at Los Angeles, which starts July 11.

Uncounted returns left the final outcome in doubt, but five candidates favorable to Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas for the Presidenial nomination, were among the leaders. Four others in the top seventeen said they were partial to Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia.

Folsom Man Loses

In still another race, Jack Owen, president of the Public Service Commission, was renominated over Ed Pepper, who ran with the active support of former Gov. James E. Folsom and who had criticized the state's big daily newspapers and utilities.

States Rights candidates for Presidential election had signed a pledge to withhold their votes for the party nominee if he was "repugnant to Southern traditions."

They said they would favor voting for a Democrat of national stature who understood and sympathized with the racial issues of the South.

Loyalists, chanting "get the Republicans out of the White House," rejected segregation as the major campaign issue. They argued that, under the two-party system, a vote withheld from the Democrats was in effect a vote for the Republicans.

States Righters talked hopefully of forming a Southern bloc to withhold enough electorial votes from both parties to force the Presidential election into the House of Representatives. That same argument was used during the States Rights re-

Alabama Nullity Reshaped

Journal & Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Sun, 6/12/60

By GROVER C. HALL JR.
Editor, The Montgomery Advertiser
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 11—The dreary nullity resulting from Alabama's election of 11 presidential electors was slightly reshaped when the official recount of the returns gave the independents (Dixiecrats) a six-to-five majority. P, 3, C

Unofficial returns had given the Democrats this six-to-five majority. The final count delivered C. E. Hornsby, of Centreville, from the ranks of the defeated and cast W. D. Partlow Jr., Tuscaloosa lawyer, in his place.

The essential meaning of the elector contest is that no major diversion of Democratic electors threatens the Democratic nominee in the Southern states.

ALABAMA

At most, the Democratic nominee may lose six of Alabama's 11 electoral votes—an inconsequential nuisance penalty against the national party for its efforts to alter the Southern social order.

* * * 34d

THE NEWLY ACHIEVED majority status of the independents, who may cast their electoral vote for the party nominee, is largely a nominal thing but it may have bearing on whether Alabama's delegation is seated at the Los Angeles convention.

National Chairman Paul Butler's repeated statements have made the convention delegation hostage to the outcome of the elector race, Butler having rasped that the delegation would not be seated if electors were free to withhold electoral votes from the party nominee.

Now Butler is looking across the moat at the delegation of a state almost equally divided between loyalty and rebellion. It was not what Butler, sometimes called "Beastie" in Alabama, had in mind when he drew the sword.

* * *

CANDIDATES such as Senators Kennedy and Johnson, who have growing support among Alabama delegates, would hardly look with favor on giving their supporters the bum's rush.

All this came to pass as Gov. John Patterson turned on an old friend in behalf of Kennedy. When the convention delegation caucused in Montgomery to elect a chairman, MacDonald Gallion, the young attorney general who had led the field in votes, evidently had it for a pull on the zipper.

But in a last-minute blitz, Gov. Patterson brought to bear enough influence to fork the Gallion prize over to a Tennessee Valley probate judge, Cliff Almon.

Gallion had prosecuted the murderer of Patterson's father and had been Patterson's chief assistant during the latter's term as attorney general. Further, Almon had been a powerful adversary of Patterson in the race for governor.

The secret ballot was 30 to 27 in favor of Almon.

Ask Insurance Of Pledged Electors

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga. P, 1

The Georgia League of Women Voters asked Gov. Ernest Vandiver, State Democratic Chairman James Gray and Georgia GOP Leader William Shartzer Wednesday to insure that Georgians have a chance to vote for party-pledged electors in November.

Vandver announced this week that he will seek approval of the Democratic Executive Committee for a referendum during the September primary as to whether Georgians want an independent slate or a slate pledged to the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

Journal 7-28-60

The league appealed to Shartzer to "take every action possible to bring about a guarantee" that electors listed under the Republican label on the ballot will be pledged to vote for that party's candidates.

The organization said to Vandiver that if an unpledged slate of electors is put on the ballot, independent citizens should be given ample time before November to petition for a slate committed to the Democratic ticket.

"Otherwise there will be no way for Georgians to vote upon the only presidential and vice presidential candidates of the nationwide Democratic party," the league said.

The league asked Gray to give Georgians "immediate clarification" of the party's policy on electors.

"We feel it absolutely immoral to list a slate of electors under the label 'Democratic' or 'Republican' if they have no intention of voting for that party's candidates during electoral college balloting," the league told Gray.

Letters were sent to the three political leaders signed by Mrs. Edward M. Vinson, president of the Georgia league.

Atlanta Daily World 7-28-60 P, 1

news conference.

"The federal government is overriding responsibilities in the field of civil rights which it has not exercised adequately.

"We are grateful for what has been done and the general statements of high purpose made by political parties and their leaders, but we want to get concrete action that goes beyond general principle and speech."

He said a 14-page booklet, "Program For Civil Rights—1960," has been sent to convention delegates of both parties by the conference.

It calls for a halt to federal aid to any project, school or institution practicing racial segregation. It asks that city or state bonds for segregated school systems be denied federal tax exempt status.

It also urges a constitutional amendment establishing universal suffrage based only upon age and residence requirements, and banning literacy testing on the ground it is being used to deny votes to qualified citizens.

Rights Group Will Attend Conventions

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. 3/8

NEW YORK (AP)—The "Leadership conference on civil rights" said Friday it will have representatives on hand at the Republican and Democratic conventions to push platforms upholding "justice for all Americans."

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and conference chairman, told a

MRS. VEL PHILLIPS, Democratic National Committeewoman from Wisconsin, and a member of the Milwaukee City Council, announced recently that she will support Sen. John F. Kennedy (D.-Mass.) right, for the Democratic presidential nomination.

In issuing her statement of support, Mrs. Phillips said she thinks Sen. Kennedy has the best approach to domestic and international issues, the best understanding of human problems and the best chance to win the election.

CIVIL RIGHTS PUSH

South Shocked By Butler Plea

WASHINGTON (AP)—Southern House members were somewhat astonished Wednesday to receive a letter from Chairman Paul Butler of the Democratic National Committee soliciting their help in getting a civil rights bill before the House.

The letter, under Butler's signature and presumably sent to all House Democrats, asked that Democrats do everything possible to have the House Rules Committee send the civil rights bill to the House for debate. Failing that, he asked that Democrats sign a petition to discharge the rules committee from further study of the bill and thus make possible its consideration by the House.

Butler announced recently that he would send such a letter to all House Democrats.

Initial reaction among Southerners contacted was astonishment that Butler would call on them to commit what would amount to political suicide. Some were a trifle angered at first, they said, but they then decided to ignore the letter.

A few said they might answer Butler but most of the group said they were inclined to pass up a reply.

"I'll file his letter where I file most of the letters I get from Butler—in the wastebasket," said one member.

A typical comment was that of Rep. Thomas Abernethy (D-Miss) who said "I've never yet signed a discharge petition but I would sign one to discharge Paul Butler."

He added that he never yet has answered a Butler letter and "my inclination is to do the same with this one."

Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss) observed that if he answered the letter "I'd need some asbestos paper."

Rep. Overton Brooks (D-La) said "I don't like the letter at all" and that if he replied "I would need gloves to handle it."

"I can't believe that he knew where the letter was going," Brooks said. "It certainly hit the wrong men."

Rep. F. Edward Hebert (D-La) said he hadn't seen the letter but added: "I'm not interested in what Mr. Paul Butler has to say, for whatever it is it wouldn't be helpful to the South."

An aide to Rep. Dale Alford (D-Ark) said Alford hadn't yet received the letter.

In his letter, dated Jan. 26, Butler said that as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, "obligated to carry forward our party platform 'to support and advance the individual rights and liberties of all Americans,' I seek cooperation in carrying out that pledge from all Democratic members of the House."

"As you know," the letter continued, "Speaker Sam Rayburn and House Majority Leader John McCormack have encouraged the unusual procedure of a discharge petition to get the civil rights bill out of the House committee. I join them in expressing an earnest hope that you will do all possible to aid in having the bill brought to the floor of the House at an early date, either through action by the House Rules Committee or that failing by means of the discharge petition."

He wound up, "with warm regards."

The Butler letter came to light as Northern Democrats, aided by a few Republicans, made a lengthy plea in the House for Republicans to join them in signing the discharge petition.

Southerners virtually ignored the proceedings and, in fact, had a caucus of their own at the same time. The caucus was to consider strategy in event the discharge petition gets the required 219 signatures—a majority of the House.

Several attending the caucus said the probable course of action, in that event, would be for Southern members of the House Rules Committee to join northern Democrats and vote the bill out of rules committee. Such action would enable the rules committee to control the conditions of debate on the measure.

The Butler letter was mentioned at the caucus, one Southerner said, but there was no particular discussion of it.

Montgomery Focus Turns On Politics

By DON McKEE
Advertiser State Editor

Politics in various forms and politicians of varying types converged on Montgomery Friday night, on the eve of an important session of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

The aura of political ambition, intrigue, and a certain element of uncertainty usual on such occasions hung in the air at the Whitley Hotel, where many small caucuses were going on.

Brought together were such personalities as three former governors and the incumbent chief executive, legislators, probate judges and numerous candidates, and those currently running for positions.

MAGIC ELEMENT

Among those who usually turn up at any gathering even faintly tingled with the magic element of politics was F. L. "Hello' Ferrell, former representative from DeKalb County. Ferrell said he expects to run for the presidency of the State Public Service Commission, a post now held by C. C. (Jack) Owen.

Another man who gets around to such gatherings is former Clayton Circuit Judge George Wallace, defeated in his bid for the governorship in 1958 and already making plans to run again in 1962. Wallace apparently is popular in the state of Georgia, even if he can't get any votes over there. He has been invited to address a joint session of the Georgia legislature Tuesday.

There is some speculation that Wallace might run for a delegate seat at the National Democratic Convention, but Wallace declined

disclose his intentions.

HAPPY VISITOR

A very happy visitor here Friday night was Covington County Probate Judge Leland Enzor, Andalusia, who won a reversal Thursday from the Supreme Court on a contempt conviction connected with vote fraud ivestigations in his county last year.

Enzor, who will not worry about campaigns and elections until 1964 when his term expires, said there appeared to be little interest in Covington County as far as candidates for Democratic delegates were concerned; he does not think anyone from that county will seek election as a delegate.

Selma's Pete Gilmer, state representative, said so far, no opposition had appeared for Selma Mayor Chris Heinz.

It appeared Friday night that the executive committee, in its Saturday session, will avoid a clash over the controversial loyalty oath but probably will skirmish over the question of the unit rule for national convention delegates. Under the unit rule the entire delegation would cast a unanimous vote for the presidential candidate of its choice, as opposed to the possibility of a "split" within the delegation.

Sate Rep. Sim Thomas, Barbour County, candidate for a national delegate's seat, said he believed it would be better to have the unit rule to avoid a split vote and give the delegation stronger bargaining power.

Two north Alabama committeemen, Albert J. (Jack) Winfield, of Anniston, and Sidney W. Smy of Birmingham, also foresaw a minor battle over the unit rule issue.

It appeared also that there would be little oppostion to sending an uninstructed delegation to the national convention. Chester Walker, former Tuscaloosa probate judge, now with the State Revenue Dept. said, "I haven't seen anyone in favor of instructing the delegates. I predict the committee will vote to send uninstructed delegates."

Walker said Tuscaloosa County held the key in this year's Sixth District congressional election, being more populous than its neighboring counties.

Rep. Armistead Selden, Greensboro, is expected to seek re-election in that race.

Johnson Asks Tolerance For White Southerners

NEW YORK — (UPI) — Senate Leader Lyndon B. Johnson appealed for tolerance and made it clear he meant tolerance for white Southerners, too.

Johnson, whose Texas heritage is considered his main stumbling block for the Democratic presidential nomination, arrived here from Chicago for political conferences and speeches.

He promised quick Senate action on a new civil rights bill, protecting the right to vote, even if it strains the powers for parliamentary manipulation for which he is famous.

He said the Senate would initiate such a bill if the House does not act by Feb. 15. He said that if Southern senators are successful in tying up such a bill in the Senate Judiciary Committee, he would see that it got to the floor as a rider to another bill.

At one point during the news conference, held at the residence of Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Johnson turned to Negro City Councilman Earl Brown.

Johnson said he "had no prejudice." He told Brown he had heard too much "strange talk" about "a person's ancestry" and was "very proud of the fact that the first civil rights bill passed in 85 years was passed at the time I was leader of the Senate."

Avoiding any direct announcement that he was running for President, Johnson said he did not want people to vote for him or against him because he was a Southerner.

Johnson said that in World War II "nobody objected" because Gen. George C. Marshall came from Virginia. Likewise, he said, nobody objected because Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright "and I might add, Dwight D. Eisenhower — were born in Texas."

Johnson Won't Help The Ticket In Dixie

By John T. Hamner
Alabama Journal Managing Editor

THE DEMOCRATS came mighty close to electing Richard Nixon President by acclamation Wednesday night. It remains to be seen if Senator Johnson's selection for second place hurt the Nixon cause.

Personally, I'm inclined to doubt it. The professionals are making a big to-do about the South's good fortune with Senator Johnson on the ticket. The non-professionals, I suspect, won't be able to forget so easily that in accepting the second place spot, Johnson gave his blessings and support to the civil rights plank of the Democratic platform.

HAMNER

Johnson's sop to the South on steering to passage the present civil rights bill was his claim that it would have been ever so much tougher if it had not borne the LBJ brand. Some Alabamians may remember that it is the Johnson-steered civil rights bill which now has three Alabama voter registration boards, including Montgomery's, fighting in court to protect themselves from Justice Department "investigation."

Such investigation could, under the same law, lead to Federally-appointed registrars' taking over all functions of the local boards and deciding who shall and who shan't be registered to vote, without regard to Alabama laws on the matter.

So the Democratic leadership of Alabama must now attempt to sell a three-way package comprised of a less than satisfactory platform, a presidential candidate who has voiced approval of the "sit-in" demonstrations, and a number two man whose adeptness as a compromiser now stands revealed as composed mostly of overweening ambition.

Not everyone thinks compromisers are automatically great Americans, especially when the compromising is predominantly one-way as in Johnson's case. There are some — perhaps many — who admire a man who takes a principle and stands firmly beside it. To them, Kennedy, though obnoxious in other respects, will be the more admirable part of the Democratic slate.

2 Senators Press Cause Of Loyalists

By BOB INGRAM

Opposing factions in the presidential elector campaign brought their big guns into action Wednesday in a final-week bid for voter support.

U.S. Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman in television addresses in Birmingham and Montgomery Wednesday night both urged the election of the Loyalist slate of electors—those pledged to support the presidential nominee of the Democratic Party.

Both Hill and Sparkman warned that a vote for the opposing States Rights slate of electors would in effect benefit the candidate of the Republican Party.

From the opposite side, former State Sen. J. Bruce Henderson of Prairie, the States Rights elector who won nomination May 3, insisted that Southern traditions could only be maintained through the election of free and independent electors.

PATTERSON IN FRAY

While Hill and Sparkman were exchanging salvos with Henderson, Gov. John Patterson moved into the fray by hurling a challenge at the States Righters. He called on them to declare publicly if they would vote for Richard Nixon for President.

Patterson insisted all the while, however, that he was not taking sides in the elector race.

Sen. Hill, in his address, accused the States Righters of trying to "throw up smoke screens to cloud the real issues." He contended the real issues were not states rights, segregation or integration.

"The real issue, my friends, is simply whether we want to continue the great Democratic programs that have done so much for our people of Alabama by electing a Democratic President in November or whether we

(Continued From Page 1)

want to undermine those programs by electing a Republican President in November," Hill declared.

HELPED DEWEY

Hill said the so-called independent candidates are the same group that helped Thomas E. Dewey in 1948, President Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956 and "is now determined to help put in the White House Richard M. Nixon, member of the NAACP, chairman of the President's FEPC Committee, and close personal and political friend of Atty. Gen. Rogers, architect of the iniquitous Republican civil rights bill."

Hill's sentiments were echoed by Sparkman.

"The would-be bolters or so-called independent electors are trying to make you believe that states rights and segregation are the issues," Sparkman said. "They do this in order to camouflage their real intention to bolt the Democratic Party and thus help elect a Republican President."

Henderson fired back that both national parties, including the "top political strategists in Alabama . . . now belong lock, stock and barrel to, and are 'Punch and Judy' to, the Negro balance of power in the West, the North and the East."

Patterson, who has come close to endorsing the Loyalist slate, told newsmen Wednesday he felt the States Rights candidates "should at least tell the people who they will not vote for." And specifically, he challenged the States Righters to say publicly whether they would or would not vote for Nixon.

The States Rights - Loyalist fight will be resolved next Tuesday in the Democratic Party runoff.

With only Henderson having won nomination May 3, 10 seats are to be filled Tuesday. A slate of 10 States Righters are in the running against 10 Loyalists.

The candidates are:

Loyalist slate—C. G. Allen of Gadsden, Sen. Dave Archer of Huntsville, Mayor Leonard Beard of Sheffield, Mayor J. E. Brantley of Banks, W. L. Chenault of Decatur, Karl Harrison of Columbiana, Bill Jones of Jasper, W. D. (Billy) Partlow Jr. of Tuscaloosa, Ben F. Rey of Birmingham and D. Hardy Riddle of Talladega.

States Rights Slate—Edmund Greville, Sam M. Johnston of Mo-Montgomery and John P. Blair of Pell City, former Gov. Jile, W. W. Malone Jr. of Athens of Birmingham. Frank M. Dixon of Birmingham, ens, Lawrence McNeil of Birmingham and Sen. Walter C. Givhan of Salmingham, John D. McQueen Jr.

Gallion Gets Patterson Snub On Delegate Post

Demo Unit Puts Almon In Key Job

By BOB INGRAM

Probate Judge T. C. (Cliff) Almon of Decatur was elected chairman of Alabama's delegation to the Democratic National Convention Friday night in a stunning upset over Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion.

The vote, taken in secret, was 30-27.

It was more of a victory for Gov. John Patterson than it was for Almon.

In a last-day blitz, Patterson successfully ripped almost certain victory from the hands of Gallion. No more than 24 hours earlier Gallion seemed assured of the chairmanship. Then Patterson went to work.

DAY-LONG SESSIONS

In a day-long series of conferences at his Capitol office Patterson turned on the political pressure which only a governor can apply. Gallion's ranks were torn to shreds.

The vote of the delegation was near-identical to the manner in which Patterson two years ago hand-picked Sam Engelhardt as chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee after it appeared that Frank J. Mizell was assured of the post.

The belated invasion of the Patterson Administration into the chairmanship fight was a perfect picture of pressure politics in action.

SHUTTLE SERVICE

Throughout the day the governor operated a shuttle service from the Jefferson Davis Hotel to the Capitol, where the delegates were ushered into his office to be persuaded.

The secret ballot deprived Gallion and the public of knowing which of the delegates had been persuaded.

One delegate, a Gallion supporter, said Patterson was offering the delegates "everything but the flag on the dome" to go with Almon.

There were other hotel lobby rumors of promises of expenses-paid trips to and from Los Angeles.

Ironically the victim of the administration campaign in this instance, Gallion, was Patterson's chief assistant when the governor held the state office of attorney general.

The one-close associates have taken separate political ways of late. After Friday night it is doubtful the breach will ever be closed.

Gov. Patterson was on hand for a part of the early jockeying, but was not at the meeting when the vote was taken.

HARDWICH ELECTED

What remained a puzzle was why the governor was willing to go to such lengths to handpick the delegation chairman. The best answer was that it would merely further his own desire to be a major force within the delegation at Los Angeles, especially to benefit his choice for the nomination—U.S. Sen. John Kennedy of Massachusetts.

Almon has insisted repeatedly he is not pledged to any candidate that there was talk Friday night that Almon did not have any particular objection to the nomination of Kennedy.

The election of Almon was made more surprising in the light of a vote taken moments earlier when former Lt. Gov Guy Hardwick of Dothan had been elected temporary chairman.

Hardwick, an admitted Gallion supporter, was elected by a 32-26 margin over J. C. Henderson of Alexander City, a Patterson man.

This had been interpreted as a test vote, but badly misinterpreted.

Gallion was nominated for chairman by Pitt Tyson Maner of Montgomery and seconded by Jim Simpson of Birmingham.

Almon's name was put in nomination by Ed Mauldin of Leighton and seconded by Probate Judge Charles Formby of Centre.

Earlier, the entire delegation and other guests were entertained with a buffet dinner as guests of Gov. Patterson. He spoke briefly, calling on the delegation to go to Los Angeles unified.

All 56 members of the delegation and the two national committee members — Charles McKay and Mrs. Lennard Thomas —were present at the caucus.

Following the election of a chairman the delegates in secret ballot named Hardwick as vice chairman. He was picked over Henderson—the same two who had earlier run for temporary chairman.

COMMITTEES NAMED

Alabama's representatives on the four convention committees were also named. Results were:

Platform Committee—Public Service Commissioner Ralph Smith and Mrs. Dorothy Carmichael of Tuscumbia. Smith defeated Pierre Pelham, Mrs. Carmichael defeated Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards of Wetumpka.

Credentials—Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Gwin of Birmingham, unanimous.

Rules—Fred H. Davis of Centreville and Mrs. Joe Elliott of Decatur.

Permanent Organization—Raymond Weeks of Birmingham and Secretary of State Bettye Frink.

The delegation also voted to hold its first convention caucus at 4 p.m. Sunday, July 10 at the Teris Hotel in Los Angeles, where the Alabama group will be housed.

Negro Is Elected As Committeeman

Former Kefauver Aide Is Named By Democrats

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 2—The District of Columbia has elected the first Negro man to the Democratic National Committee in history.

He is Frank D. Reeves, an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and 1956 aide to Senator Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) in the Tennessean's bid for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Official returns in the recent District of Columbia primary showed Thursday the NAACP attorney bumped J. C. Turner, a white man, from the national committee by a vote of 9,783 to 9,355.

The 112-member committee, headed by Chairman Paul M. Butler, has two Negro women as members. They are Mrs. Vel Phillips of Milwaukee, Wis., and Mrs. Lucinda Millin of the Virgin Islands.

The Republican National Committee long has had one Negro membmer, Perry Howard. Senfor member of the GOP committee in point of service, he represents Mississippi though for many years he has resided in Washington and practiced law here.

Dual Role Of Engelhardt Investigated

MONTGOMERY — (AP) — A agent of the U. S. Civil Servic Commission is here investigatin Sam Engelhardt's dual role a state highway director and Alaba ma Democratic chairman.

Investigator John Earman Jr. began going over highway department records Wednesday in an effort to learn whether Engelhardt's holding both posts violates the Hatch Act.

"All records are open to public inspection," said Engelhardt and Gov. John Patterson, adding that they welcomed the investigation.

The inquiry by the federal agent, who declined to discuss his work, came several weeks after the commission disclosed receipt of a complaint about the highway director's duties.

The Hatch Act is aimed at preventing employes from engaging in politics. It includes state officials whose departments receive federal funds. The Highway Department gets millions of dollars a year in federal matching money.

Patterson, praising Engelhadrt's performnaces of duty, said "We have violated no law and have nothing to hide. The investigation is welcome and all records are open to public inspection."

The Civil Service Commission can demand that Engelhardt be removed from one post or the other if it determines that he is taking part in political activity forbidden by federal law.

If Engelhardt refuses to quit the state could be penalized by the withholding of highway funds equal to twice the director's annual salary. Engelhardt draws $15,000 a year.

State Rights Vote Grows In Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 1 (AP). Late returns cut into loyalist Democrat strength today, but left them with a probable five electoral votes out of Alabama's 11, and maybe six.

The others appeared destined to be withheld from the national Democratic party—as all 11 were in 1948— if the presidential nominee is unsympathetic to the South.

Nearly complete returns from yesterday's runoff primary to nominate 10 Democrats for Alabama's 11 seats on the electoral college showed five loyalists and five defiant states' righters out in front.

The 11th place, already occupied by a states righter, was decided in the first primary May 3.

Delegates Chosen

Democrats voting in yesterday's runoff also elected 17 more delegates to the party's national convention at Los Angeles.

Uncounted returns left the final outcome in doubt, but five candidates favorable to Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas for the presidential nomination, were among the leaders. Four others in the top 17 said they are partial to Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia.

In still another race, President Jack Owen of the Public Service Commission was renominated over Ed Pepper, who ran with the active support of former Gov. James E. Folsom and who criticized the state's big daily newspapers and utilities.

Defiant states rights candidates for presidential elector had signed a pledge to withhold their votes for the party nominee if he is "repugnant to Southern traditions."

They said they would favor voting instead for some other Democrat of national stature who understands and sympathizes with the peculiar racial problems of the South.

Loyalist Chant

Loyalists, chanting "Get the Republicans out of the White House," rejected segregation as the major campaign issue. They argued that, under the two-party system in the United States, a vote withheld from the Democrats is in effect a vote for the Republicans.

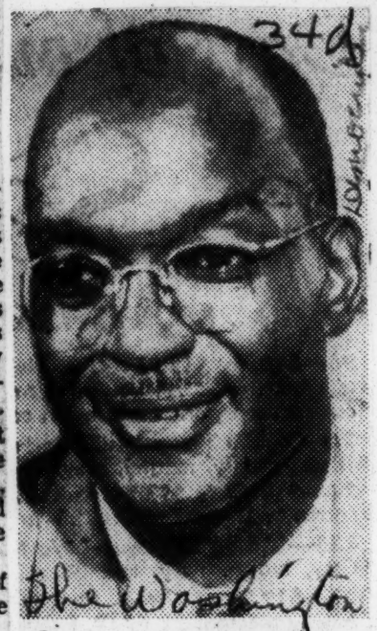
States' righters talked hopefully of forming a Southern bloc to withhold enough electoral votes from both parties to force the presidential election into the House. That same argument was used during the earlier states rights rebellion in 1948, but Harry Truman, the Democratic nominee, won without their votes.

The Democratic nominees must face a Republican elector slate in the November general election, but the GOP has never carried Alabama in a nationwide race since Reconstruction days.

With 2,730 boxes counted out of about 3,100, here's the way the leaders lined up:

States' rights — former Gov. Frank Dixon of Birmingham 135,851, Edmund Blair of Pell City 129,478, W. W. Malone Jr. of Athens 127,457, Frank Mizell of Montgomery 125,812, C. E. Hornsby Jr. of Centreville 125,376.

Loyalist—C. G. Allen of Gadsden 134,727, Karl Harrison 129,734, Mayor Leonard Beard of Sheffield 128,281, State Sen. Dave Archer of Huntsville 127,408, Mayor J. E. Brantley of Banks 126,573.



Associated Press

Wins in Memphis

Jesse H. Turner, 40, a Memphis bank official, has been elected to the Shelby County, Tenn., Democratic Executive Committee. He's the first Negro to win any Democratic post in Memphis since Reconstruction days.

'I'm not resigning'—

Federals may ask hearing on Engelhardt

BY AL STANTON, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 17—The U. S. Civil Service Commission today appeared to be preparing for a full-dress hearing here on whether State Highway Director Sam Engelhardt is violating the Hatch Act by holding both state and political office.

Engelhardt, meanwhile, scotched reports he might be ready to resign as chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

"I'M NOT RESIGNING from anything," said the former Macon County state senator.

He said that's all he would have to say concerning a continuing investigation by the Civil Service Commission into allegations concerning his state government and political activities.

A Civil Service Commission investigator delved into more state records yesterday.

THE INVESTIGATOR, John W. Earman Jr., still declined to discuss the inquiry, except to say he didn't know how long he would be in Montgomery.

Earman obtained statements and affidavits from several state employes yesterday, including Mrs. Nell Benton, Engelhardt's secretary.

Earman was unable to obtain an affidavit from Secretary of State Bettye Frink, who was out of town, concerning records on file there relating to Engelhardt's duties as chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

The investigation presumably was a preliminary inquiry into a full-scale hearing before a U. S. Civil Service examiner.

APPARENTLY, the investigation is being conducted in connection with provisions of Section 12-A of the Hatch Act. That amendment to the 1939 Act was passed in 1940 to include state and local officials—barring them from holding appointive office in a federally-financed activity and at the same time engaging in political activity.

A parallel case is that of Glenn D. Palmer, head of the Illinois Conservation Dept. and also a member of the equivalent of Alabama's State Democratic Executive Committee, who is appealing the judgement of the Civil Service Commission examiner to the Illinois Circuit Court of Appeals.

Gov. John Patterson has defended Engelhardt, saying, "We have violated no laws and have nothing to hide."

The governor said Earman is welcome to Alabama and "all records are open for public inspection."

THE GOVERNOR also commended Engelhardt for the "splendid job he is doing as highway director and for his long years of public service to the state."

Patterson's comments strengthened speculation that he would stick by Engelhardt—whom he helped elect chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee—even though appeals of any adverse Civil Service Commission ruling.

Under the Hatch Act, the state could be penalized a sum twice Engelhardt's annual salary if he is found in violation of the federal law.

Engelhardt's salary is $15,000 a year. Thus, the total penalty in four years would be the withholding of $120,000 in federal highway funds, a relatively minor figure compared with millions the federal government pays as its part of highway construction in Alabama.

Louisiana Demo Leaders Muster For Elector Fight

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — Democratic party leaders prepared for an all-out battle over president electors after chairman Charles A. Riddle announced the Democratic State Central Committee would meet Aug. 11.

Riddle put out the call Thursday. The powerful 107-man committee will decide if Louisiana has 10 unpledged electors on the November ballot.

Southern Louisiana has mustered strength behind a movement to support the Kennedy-Johnson ticket. Both the regular Democratic organization and the Crescent City Democratic Assn. will fight the independent electors plan.

Leaders of the unpledged electors movement are Dist. Atty. Leander Perez of Plaquemines Parish, former State Sen. William A. Rainach and former Gov. Sam Jones. They are joined by others who are unhappy with the Democratic platform and nominees.

New Orleans Mayor Delesseps Morrison, leader of the CCDA group, called the unpledged electors scheme a "ruse."

"If those who propose it do not wish to support the Democratic or Republican nominee, they should have a candidate of their own and give the people the opportunity to vote for him," Morrison said. "To do otherwise would completely mislead the public."

Morrison added the country would be temporarily without a president if a number of states adopted "this 'ruse' of independent electors."

Gov. Jimmie Davis agreed to ask the central committee session be called after a meeting with a group favoring unpledged electors. Davis said he would offer "suggestions" to the central committee on the matter of independent electors.

Those who came out of the meeting with Davis said the governor was in sympathy with their goals.

If the committee favors unpledged electors, Louisiana voters would be offered three choices on the ballot—the Democratic and Republican nominees, and the free electors.

Kennedy leaders in Louisiana, however, have promised to wage a court battle in the event the central committee approves free electors.

Party Bolt Ruled Out By Gray

By GENE BRITTON

The just-elected chief of Georgia's Democratic Party declared today that if Georgians accept even token integration they will have "sacrificed principle for expediency."

After going through the formality of electing James H. Gray, Albany newspaper publisher, as state chairman, the State Democratic Executive Committe unanimously adopted a resolution praising Georgia's U.S. senators and their Southern colleagues for their filibuster against the civil rights bill.

The committee urged the Dixie solons to continue their attempts to talk the legislation to death "with all of their efforts, with all of their talents and with all of their strength."

Gray was elected at a called meeting of the committee at the State Capitol Monday to replace John Sammons Bell. Bell resigned after being named by Gov. Vandiver as a judge on the State Court of Appeals.

Gray ruled out any bolt of the Democratic Party by Georgians.

He urged that the state's Democrats fight school integration at all costs and said the fight should be waged "within the Democratic Party."

Gray warned that things on the school integration front are "going to get worse before they get better," but he said he hoped party members would keep "calm heads and move within the law and within the Democratic Party."

He drew applause when he declared:

"This is our party. We've got to fight for it. We're not going to let the radicals take the party from us."

Gray said the crisis the state faces is one of government, not of education.

Staff Photo—Hugh Stovall

GRAY ACCEPTS PARTY GAVEL, HELM FROM BELL

New Chairman, Left, Urges Total School Fight

"They're asking us to kneel to big government to save the education of our children," he said. "It is a false appeal because there's much more involved than education and we must make the people of our state understand it.

"If we kneel, we will have sacrificed principle."

Acceptance of token integration would be political expediency at the cost of principle, he argued.

PICKED BY VANDIVER

Gray's election was pretty much routine. He already had been picked for the job by Gov. Vandiver.

PeterZack Geer, the governor's executive secretary, formally placed Gray's name in nomination. James L. Bentley, executive secretary during the Herman Talmadge administration, seconded the nomination. Geer, Bentley and outgoing chairman Bell praised Gray for his strong stand in opposition to school desegregation.

Geer also introduced the resolution praising Sens. Russell and Talmadge and their Southern colleagues for their current filibuster.

ATTACKS REFEREE BILL

The resolution attacked the Voters' Referee Bill—the civil rights legislation now being debated in the Senate—as being "designed to create a super, glorified federal gestapo and police force to usurp and supplant local boards of registrars, ordinaries and local executive committees."

The bill is designed to guarantee Negro voting rights.

Engelhardt Defends Role In 2 Posts

The right of Sam Engelhardt to hold positions both as state highway director and chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee was questioned Tuesday by the Alabama Journal.

Engelhardt immediately replied that "It's absolutely legal."

In a story by City Editor Ray Jenkins the Journal said a U.S. Supreme Court decision in 1946 "strongly indicates Engelhardt is violating the Hatch Act by wearing his two hats."

'GOOD LAWYER'

Engelhardt charged in his reply that "The Journal apparently is teaming up with (Democratic National Chairman) Paul Butler to oust me as Democratic chairman." The highway director said Butler has been trying to remove him from the political office because of his pro-segregation stand.

"Whoever presses this case had certainly better get them a good lawyer," Engelhardt said.

The Journal story referred to one section of the federal law which prohibits officers and employes of state or local agencies from taking active part in "political management or in political campaigns" if the agencies receive federal funds.

"As highway director, Engelhardt oversees the spending of millions of dollars of federal funds each year," the Journal said. "As Democratic chairman, he is actively managing the affairs of the political party."

The Journal cited an Oklahoma case in which a member of the State Highway Commission was ordered removed from his [illegible]

Vance Paris, who also was chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee, was ordered dismissed by the Civil Service Commission after he took part in a war bond and party fund-raising dinner in 1943.

When the state refused to comply, the federal government ordered highway funds withheld, and Oklahoma authorities went into court. The federal courts upheld the Civil Service Commission's action and the Supreme Court agreed.

Race, Religion Come To Fore In West Virginia Campaign

CHARLESTON, W.Va. (AP)—Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey and John F. Kennedy bumped into racial and religious issues Monday in West Virginia's Democratic presidential preference primary campaign.

Negro students from Bluefield State College picketed a hotel where Humphrey stopped. They protested the refusal of the hotel to lodge or serve food to members of their race.

Unknown to them, the Minnesota senator only a few hours earlier had said, in response to a question, that he might consider appointing a qualified Negro to his cabinet if elected president.

Campaigning 100 miles across the state in Charleston, Kennedy told a questioner his Roman Catholic religion would not affect his upholding the oath of the presidency any more than it affected his adherence to the oaths he upheld as a naval officer, congressman or senator.

Other issues met in this rematch between the principals of last Tuesday's Wisconsin primary involved economics and political ethics.

Humphrey, beaten by Kennedy in Wisconsin, accused the administration of President Eisenhower of favoring big business while workers like West Virginia's many unemployed coal miners experienced economic hardship.

The question of ethics in this campaign for the May 10 primary was raised by Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., a Kennedy supporter. He told an audience in Wheeling that Kennedy was running "against the combined opposition of Sens. Humphrey, Johnson, Symington and also Adlai Stevenson."

Scores of pickets participated in the orderly demonstration at the 10-story, 240-room hotel (The West Virginian) in Bluefield, where Humphrey wound up this phase of his campaign in this state.

One of the signs they carried asked, "Humphrey, what's your platform?"

Humphrey, unaware of the marchers until newsmen told him, commented, "To question my views on civil rights would be like questioning an arithmetic teacher on addition."

"Had we known that (the hotel does not accommodate Negroes), we wouldn't have come to the meeting," he added. "That's been our policy all along."

Demos Select Negro

BROOKLYN, N.Y.—The Rev. Gardner C. Taylor was named with a college dean as members of the Public Affairs Committee of the Democratic State Convention.

Dr. Taylor, pastor of Concord Baptist Church, was selected along with Dean Harlan Cleveland of the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University.

ALABAMA DEMO RACE IS TUESDAY

Could Have Bearing on Presidential Election

By REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Alabama Democrats, mindful of recent racial strife, will turn out Tuesday for a primary election that could have a bearing on this year's presidential race.

In nominating candidates for presidential elector, the voters will choose between loyalists sworn to support the national party, and independents threatening another revolt akin to the States Rights uprising of 1948.

The States Righters, like their predecessors 12 years ago, have promised to cast their electoral votes for someone else if the national party picks a presidential nominee hostile to the South and its racial traditions.

RUNOFF LIKELY

In the same election, and in an almost certain runoff four weeks later, the voters will elect 56 delegates to the Democratic National Convention along with a national committeeman and committeewoman.

And they will choose Democratic nominees for one seat in the U.S. Senate and nine places in the house; for president of the Public Service Commission, and for scores of district and county offices.

Because of its significance, the bitter fight for control of Alabama's 11 electoral votes has overshadowed the other election contests.

CROMMELIN IN RACE

Candidates for convention delegate are watching the elector battle with intense interest because it may affect their reception at Los Angeles. National Chairman Paul Butler has threatened to challenge the delegations from any Southern state where party loyalty is in doubt.

Two of the electors who bolted the party in 1948 and voted for the Thurmond - Wright States Rights ticket are running again—State Sen. Walter C. Givhan and Edmund Blair. They are on the States Rights slate.

Sen. John Sparkman, seeking his fourth term in the U.S. Senate, is opposed by retired Adm. John Crommelin of Montgomery and Zeke Calhoun of Fort Mitchell. Crommelin, a World War II naval air hero, is making his fourth Senate race since he was sidelined by the Navy in 1950 for persistent criticism of national defense policies. Calhoun is a politically unknown service station manager.

The retired admiral also is running for presidential elector.

CLOSE DIVISION

Only two of Alabama's House members have opposition although all nine are up for renomination. Rep. Frank Boykin is opposed by Charles Kilborn in the First District, and Rep. George Grant seeks renomination in the Second district against Vernon Merritt and Alvie L. Summers. Merritt was former Gov. Gordon Persons executive secretary.

The remaining seven House members were automatically renominated.

For the most part, candidates for convention delegate are running uncommitted to any presidential aspirant. Of the 107 who answered an Associated Press poll, only 37 expressed a preference, and they reflected a close division between Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas and Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia.

Fourteen gave Johnson as their No. 1 choice; 13 said they are for Russell.

Sen. John F. Kennedy, despite the backing of Gov. John Patterson, got only three votes.

Loyal Slate Trailing in Alabama

From Press Dispatches

States Rights candidates took an early lead Tuesday night in Alabama's Democratic Primary for presidential elector.

The States' Righters are pledged to bolt the national party convention if necessary to protect a "Southern way of life." They were opposed by a slate of loyalists committed to support the party's presidential and vice presidential nominees, regardless of who is named.

In scattered returns from 60 of the state's estimated 3,000 ballot boxes, the States' Rights candidates led in all 11 elector posts.

Incumbent Junior Sen. Sparkman also took an early lead for his fourth term over rivals John Crommelin of Montgomery and Zeke Calhoun, a Phenix City service station manager. First returns showed Sparkman polled 1,528 to 286 for Crommelin and 83 for Calhoun.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon forged in front of Democratic Sen. John F. Kennedy Tuesday night after trailing in the early count from Indiana's presidential preference primary.

In the District of Columbia, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota grabbed an apparently commanding 3-2 lead over Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon in a Democratic presidential popularity contest.

With 1,183 of 4,261 precincts counted in Indiana, Nixon had 115,758 votes on the Republican ballot. In the same number of precincts Kennedy had 101,771 votes.

Kennedy and Nixon were running separately, with only token opposition, but their vote totals were being watched for a possible clue to their comparative pulling power.

Both men were assured of Indiana's first ballot delegate votes—32 for Nixon and 34 for Kennedy—at their party's respective nominating conventions next July.

MORSE TRAILS

With 60 boxes out of a total of 136 partially counted in the district's Democratic presidential preference contest, Humphrey led Morse 1,960-1,315.

In a parallel poll, a Humphrey slate of delegates was ahead of a Morse slate, while a roster promised to Adlai E. Stevenson trailed the others. Stevenson had disavowed the slate entered in his behalf.

At stake in the Democratic primary were eight of the district's nine convention votes. The other vote is to be split between the capital's Democratic national committeeman and committeewoman.

TURNOUT LIGHT

On the Republican side, Nixon was unopposed for D.C.'s nine delegate votes and he was drawing about 40 per cent of the light vote.

The turnout also was light in Indiana.

In Florida's Democratic primary—which had little national significance — former Statehouse Speaker Farris Bryant and State Sen. Doyle Carlton Jr. won runoff places in a 10-way race for the governorship nomination.

Like retiring Gov. Leroy Collins, who can not succeed himself, Carlton is classed as a moderate on racial issues. Bryant is champion of state's rights.

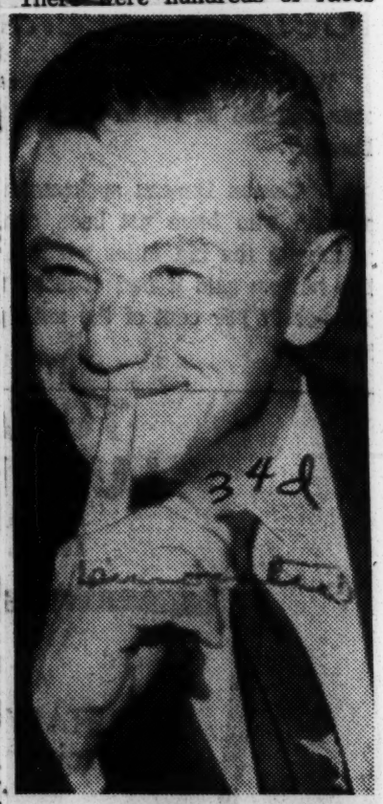
They will clash in a second primary May 24. In normally Democratic Florida, the Democratic gubernatorial nomination is tantamount to election.

BENDER MIFFED

Ohioans also went to the polls to choose nominees for state and congressional office, and to decide a Democratic party row between factions both pledged to Sen. Kennedy.

Rounding out the picture was a primary in Alabama.

There were hundreds of races for nominations in the Hoosier primary to state, county and township posts and for Indiana's 11 congressional seats.



Associated Press Wirephoto

HIS VOTE SECRET

Gov. Leroy Collins

In Ohio, Nixon had no challengers for the state's 56 convention votes, although Sen. George H. Bender—on the outs with the party organization—ran as a delegate pledged to himself. Bender is miffed because he was left off the organization's roster. He said in advance of the voting that he likes Nixon.

KENNEDY CALM

Kennedy had no worries about pocketing Ohio's 64 convention votes, despite a feud between Gov. Michael V. DiSalle and Democratic Chairman Ray T. Miller Sr. of Cuyahoga County (Cleveland).

DiSalle sought the role as Ohio's favorite son pledged to Kennedy. He had 35 convention votes salted away before the ballots were counted. They were without opposition.

Miller contested the other 29 votes with a slate nominally favoring Cuyahoga County engineer Albert S. Porter but pledged to Kennedy.

POLITICAL UNREST BREWS IN HARLEM

Powell Group Demands Rise in Negro Representation in City Government

By PETER KIHSS

The political caldron is boiling in Harlem with economic and social complaint. It could spill over with bitter effects on the Democratic party and the city at large.

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., a magnetic orator, and J. Raymond Jones, a skillful behind-the-headlines operator, in effect make up a new Democratic duumvirate over the area.

They are demanding greater Negro patronage and representation in city government. Tomorrow, the group will get its first important patronage at the state level when David B. Jones is sworn in as assistant counsel to the Democratic leader of the State Senate.

Accuses Wagner

Yesterday, at a conference in Harlem, Mr. Powell charged that the Negro was discriminated against in the city government, in the courts and in employment. He accused Mayor Wagner of failing to enforce city laws against discrimination on work done by contractors for the city.

Meanwhile, Mr. Powell has touched off a storm over numbers gambling, which has an illicit play of $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 a month. Many call it Harlem's major industry.

Looming is a likely wrangle over the Manhattan Borough Presidency, now held by Hulan E. Jack. Mr. Jack is under grand jury investigation on his assertion that a $5,500 remodeling job on his apartment was paid for by a real estate operator only as a loan.

Central Harlem cast 130,000 votes in the last Presidential election. The Powell-Jones effort is to sway Negro and Puerto Rican votes throughout the city—estimated by Mr. Powell as high as 350,000—with cries against discrimination and for "equality."

When Harlem's four Negro-dominated Assembly districts gave W. Averell Harriman a plurality of 74,000 Democratic and Liberal votes in 1954, they helped him win the Governorship by 11,000 votes.

The Powell-Jones group includes two other district leaders, Assemblyman Lloyd E. Dickens and Mark T. Southall, in what it calls a joint leadership team. At the moment it has what is variously described as a truce or a working arrangement with Carmine G. De Sapio, the leader of Tammany.

The Harlem leaders have been waiting for delivery on an expected judicial appointment, preferably in Special Sessions, or at least in Magistrates' Court. Initially, Mr. Powell has proposed for such a judgeship Harrison S. Jackson, his personal lawyer for many years and counsel to the Abyssinian Baptist Church, of which Mr. Powell is minister.

For a Municipal Court justice in the area, the group has submitted the name of Amos Bowman, which the county organization has passed on to Mayor Wagner, who holds the power of appointment.

Mr. Powell complains that there is not a Negro justice in Special Sessions, and that only two of the city's fifty-four Magistrates are Negroes and only one is a Puerto Rican.

The Powell group, after defeating opponents supported by Mr. De Sapio for leaderships in last September's primary, joined, although not too heartily, in backing the Democratic candidacy of James E. Mulcahy for the General Sessions bench against Judge Samuel R. Pierce Jr., a Negro Republican. Mr. Mulcahy lost the Powell and Jones districts, but carried Harlem by 36,668 to 30,079.

The group's patronage since then has reportedly netted about a dozen minor jobs.

Numbers Game Flourishes

Mr. Powell's outburst last Sunday about numbers gambling—he said he opposed it, but complained that the police had driven out Negro bankers in favor of Italians—seems to have been a surprise foray of his own. The political effects may be far-reaching, but arguable.

Harlem experts estimate that more than 100,000 players dreaming of a big hit—600 to 1 if they get three numbers right in a row, or 8 to 1 on a single-number play—put down $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 a month in Harlem and the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn. More than 10,000 persons reportedly make a living from running the game.

The first result was a new police crackdown that arrested about 200 suspected runners and players, more than 90 per cent of them Negroes. There was widespread community irritation against Mr. Powell.

From the gross play, a banker, nowadays generally an outsider, takes perhaps 65 per cent, out of which he pays the wins—perhaps 20 to 25 per cent of the play.

A controller, in the middle, takes 35 per cent. From this he pays runners, lawyers, bondsmen—and, so rumors say, the police for as much as 15 per cent at low echelons of the department.

Thus, a pro-Powell argument is that 50 per cent of the play—money derived from wages, pensions, relief checks—flows out of the community in a monthly total of at least $1,000,000.

In the Borough Presidency situation, Harlem leaders seem to be standing behind Mr. Jack, the first Negro ever elected to the Manhattan post, and hoping he will weather his grand jury investigation.

Mr. Jack has insisted that he will not resign his $25,000-a-year job. He would have to stay in it until Dec. 29, 1961, to get a pension. But if he has to leave his office as a result of any grand jury censure or other pressure, an intricate fight over the succession appears inevitable.

The election would be by the five Democratic members of the City Council from Manhattan. One of these is Earl Brown of Harlem, who would be an almost certain contestant.

Mr. Brown, well-regarded by civic leaders and the press, is personally anathema to Mr. Powell and Mr. Jones. The latter in particular is likely to fight against a Brown promotion. Mr. Jones and Mr. Powell have themselves been talked of for the Borough Presidency, but would seem unlikely choices at this point.

Independent Is Possibility

A first move might be to seek other Negroes of independent prestige for the post—such as Robert C. Weaver, former State Rent Administrator, or the Rev. James H. Robinson, former Liberal candidate for Borough President. Both currently appear averse to such a role.

An alternative would be to turn the Borough Presidency over to a white candidate. Indications are that this would arouse an explosive protest from the Powell-Jones group, which might endanger the Democrats in this fall's Presidential election and increase race tensions in the city.

Harlem has been heavily Democratic since New Deal days. But its leadership has generally been controlled from the outside, as when Clarence Neal and Bert Stand ran Tammany during the Fusion era of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, and had an alliance with Representative Vito Marcantonio and his American Labor party.

The Powell-Jones group has been the first to oppose downtown Tammany leadership.

Mr. Powell, now only 50 years old, is in his eighth term as a member of the Congress. He is leader of the Twelfth Assembly District South, where last September he ousted Elijah Crump, who still maintains a club of his own. Mr. Powell has hanging over his head a May, 1958, Federal indictment over income tax returns, now set for trial March 7.

Mr. Jones, 60, came back in the primary as leader of the Thirteenth Assembly District East, after having been leader from 1944 to 1953. Under Mayor William O'Dwyer, he was Deputy Commissioner of Housing and Buildings and the Mayor's patronage dispenser in Harlem.

Mr. Jones retired from public employ in 1958 as secretary to General Sessions Judge Gerald P. Culkin to manage Mr. Powell's successful renomination campaign against a Tammany attempt to ditch the Congressman in favor of Mr. Brown.

Antonio T. Rasmus, the former leader, and State Senator James L. Watson, another contestant last September, have joined Mr. Jones' club.

Assemblyman Dickens has been leader of the Eleventh Assembly District since 1953. He was the only Harlem district leader to stick with Mr. Powell in 1958, and his none-too-easy re-election last September over Percy E. Sutton has been ascribed in part to the Powell alliance.

Mr. Sutton, 39, is maintaining an active club with 300 members, carrying on housing and civic programs.

Economic Report Slated

Mr. Southall, a real estate man, won leadership of the Twelfth Assembly District North last September. The Fourteenth Assembly District West is led by Borough President Jack. John L. Edmonds, the Powell candidate last fall, still heads an independent club.

The Powell-Jones-Dickens-Southall group has set up a housing survey that so far has reported twenty buildings to the Building Department as major slums.

Councilman Brown, a Life magazine writer, is co-author of the city law against discrimination in private housing. He has been active in seeking police and narcotics reforms.

HOLD STRATEGY MEETING

Loyalists Claim Opposition Would 'Give State To GOP'

BIRMINGHAM (AP)—Loyalist candidates for Alabama Democratic presidential elector say the States Righters would deliver the state to the Republican Party.

Following a strategy meeting here Wednesday, the Loyalists said in a statement:

"The 11 Democratic candidates welcome the opportunity to give the people of Alabama a clear-cut choice between the Democrats and the Republicans.

"We are glad to accept the challenge laid down by the group who would deliver Alabama into the Republican Party by the back door."

Loyalists have promised to stick with the national ticket while States Righters reserve the right to bolt the party. Both factions have pared their list of preferred elector candidates in the May 3 primary to 11—the number to be elected.

The loyalists said in their statement that the "Democratic programs of the last three decades have brought prosperity to Alabama and the South.

"The Republican programs of the last seven years," said the statement, "have brought bayonets to Little Rock, sitdowns to the South and civil rights bills through the Congress, as well as high interest rates, disastrous farm programs, threatening another reconstruction era."

Eight of the 11 loyalists attended the meeting—State Sen. Dave Archer of Huntsville, Mayor J. E. Brantley of Banks, Ben F. Ray of Birmingham, William L. Chenault of Decatur, Milton K. Cummings of Huntsville, D. Hardy Riddle of Talladega, William D. Partlow Jr. of Tuscaloosa, and Bill Jones of Jasper.

The three members not at the meeting were C. G. Allen of Gadsden, Karl Harrison of Columbiana and Mayor Leonard Beard of Sheffield.

Riddle, in a talk to a Birmingham civic club Wednesday, said a party bolt would mean the defeat of the South in its battles against integration.

"If they (the States Righters) won and had enough southern states to join them and throw the election in the House of Representatives . . . what can you expect from a House that within the last month voted 311-109 for a civil rights bill much stronger than the one finally passed?" he said.

"Not one single Republican voted against the bill."

Riddle was one of Alabama's walk-out delegates at the 1948 Democratic National Convention.

Democrats don't worry over South's 1960 threat to bolt

(Special to AFRO)

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — States' Righters stepped up their campaign last week, to water down civil rights in the 1960 Democratic Party platform.

As the Presidential election approached, a states' rights bloc of Presidential elector candidates met here and promised to support the Democratic nominee "only if he is friendly to the South."

The 25 candidates, in a caucus reminiscent of the famed party revolt of 1948, threatened another rebellion if the party platform or the nominee is hostile to southern racial traditions.

* * *

IF THAT happens, they said in a signed resolution, they will cast their electoral votes for "some Democrat of national stature who understands and sympathizes with" the South's racial problems.

In 1948, Alabama's 11 Presidential electors did just that.

Although they were elected as Democrats, they voted for J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, and Fielding H. Wright, of Mississippi, the State's rights candidates for President and Vice President.

* * *

IN RALEIGH, North Carolina's attorney general Malcolm B. Seawell, a staunch defender of the state's limited desegregation policies, has resigned to enter the Democratic primary race for governor.

In announcing his candidacy, Seawell explained his position on the school issue this way:

"Law is law. I spoke up on this touchy issue for two chief reasons. We could see what was happening in other places: strife, turmoil, bitterness and the threatened destruction of public education.

* * *

MRS. NANNA THOMAS of Montgomery, Alabama's national Democratic committeewoman for the past 20 years, has announced that she will not run for reelection.

Her announcement came on the heels of criticism by Gov. Patterson, who said: "The only woman in Alabama I know of who is for Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas is Mrs. Nanna Thomas."

* * *

SEN. JOHN SPARKMAN will be opposed in the May Democratic primary by retired Adm. John Crommelin, friend of segregationist John Kasper.

Crommelin was retired by the Navy in 1950 after his attack on Pentagon policies.

He campaigned three times for U.S. senator, once for the gubernatorial nomination and for mayor of Montgomery. Crommelin lost all contests, never receiving more than a sprinkling of votes.

Talk that Gov. Faubus might run for president of the United States this year evolved into concrete developments in Louisiana and California.

* * *

FAUBUS ANNOUNCED early in February that he had accepted an invitation from William P. Gale to speak on April 1 at a states' rights rally at Los Angeles.

Gale, a retired Army colonel, then called a press conference to announce that he was starting a Faubus-for-president organization.

Faubus later said "at this time, I am not interested in running for President."

Meanwhile, in Ruston, La., Tom Igoe wrote Faubus saying the Arkansas governor had a good chance to be a delegate to the Democratic convention and that he (Igoe) would like to cast his ballot for Faubus for president.

Faubus sent back a telegram, seeming to approve Igoe's plans, but when Igoe released the wire to the press, the resultant publicity seemed to irk the governor.

Faubus said the telegram meant only that he had no objections to whatever Igoe wanted to do, that he wasn't advising Igoe one way or the other.

* * *

IN ANOTHER political development, the NAACP in Charlotte, N.C., announced that it will "vigorously oppose" Dr. I. Beverly Lake in his campaign for governor.

Kelly Alexander of Charlotte, state NAACP chairman, said aggressive voter registration campaigns will be intensified to increase the voting strength of colored citizens all over the state.

"Dr. Lake's announcement as a candidate for governor presents a far greater threat to equality for colored persons than all other candidates from both parties combined."

He said Dr. Lake's position on race advancement is common knowledge "and does not contribute toward constructive race relations. The colored citizens are interested in a candidate who will not review the race question from a deep-rooted segregationist viewpoint, but with wisdom and understanding."

Alexander said any segregation platform "is a grevious violation of Christian justice" and not justified "in this modern age of enlightenment and loudly-proclaimed democracy."

First Negro Backed for Party Post

Humphrey Group Nominates Reeves A Commtteeman

By Julius Duscha
Staff Reporter

The District Committee for Humphrey announced yesterday that its candidate for District Democratic National Committeeman is Frank D. Reeves, a Negro attorney.

If Reeves is elected in the District primary on May 3 he would be the first Negro to serve as a Democratic National Committeeman from the District or from any state. Rep. William L. Dawson (D-Ill.), a Negro, is a vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, but is not the committeeman from his state.

Several Negroes have been members of the Republican National Committee.

In other District political developments yesterday:

• The District Morse for President Club made public the names of its candidates for the District delegation to the Democratic National Convention. Nine of the 16 delegate and 8 alternate delegate candidates were members of the 1956 District delegation which was pledged to vote for Adlai E. Stevenson.

• The Humphrey Committee also announced its candidates for the District Democratic Central Committee.

• George P. Lamb, a Republican opposed to the leadership of the District Republican Committee, filed his nominating petition with the District Board of Elections. He is running for delegate to the Republican National Convention and for membership on the District Republican Committee in the only contests on the Republican ballot.

• The Board of Elections decided to hold a public hearing at 9:30 a. m. today in Room 527 of the District Building, 14th and E sts. nw., to hear suggestions from District Democratic leaders for resolving the conflict over the counting of negative votes cast in the presidential preference section of the District Democratic ballot.

On Monday nine Washington Negroes sent telegrams to Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) urging them "to insist that your supporters nominate and elect a qualified Negro to the Democratic National Committee for the District of Columbia."

Jay G. Turner, who was appointed National Committeeeman in January following the death of Melvin D. Hildreth, has been endorsed for election to the post by the District Stevenson for President Draft Committee.

The Morse for President Club has not announced its candidate for National Committeeman.

Reeves is Washington representative for the Iegal Defense and Education Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He has been active in school desegregation suits throughout the country, including those in Alexandria and Arlington County.

In announcing the Morse Committee's delegate candidates, A. L. Wheeler, chairman of both the Democratic Central Committee and the District Morse Committee, said that Stevenson is the second presidential choice of both Morse and the delegation.

The Morse Committee candidates for the 16 delegate position are: Wheeler, Margaret ust Butcher, Herbert P. Leeman, Robert Mars, Dr. Edward C. Mazique, Bishop Smallwood Williams, Herbert J. Jacobi, Joseph A. Beavers, Theodore Prahinski, John L. Monaghan, Oliver Palmer, Bernice Ross, the Rev Edward Thomas, Robert L. Wearring, Edward Williams and Charles F. Wilson.

The eight candidates for alternate delegate are: Helen Boyle, Bernard Chapman, Myron G. Ehrlich Woolsey W. Hall, the Rev. Charles H. Hamilton, John R. Holden, the Rev. R. D. Jackson and David E Sloan

The Humphrey Committee candidates for the 26-member District Democrat Central Committee are: David C. Acheson, Dorothy W. Atkinson, George J. Boden, Harriet Cipriani, Leroy Coad, the Rev. W. C. Cole, F. Joseph (Jiggs) Donohue, Tilford E. Dudley, Charles T. Duncan, Mrs. Todd Duncan Mrs. Milton Dunn.

Also, Doris G. Foster, Elizabeth A. Hawes, the Rev E. Franklin Jackson, W. John Kenney, Laurence A. Knapp, the Rev. Theodore S. Ledbetter, Mrs. Ernest K. Lindley, Robert R Nathan, Betty Randall, Joseph L. Rauh J., Polly Shackleton, Mrs. Robert Sher, Arnold Sternberg, Walter N Tobriner and George Weaver.

The Humphrey Committee candidate for Democratic National Committeewomen is Katie Loucheim, the incumbent. Dudley is the Humphrey Committee's candidate for alternate National Committeeman and Mrs. Shackleton is its choice for alternate Committeewoman.

Committee Opens Door

The Montgomery Advertiser

For Bolt By Electors

COMMITTEE MEMBERS SETTLE AN ISSUE

Democratic Executive Committee Member Lawrence McNeil of Birmingham (left), leans across the table to resolve an issue with three other committee members. In the huddle with McNeil are (from left) Chairman Sam Engelhardt, Secretary Hobdy Rains of Gadsden and Frank Mizell of Montgomery.—Staff Photo by Bud Van Brunt.

Montgomery Ala

Group Okays King-Sized Delegation

Sun. 9-24-60

By BOB INGRAM
Of The Advertiser Staff

The State Democratic Executive Committee Saturday opened the gate wide for a possible bolt by Alabama's presidential electors from the national party in the upcoming general election.

In a rebellious frame of mind, the committee by a handsome majority (44-24) adopted a rule which leaves the state's 11 electors free to vote for any presidential candidate they desire, be he Democrat, Republican or otherwise.

The rule is similar to the one in effect in 1948 when the state's electors thumbed their noses at the Democratic Party nominees and instead voted for the Dixiecrat nominees.

MAMMOTH DELEGATION

Once the feelings of state party leaders about national party politics and policies had been made abundantly clear, the committee then appproved a resolution calling for the election of a mammoth delegation to the Democratic National Convention—56 delegates and 28 alternate delegates.

Also adopted was a rule bringing Alabama's national committeeman and committeewoman under control of the state committee. This new rule specifies that either of the party officers can be removed from office by a majority of the state committee.

The committee's action in clearing the way for a possible bolt from the national party came after it had rejected a proposed modified loyalty oath offered by Howard Haygood of Greenville, a staunch loyalist.

Haygood called on the committee to adopt the so-called "Virginia Plan" relating to electors Under this plan the electors would be pledged to vote for the nominees of the national party unless instructed to do otherwise by the state committee. Such instructions would have to be forthcoming at least 60 days prior to the general election.

AMENDMENT TABLED

States Rights members of the committee objected to Haygood's plan vigorously. Frank Mizell Jr. of Montgomery called it a "back door loyalty oath." Haygood's amendment was tabled 44-24, with the States Rights forces picking up some strength from the Loyalist camp.

The decision to send the king-sized delegation to the Democratic National Convention was approved by a closer than expected margin. And once again it boiled down to a scrap between the Loyalist and States Rights groups.

H. Coleman Long of Uniontown, a States Rights leader, offered a substitute resolution calling for but 28 delegates to the convention, each with a full vote. His amendment was tabled 38-30.

All the pre-meeting talk about enforcing the "unit rule" on the convention delegation was for naught. The plan wasn't even mentioned during the meeting. It had been apparent on Friday night that supporters of the unit rule were hopelessly outnumbered.

There was but one other roll call vote during the two-hour meeting, and that concerned a resolution regarding the parliamentary rules to be used by the committee—Roberts Rules of Order or the rules of the House of Representatives.

And here too it was a case of the Loyalists—favoring the legislative rules — prevailing over the States Rights, who wanted to operate under the Roberts' Rules. The vote was 35-31.

VOICE VOTE

The rule relating to the national committeeman and committeewoman was approved on a voice vote. Killed by a voice vote was a resolution offered by M. W. (Mike) Bagwell of Birmingham which would have reduced the qualifying fees for all candidates in the May party primaries to $1.

Bagwell said there was no reason to charge more "because we aren't going to send any of that money to Paul Butler."

Earlier Bagwell had sought approval of a resolution creating a finance committee made up of the chairman and one member from each district, the latter being elected by the district delegation on the committee.

With States Righters in the majority in five of the nine districts, Bagwelll's plan would have had the effect of giving that bloc control of the committee money strings. However Bagwell's motion was ruled out of order by Party Chairman Sam Engelhardt.

This brought a sharp retort from Bagwell: "You're a dictator, Mr. Engelhardt."

And Jack Winfield of Anniston another States Righter, backed up Bagwell's play with a challenge: "Why don't you thrown him (Bagwell) out?"

Engelhardt had aroused Bagwell's ire moments earlier when a set of committee rules were adopted on a voice vote without any discussion.

BLISTERING ATTACK

It was Mizell, the States Righters' unsuccessful candidate for chairman, who offered the rules relating to the electors and size of delegation. And before offering them Mizell delivered a blistering 30-minute assault on the national party.

"The South and the Southern white Democrats are the very backbone of the Democratic Party," Mizell declared. "And we are tired of having our consistent support and loyalty rewarded by being the party's idiot and whipping boy."

Other than Bagwell's exchange with Engelhardt the committee

meeting was relatively tranquil, completely unlike the two previous get togethers of the group.

Only three members of the 72-man group were absent.

Unanimously elected to fill vacancies on the committee were Grover C. Ray of Headland from the Third District and W. W. (Billy) Malone Jr. of Athens from the Eighth.

Ray was named to succeed the late C. W. Johnson of Dothan while Malone succeeded his father, the late W. W. Malone Sr.

The meeting drew a capacity crowd to the Whitley, including former Gov. James E. Folsom. He was given a warm if not enthusiastic reception when introduced.

Gov. John Patterson was not present but many of his cabinet members were on hand.

Numerous Demo Candidates Set

The Montgomery Advertiser

By DON McKEE
Advertiser State Editor

The 1960 election campaigns got off to a fast start here Saturday as nearly three dozen persons qualified as candidates for offices ranging from congressman to alternate delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

Office seekers, waving money, checks, and papers, jammed a corner of a Whitley Hotel room, waiting to file qualifying papers immediately after adjournment of the State Democratic Executive Committee meeting.

Among the first to qualify was C. C. (Jack) Owen, Montgomery, president of the Alabama Public Service Commission, seeking a fifth term. Owen will be making his first race since losing a bid for the governorship in 1958.

Two associate justices of the State Supreme Court, whose terms expire next January, filed qualifying papers. Seeking reelection are Justices Robert T. Simpson and Thomas S. Lawson.

In other statewide races, Birmingham City Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Conner qualified as a candidate for national Democratic committeeman; Lawrence E. McNeil, Birmingham, and Robert A. Cummings, Cordova, qualified as presidential elector candidates. McNeil, a member of the state Democratic Executive committee, unsuccessfully opposed U.S. Sen. Lister Hill in 1950.

STATE-AT-LARGE

Filing as candidates for state-at-large delegates to the national convention were Secretary of State Bettye Frink, Montgomery; former Lt. Gov. W. Guy Hardwick, Dothan; J. C. Henderson, Alexander City publisher; former state Rep. F. L. Ferrell, Fort Payne; Glenn N. C. Jones Sr., Montgomery businessman; committee member Allison F. DeVan, Mobile, and Ralph (Shorty) Price, Louisville.

Two-way contests for two circuit judgeships shaped up on the first day on which candidates can qualify. At stake are Place 2 of the 19th Judicial Circuit (Chilton, Autauga and Elmore counties), created by the last Legislature, and Place 2 of the 5th Circuit (Chambers, Lee, Macon, Randolph and Tallapoosa).

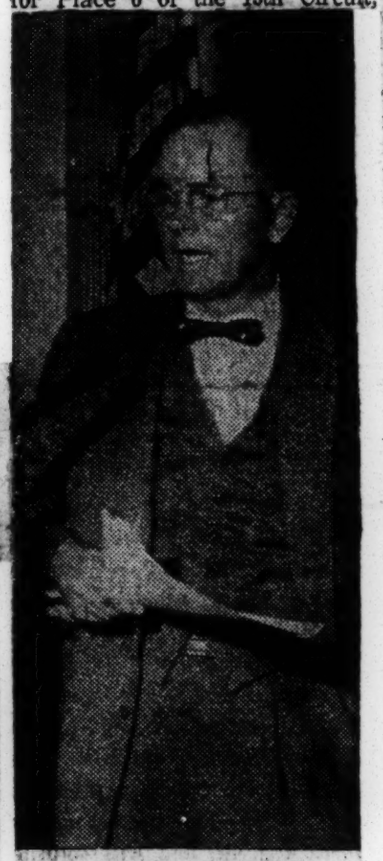
Qualifying as opponents for the 19th Circuit office were Clanton attorneys Joe Mullins and Glen T. Bashore.

JUDGESHIP RACE

Jumping into the race for the 5th Circuit judgeship were Circuit Solicitor Tom Young, Alexander City, and former solicitor Dan Boyd, Roanoke. The post currently is held by Hubert L. Benson of Lanett. Benson was appointed to serve until the November election, filling a vacancy created by the death of Judge Will O Walton of Layfayette last Oct. 1. The term expires in January 1965.

Benson said at the time of his appointment that he would seek election to serve the remainder of the term.

Qualifying for other judgeships were Walter F. Gaillard, Mobile, for Place 6 of the 13th Circuit, and James D. Buck, Tuscaloosa, Place 3 of the 6th Circuit.



HOWARD HAYGOOD
Seeks Loyalty Pledge

Qualifying as candidates for district delegates to the National Democratic Convention were:

District 9 (Jefferson), Frank Lynch, Sara Hunt Vann and Hubert A. Paige, all of Birmingham.

District 5 (Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Etowah, Cleburne, Randolph, Tallapoosa and Chambers), W. D. Graves Jr., Alexander City, and George E. Cox, Boaz. For alternate, Tom Radney, Alexander City.

District 8 (Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison, Jackson, Colbert, Lawrence and Morgan), Mrs. Louise G. Foster, Huntsville, wife of state Civil Defense director Joe Foster.

District 1 (Choctaw, Marengo, Wilcox, Monroe, Clarke, Washington and Mobile), State Rep. Sam C. Nettles, Arlington, and Jameal Kahalley, Mobile.

District 3 (Lee, Macon, Russell, Bullock, Barbour, Coffee, Dale, Henry, Geneva and Houston), Bowen Brassell, Phenix CITY.

District 3 (Montgomery, Lowndes, Butler, Crenshaw, Pike, Covington, Conecuh, Escambia, and Baldwin), A. R. Woodham, Opp.

District 6 (Tuscaloosa, Bibb, Shelby, Chilton, Hale, Perry, Greene, and Sumter), committee member Jack H. McGuire, Tuscaloosa.

Mrs. J. A. (Gladys) Burns, Gadsden, said she planned to run for the post of National Democratic Committeewoman and would file this week.

A Montgomery County cattleman, S. T. (Ty) Russell said Saturday he would definitely be a candidate for delegate to the Democratic National Convention from the state at large.

Russell was elected to a state-at-large post in 1956 and took the lead in calling a statewide preconvention caucus of the delegation.

State Sen. Bob Kendall of Conecuh is another man expected to jump into the state-at-large race soon. He was at the committee meeting Saturday but did not qualify at that time.

State Rep. Charles Adams of Houston so indicated he would run for a delegate seat. He is planning on running in the 3rd District.

Powell May Head Key House Group

Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Rep. Graham A. Barden (D-N. C.) put House Democratic leaders on a spot last week by announcing he will not run for re-election.

Barden is chairman of the House Education and Labor committee and his retirement puts Rep. Adam C. Powell (D-N. Y.) in line to succeed him in event Democrats retain control of the next Congress.

Powell bolted the party in 1956 to support President Eisenhower. Party leaders in his district subsequently tried unsuccessfully to deny him renomination as a Democrat.

THEIR VIEW

Many Democrats in the House would like to deny Powell the committee chairmanship. However, he is a Negro, one of four in the House. They don't want to appear to be discriminating against him because of his race.

Powell was indicted in 1958 on charges of evading his income taxes and his trial is still pending. This fact, however, is not likely to influence any decision on his elevaton to the committee chairmanship.

Barden is 68, a staunch conservative. His leadership of the labor committee has irked some other Democrats. A year ago Democratic leaders over his objections loaded the committee with liberals in an effort to offset its conservative leaning.

Powell, a member of the education and labor committee, has frequently sponsored amendments to bar race segregation in fields wherever federal money is spent.

Liberal Democrats on the committee complained that Powell showed no other interest in the committee's legislation. They said his attendance record has been poor.

As chairman, Powell could be expected to exercise a powerful pressure for anti-discrimination riders on school bills and other legislation.

Democratic leaders, caught by surprise by Barden's announcement, were reported considering a possible compromise.

This would result in splitting the committee into separate education and labor committees. Powell would then become chairman of the labor committee and Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D-W. Va.), chairman of the education committee.

Barden attributed his decision to a desire to spend more time with his family at their home on the Trent River in North Carolina.

Under Hatch Act

U. S. agency will check Engelhardt

BY JAMES FREE, News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, May 18—The Civil Service Commission said today it will send a member of its legal staff to Alabama to check on "an informal complaint" that State Highway Director Sam Engelhardt may be violating the Hatch Act due to his second job as chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

It was indicated that it might be several weeks before the on-the-spot investigation could be made, due to other heavy commitments of the commission's legal division.

A commission spokesman said the Commerce Department in Washington forwarded to the commission two newspaper stories that raised the question: "Is Engelhardt wearing two hats?"

THESE STORIES POSED the question of whether Engelhardt's dual activities might be in conflict with the Hatch Act, which bans active participation in politics on the part of federal employes.

It was suggested that Engelhardt might be considered a federal employe in the sense that Alabama gets large sums of federal money through the Federal Aid to Highways program.

While the Bureau of Public Roads is a sub-agency of the Commerce Department, it was the parent department that passed along the informal complaint to the commission.

AN OFFICIAL of the bureau said this sub-agency did not make the complaint. He noted that no federal aid funds are used to pay salaries or administrative costs of state highway departments. The federal funds are used only for road construction, it was said.

The Bureau of Public Roads official voiced doubt that the Hatch Act had been violated in this case. "Why, the head of the State Highway Department in Michigan is elected in a statewide race," he said. "It has been ruled that this is not political activity under the Hatch Act, and several other comparable incidents have come up."

When the legal staff member of the Commission has completed his investigation in Alabama, he will report back to Washington in writing. The full commission will then decide whether it believes there has been a possible infraction of the Hatch Act.

IF IT DOES make such a decision, the commission would send a "letter of charges" to the Alabama State Highway Department and to the Bureau of Public Roads.

Engelhardt would have an opportunity to reply to the charges in writing or by coming to a public hearing in Washington.

If, after the hearing, the commission ruled that the Hatch Act had been violated, the State Highway Department and the bureau would be given 30 days to sever Engelhardt's connection with the Federal Aid to Highways Program. Then, if his connection was not so severed, the bureau would be ordered to withhold from the Alabama Federal Aid to Highways Program the equivalent of two years of Engelhardt's salary.

But all this seems rather theoretical in the light of what the Bureau of Public Roads spokesman says about such matters.

Civil Service to investigate Engelhardt

News Washington bureau

WASHINGTON, May 19—Civil Service Commission investigators will come to Alabama "in a week or two" to probe charges that State Highway Director Sam Engelhardt is violating the Hatch Act by holding a political post.

A commission spokesman said the agency is acting on an inquiry that originated in the Commerce Department. Engelhardt, who is chairman of the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee, said earlier that he saw no violation of the federal statute.

An official of the Bureau of Public Roads who asked that his name not be used yesterday voiced doubt that the act had been violated.

"Why, the head of the State Highway Department in Michigan is elected in a statewide race," he said, "and it has been ruled that this is not political activity under the Hatch Act. And several other comparable incidents have come up."

LAWRENCE MELOY, the Civil Service Commission's general counsel, said several news articles about Engelhardt's double duties being called to his attention "was not a complaint as such but merely a referral of data of interest to us. . . ."

Emphasizing the situation will be investigated as a possible violation of federal law, however, Meloy said the clippings received from the Commerce Department were enough cause "for us to look into the matter."

Engelhardt would be asked to give up one of his jobs if the commission finds a violation of the Hatch Act. He could refuse, but $60,000 in federal funds could be withheld from the State Highway Department as penalty.

The Hatch Act, enforced by the Civil Service Commission, forbids any state employe whose agency receives federal funds from taking an active part in politics.

Millions in federal money are spent uder Engelhardt's supervision as highway director.

'NO COMPLAINT'

Engelhardt Data Before U.S. Agency

By BOB INGRAM

An official of the U. S. Civil Service Commission said Wednesday it had received no written complaint, as such, questioning the legality of Sam Engelhardt serving both as highway director and chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Lawrence Meloy, chief counsel for the federal agency, said the U. S. Department of Commerce had referred to him several photostatic copies of newspaper articles concerning Engelhardt's dual role.

"It was not a complaint as such," Meloy said, "but merely a referral of data of interest to us by the Commerce Department."

AIDE IN ERROR

Previously, one of Meloy's aides had referred to the letter as a "complaint."

However, Meloy said Wednesday that the clippings were sufficient grounds "for us to look into the matter."

"They are sufficient to warrant consideration," he said. "We won't launch any immediate investigation but will match it with all of the other complaints on other matters which we have here. We get complaints every day from all over."

Meloy said by law any federal agency or employe who is aware of some violation of the Hatch Act is required to notify the Civil Service Commission. He said the Commerce Department — which controls the Bureau of Public Roads — was merely obeying the law in sending him the clippings.

Meloy said he had "no idea" who might have sent the clippings to the Commerce Department, but added "they have people all over the place."

Sees tougher GOP rights stand—

Patterson warns against party bolt

BY AL STANTON, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 20—Gov. John Patterson predicted today the Republicans will try to out do the Democrats in writing their civil rights platform this week.

"I'll bet it will be a humdinger," he told newsmen today in discussing the strong Democratic plank adopted over Southern protests at the party convention in Los Angeles last week.

The governor, in high good humor at his first press conference since he returned from the convention, forecast a victory for the Democrats in Alabama in November with the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

Warning against bolting the party, he called on Alabama's 11 Democratic presidential electors to cast their votes for the party's nominees.

PATTERSON SAID, "I was surprised to read that two electors have said they will not vote for the Democratic nominees.

"The people of Alabama are fed up with Nixon, Atty. Gen. Rogers and that crowd."

He said he can't see "how the Republicans can do anything between now and election day to change that attitude."

PATTERSON TOOK issue with Mississippi Gov. Ross Barnett's call for the South to bolt the Democratic Party in the general election next November.

Alabama's governor said, "I don't want to get into any argument with Gov. Barnett, but I thing his suggestion of bolting the Democrats is very unwise. I'm strictly not in favor of splintering off into any third party and I feel confident that the citizens of Alabama will cast their votes for the Democratic Party. They know that our Southern strength lies in unity among Democrats."

Gov. Patterson, who strongly supported Kennedy for the nomination, said he had "heaps of mail" on the Kennedy issue when he returned from the convention.

Most of the mail was favorable, he said.

"Some of my Baptist and Methodist preacher friends expressed opposition to my support, but that's all right with me—they have a right to their opinion."

HE SAID "about the roughest criticism" was contained in a front page editorial in the Alabama Christian Advocate, a Methodist publication.

"It was somewhat political in nature, but I'm not criticizing the Christian Advocate. It's a good paper."

Kennedy, a Roman Catholic, has strong opposition from some church leaders in Alabama.

PATTERSON SAID Kennedy would have received 13 to 15 of Alabama's 29 convention votes if the delegates who were ready to switch on the first roll call had had their votes recorded.

The governor said he had received a letter from Julian Elgin of Montgomery, Republican nominee opposing Sen. John Sparkman in the November election, asking for a minimum of $2500 in state funds to help pay Republican delegates' expenses to the Chicago convention.

Patterson, who took several state officials with him to the Democratic convention, said no state funds were used to pay Democratic delegates' expenses and none would be used to assist Republican delegates.

He repeated that he thought it important for a Democratic governor to play a part in national party politics and "rub shoulders" with national officials. "I don't know of a single every Republican governor will not out there and I'm sure that Democratic governor who was be at Chicago."

OLD TIMES FORGOTTEN BY GALLION, PATTERSON

Atlanta Journal & Constitution
Atlanta Ga.

By GROVER C. HALL JR.
Editor, The Montgomery Advertiser
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 2. Old-time days of common aim and fraternal warmth were largely forgotten this week as Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion and Gov. John Patterson became adversaries in the Kennedy-Johnson struggle.

ALABAMA

7/3/68

Atty. Gen. Gallion, with some other Alabama convention delegates, made an unannounced trip to Washington for consultation with Sen. Johnson and other Southern solons. Soon thereafter, the "Johnson for President" office in Washington announced that Gallion had been named chairman of the Johnson forces in Alabama.

* * *

SINCE LAST YEAR Gov. Patterson has been doing all things possible to promote the nomination of Sen. Kennedy.

And one of these Kennedy enterprises of the governor's was to block the election of Gallion as chairman of the Alabama delegation to Los Angeles.

This seemed an appropriate honor for Gallion as he had led the field of delegates in the election and his office was the highest among the delegates. Moreover, he had been the chief assistant of Patterson during his term as attorney general and had been one of the prosecutors who sent Albert Fuller to prison for the murder of the governor's father in Phenix City.

But unsparing in his design to advance Kennedy's interests, Patterson applied the pressure of his office to defeat Gallion and elect Probate Judge T. C. Almon of Morgan County.

* * *

IT HAS BEEN DIVULGED by a competent source that Gallion, taking his disappointment with outward good grace, made a late night phone call in which he rebuked the governor in stiff terms. He invited the governor to call him enemy.

Thus, Sen. Johnson could not have a more inspired and determined chieftain among the 58 Alabama convention delegates than Gallion.

At the same time Gallion's appointment was announced, Judge Almon, the delegation chairman, stated that the delegation will wait until it caucuses July 10 in Los Angeles to decide whether Alabama, first on the roll call of states, will render unto Johnson or Kennedy—or no one—the honor and advantage of being the first placed in nomination.

Judge Almon, whose wife is a Catholic, repeated an earlier statement that he himself, though obligated to Gov. Patterson, is "still uncommitted."

GRIM END

Robert Peacock, 44, with growing cheerfulness was counting the days until he would be released from Kilby Prison where he was confined as a trusty on a five-year grand larceny charge.

Twenty-four more days, he counted one day. And on that same day a crane knocked down a power wire—and electrocuted him.

The Week in Alabama

Mrs. Lennard Thomas, Democratic national committeewoman for 20 years, **resigned ahead of the expiration of her term** so that her successor, Mrs. Ruth Johnson Owens of Birmingham, might take her place at the Democratic convention as a delegate. . . . **Earl McGowin**, rich lumberman who acts as director of the state docks at Mobile as a public service, **left for an inspection of the inland docks facilities of Western Europe.** . . . M. G. Mullendore of Birmingham was **elected president of the Alabama Pharmaceutical Assn.**

In Anniston, the **city commission fired two detectives**, Homer Rascoe and William Deason, on charges **they forced two Negroes to do business with a remodeling company** in which they had interests. . . . Auburn prepared for the arrival of **600 delegates to the 40th annual State 4-H Conference.** . . . The highway death toll of 298 was 14 above that of last year.

Atty. Gen. Gallion asserted that he confidently expects the next session of Congress to enact legislation **extending the claims of tidelands oil states to 10½ miles** from shore line.

Compromise Offer Made On Bolt Plan

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Rebellious Gov. Ross Barnett offered Wednesday to compromise with other Southern Democrats as his plans for a States Rights Presidential ticket received a cool reception in other Dixie capitols.

Barnett told newsmen he would go along with unpledged presidential electors instead if other Southern leaders prefer.

The 62-year-old attorney-segregationist, who bitterly opposes the Civil Rights plank in the Democratic presidential platform, made clear that his main purpose was to withhold support from the liberal statement adopted by the party at Los Angeles.

NOT CONTENTIOUS

"I'm not contentious about how we do this thing," Barnett told a press conference in the wake of the cool reception given his plans in other states and offers of support at home for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

"Some (dissatisfied Southerners) want a States Rights ticket. Many others want an independent, unpledged slate of electors. A lot of sentiment in other states is for unpledged electors." electors, who would be free to cast the state's presidential votes for anybody, claim that they would give the South the balance of power in the event of a close race between the Democratic and Republican nominees. They feel there would be consessions to the South in return for its vote.

$1,000 OFFERED

Barnett said he had received more than 100 telegrams and calls in support of his third party recommendation, with backing coming from such places as Rhode Island and Arizona. He said a texan offered $1,000 to help finance the move.

Barnett recommended a States Rights ticket as he arrived home Monday night. Most Southern governors declined to take a firm stand, but Gov. Ellington of Tennessee, a Mississippi native, declined to join and predicted the Democratic ticket would carry his state.

Gov. John Patterson of Alabama called Barnett's "suggestion of bolting the Democrats very unwise."

The absence of enthusiastic support from other capitols undoubtedly dimmed Barnett's hopes for a third party. However, he remained firm in his opposition to the Kennedy-Johnson ticket and platform, which he has called obnoxious and insulting.

"I don't intend to vote for the democratic platform," he told newsmen again.

Mississippians Doubt Ticket Is Acceptable

Mississippi Democrats, disappointed in the national party's platform and presidential nominee, brightened a little—but not much—with addition of Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas to the party's election ticket last night.

While the state delegation to the Los Angeles convention declined to support Johnson for the presidential nomination Wednesday night they preferred him to Sen. John Kennedy and sought to switch their 23 votes from "favorite son" Gov. Ross Barnett to Johnson as Kennedy won a first ballot victory.

Even with Johnson as the vice presidential candidate, however, most of the Mississippi delegation still is doubtful that the ticket headed by Kennedy can carry the state in November because of the platform which was adopted.

Gov. Ross Barnett declined to speculate on whether Johnson might help Democratic prospects in November.

"I just don't know how it will affect the outcome," he said.

"I don't see how Mississippi can take the platform on which they must run. They endorse that platform and Mississippi cannot accept. The Mississippi people have principles which they cannot abandon."

STENNIS SURPRISED

Sen. John Stennis said he was surprised at Kennedy's selection of Johnson for his running mate.

"I don't know how the campaign will shape up in Mississippi but of course Johnson will be an effective campaigner."

Rep. Frank Smith conceded the addition of Johnson to the ticket "will make a difference — how much I don't know."

As many of the delegation members headed homeward today, there was a widespread belief the state convention would be recalled to consider the ticket and platform.

Barnett said he believed it would be safe to predict such a development.

The convention, he said, could decide what action should be taken.

Sen. James O. Eastland hailed the selection of Johnson. Eastland failed in efforts to convince the Mississippi delegation that it should support Johnson for the top nomination, but he reasserted his authority Thursday when the delegation quickly committed itself to the Senate leader.

At home, nomination of Johnson for the second spot on the ticket inspired former gubernatorial candidate Charlie Sullivan of Clarksdale to heap more verbal coals on the national party.

SULLIVAN BITTER

Sullivan, who favored a walkout at the National Convention, said today, "The utter contempt of the National Democratic Party for the South has been finally, clearly and humiliatingly demonstrated."

"Last night a bone was contemptously thrown to us in the form of the nomination of Lyndon B. Johnson by a questionable two-thirds acclamation after a second by Negro Cong. Dawson of Illinois with arrogant confidence that this would appease the southern states into cravenly accepting a platform and a candidate inconsistent with every tradition of our people," Sullivan said.

"I sincerely believe our delegation should have withdrawn from the convention Tuesday night immediately after the adoption of the platform. It is entirely probably that by remaining and participating further in the convention, and particularly in the nominations of presidential nominee and support of the vice presidential candidates that Mississippi left the understandable impression that although we consider the platform obnoxious, nauseating and completely unacceptable we would support a candidate who pledged himself to force it upon the South.

"Mississippi cannot accept and support this platform nor candidates pledged to its enactment and enforcement.

"It should now be apparent that we must call a recess convention of the State Party at which time we should openly and unequivocably disavow the platform and disassociate ourselves from the National Party in the November election. At that time we must, be appropriate resolution, provide that we shall not vote for the Democratic nominees but shall be independent.

VOTE PRINCIPLES

"Every Mississippian must then dedicate himself to wholehearted support of independent electors so that the people of this state may vote their principles in November, true democratic principles demanding the respect of the nation.

"No Mississippian can honestly say he disagrees with the national platform and then vote for candidates pledged to the forced fulfillment of every plank.

"No Mississippi Democrat can support the national platform and its candidates and remain consistent with the statement of principles adopted by the Mississippi Democratic Convention last month.

"If, out mistaken loyalty to a party now openly pledged to our destruction or under the foolish illusion of protecting congressional seniority and chairmanships in a Democratic Congress that over the past several years has done more to hurt and demoralize the South than any Congress since reconstruction days, a recess convention is not called; or if called, does not provide for independent electors, then the people must assume this responsibility and provide an independent slate of electors and assure their election in November.

"I should think that by this time those who followed the 'wait and see' policy have seen enough.

On another home front Dixie Republicans were almost unanimous in predicting that the Democratic nomination of Kennedy would push the South into the Republican fold in November.

"The reaction against what's been going on in Los Angeles is overwhelming," Mississippi GOP Chairman Wirt Yerger said. "We have been getting numerous phone calls from people who had been Democrats expressing interest in the Republican Party."

Group To Speak On Integration

Barnett Says Mississippi Is Misunderstood And Bureau Being Formed

JACKSON, Miss., July 21. — (UPI) — Gov. Ross Barnett said Thursday Mississippi is misunderstood," and announced a plan to remedy the situation.

Governor Barnett said the Sovereignty Commission, an official agency for maintaining segregation, is organizing a speakers' bureau to carry the state's views on integration to Northern audiences.

Speakers will serve without pay, Governor Barnett said, but the Sovereignty Commission will pay their expenses to make addresses before civic clubs and other organizations throughout the nation.

Asks Fair Hearing

"Our speakers will talk before segregated or integrated audiences," Governor Barnett announced following a commission meeting. "All we ask is a fair hearing."

Governor Barnett said the speakers would "not resort to flag-waving emotionalism" but would offer a "straight-forward presentation of facts."

The Commission, he said, is preparing material to show "how the races live in harmony under segregation and what the white people are doing to help Negroes raise their educational and economic standards."

He said letters were being written to Southerners living in the North to ask their co-operation in arranging addresses. The Commission, he said, is also producing a film on race relations for use with the speeches.

Answer Questions

Governor Barnett said speakers would answer such questions as:

"Why does Mississippi prefer segregated rest rooms, drinking fountains, hotels, cafes, swimming pools, and private clubs?

"Is Mississippi interested in the progress and welfare of its colored citizens?

"Why are so few colored citizens qualified to vote?"

Governor Barnett said no other decisions were reached during the closed Commission meeting. "We just talked," he said.

Southerners Beginning to Talk of Bolt

Johnson Nomination May Help Ticket

JACKSON, Miss., July 19 (AP)—Gov. Ross Barnett said last night upon returning from the Democratic National Convention that he favored reconvening Mississippi's Democratic convention to support a third-party movement.

He had opposed bitterly the the Democrats' civil rights plank. He said last night the Democratic platform was "so horrible, so repulsive, so obnoxious, and so contrary to our form of government, I don't see how the people of the South can accept it."

Governor Barnett indicated he didn't think there was "any chance of Mississippi going along with the Republican nominees, but some Mississippi Democrats will be following the Republican National Convention closely in the hope of finding a platform and candidate they can support.

Mississippi Republicans leaders, headed by Wirt Yerger Jr. Jackson, have left for the G. O. P. convention in Chicago. They promised to fight for a platform that would set the stage for major Republican gains in Mississippi and the rest of the South.

Some Mississippi Democrats apear willing to join with Republician conservatives State Senator W. B. Alexander has suggested a third party headed by Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona. Mr. Goldwater has not indicated any enthusiasm for this idea.

Another alternative being discussed is the endorsement of an independent slate of electors, or a third party would run into opposition from the state party's loyalists. Former Gov. James P. Coleman is considered friendly to Senator John F. Kennedy, the Democratic nominee. Another former Governor, Hugh White, also has indicated he would back Mr. Kennedy.

A preliminary meeting on a third party was held in Governor Barnett's hotel room in Los Angeles last Wednesday, following adoption of the party platform. Eighteen Governors and Congressmen, including Senator J. Strom Thurmond of Soutn Carolina, the States Rights Presidential nominee in

Associated Press

Gov. Ross Barnett

1948 and a potential third-party candidate this year, were present.

Senator Barnett has indicated that the eighteen plan to meet in Atlanta or New Orleans after the G. O. P. convention to map strategy.

Their meeting in Los Angeles was held before the Democrats nominated Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas as Senator Kennedy's running mate.

Many Southerners, however, think Mr. Johnson is too liberal on civil rights, although others have indicated his nomination for Vice President would enable them to support the party's ticket.

In Georgia, Gov. Ernest Vandiver sai dthat the addition of Senator Johnson strengthened the ticket in his state but he declined to say whether he thought it was strong enough to win.

"We were run over roughshod at the national convention," he declared. "Then they suddenly became frightened and named Senator Johnson in an effort to carry the South. We are not happy about it."

He spoke out against a shift to the Republican ticket, predicting that the Republicans would adopt a "meaner" civil rights plank than the Democrats. In the past he also has frowned on a third party movement.

Georgia's alternative, he indicated, would be to withhold its electoral votes from the Democratic nominees, thus attempting to deny any party a winning margin in the Electoral College and throwing the elec-

Mississippi's Barnett Rallying Dissidents

tion into the House of Representatives.

Bruce Henderson of Prairie, Ala., a prominent states righter, said the addition of Senator Johnson to the ticket only made matters worse from the standpoint of the South.

Alabama Democrats named their eleven electors in primaries in May. The selected five members of the loyalist faction, pledged to support the national ticket come what may. They named six members of the states rights faction, who ran on a promise to withhold their support from the National party if it came up with candidates or a platform considered repugnant to the South.

Nomination Gives Barnett Limelight

LOS ANGELES— Mississippi's governor was nominated for the presidency of the United States last night, and he won 23 votes—Mississippi's— on the first and only ballot of the Democratic National Convention.

Nomination of Gov. Ross Barnett, however, accomplished two things. It gave a new honor to Barnett, who made a fiery segregation speech before the convention Tuesday night, and it kept Mississippi out of the camp of any of the other Democratic candidates, all unacceptable to the governor.

Barnett was the last of half a dozen candidates nominated and noisy convention delegates were unwilling to hear what Circuit Judge Tom Brady of Brookhaven, who delivered the nomination speech had to say.

By the time the roll call for nominations reached Mississippi the majority of the convention delegates were anxious to get on to the task of naming Sen. John Kennedy as the party's nominee on the first ballot.

The convention roared its approval when Brady announced that there would be no demonstration for Barnett.

Brady divided his 17 - minute-long speech into two parts, first presenting Barnett's background and second his views on states rights.

The governor's ideas on states rights and the racial issue were almost lost in the chorus of boos which rang out when Brady declared that "he (Barnett) knows, as you and I know, that many of the civil rights bills introduced in Congress are Communist-inspired."

Brady, impeccably attired in a white suit and black bow tie, told the convention that Barnett is a "man of great courage, a man of integrity and strength.

"He is a God-fearing, fearless Christian," said Brady, "a man prepared for grave responsibilities."

Barnett, he said, was being placed by destiny "at the right time in the right place."

Brady admitted that Barnett is an ardent segregationist and a states righter, but added "he is a Jeffersonian Democrat who believes that solutions to the racial problems lie in understanding and education, not in punitive legislation.

"He believes that depriving 50 million white people in the South of their rights cannot be justified by giving favors to 18 million Negroes," he said, referring to the strong civil rights plank in this year's Democratic Party platform.

Brady was interrupted after speaking 16 minutes and wound up his address in another minute.

Congressman Williams Colmer of Pascagoula seconded Barnett's nomination.

Immediately after the governor's nomination the first ballot began with Kennedy sweeping to victory. Barnett received only the 23 votes from Mississippi.

As the states rushed to make Kennedy's nomination unanimous Gov. Barnett and Mississippi's two U. S. senators, John Stennis and Jim Eastland, rushed to the platform to switch Mississippi's votes from Barnett to Lyndon Johnson. They were not recognized.

State leaders say Mississippi did not join in a motion to nominate Kennedy by acclamation, leaving the state on record as having offered its 23 votes to "favorite son" Ross Barnett.

Glum and disappointed, most of the Mississippi delegates plan to remain here today for windup of proceedings which produced a candidate they didn't support and a platform they couldn't accept.

Barnett had no comment on nomination of Kennedy, but he had much to say about the party platform. He said it might have serious effects on Democratic chances of winning in the South.

The governor is expected to remain here through tomorrow and most of the delegation will stay with him.

TO STUDY PLATFORM

Several delegates said there most likely will be a meeting of the state committee to study the effects of the platform.

Colmer, like Barnett, said Kennedy and the ultra-liberal platform would have serious difficulties in the South. The congressman said he was surprised at the ease with which Kennedy won the nomination.

Prior to last night's nomination of Kennedy, Barnett had been a leader in a meeting of representatives from four southern states yesterday afternoon to consider the "obnoxious" platform, its probable effect on the South and the possibility of a post-convention meeting of all southern states to consider what action, if any, they might take.

Colmer said he personally favors the plan of having independent electors chosen from Mississippi.

He pointed out that Mississippi and several other southern states have machinery set up for selection of presidential electors who would not be instructed to cast votes for either the Democratic or Republican nominees.

The purpose of such a plan would be to throw the election into the U. S. House of Representatives, where each state would have one vote.

Butler Letter Irks, Amuses the South

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. 3-6

Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—A "Dear Elijah" letter by Democratic National Committeeman Paul Butler had Southern congressmen alternately chuckling and swearing Wednesday.

Butler is about as distasteful to Southern Democrats as the civil rights bill he was asking them to support.

He wrote a letter to House Democrats urging them to sign a discharge petition to force the civil rights bill out of the House Rules Committee where Southerners and Republicans have bottled it up.

FIRST NAMES

Whether by accident or tongue-in-cheek design, Butler sent the letter to Southern as well as Northern Democrats. And he addressed them chummily by first name.

Now, Rep. E. L. (Tic) Forrester of Georgia has not been known by the full name of Elijah Lewis Forrester since he was in short pants.

But Butler addressed him in the letter as "Dear Elijah."

By the same token, Rep. James C. Davis is known to his friends as either "Jim" or "Judge"—but his letter from Butler read "Dear James."

VERBAL BLASTS

There were some sputterings, a few verbal explosions and considerable chuckling among the Southerners who have absolutely no intention of helping pass a civil rights bill.

"I don't object to Mr. Butler calling me Elijah," laughed Forrester, "but I certainly hate to see him getting a good Biblical name mixed up with such a scheme as this.

"According to Mr. Butler, the Democratic Party is pledged to destroy our way of life. So far as I am concerned, our way of life is more precious than any party.

"Paul Butler and anybody else who thinks like he does can go to ——. If I never hear from him again it will be too soon."

Forrester also termed as "mighty disgusting" a move by Atty. Gen. Rogers to get a federal "voting referee" bill passed by Congress.

"The Republicans," he said, "look mighty silly trying to outdo Eleanor (Roosevelt)."

BUTLER REJECTS DEMAND HE QUIT

The New York Times
New York
Mar. 3 1960

Denies Using Position to Aid Kennedy—Truman and Bayburn Are Critical

BY CHARLES GRUTZNER

Paul M. Butler rejected yesterday the demand of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey that he resign as Democratic National Chairman.

Mr. Butler denied the Minnesota Senator's charge that he had used his party position to favor Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts for the Presidential nomination. But Mr. Butler refused to deny or affirm that he was the "Mr. X" who had told some Washington reporters that Senator Kennedy would probably be nominated on the convention's first ballot.

The incident drew criticism yesterday from former President Harry S. Truman and House Speaker Sam Rayburn. Both termed it "unfortunate."

Mr. Butler said there were "several" Democrats who could beat Vice President Nixon and that Senator Humphrey was among them.

He described Senator Kennedy as "a strong candidate" but insisted he had "not evaluated at any time for public information any candidate."

"I believe the national chairman should remain neutral," said Mr. Butler. "I will not tolerate abuse of my office for the advantage or detriment of any candidate."

Mr. Butler said he had "no intention of resigning" and would make "no further comment about Senator Humphrey's remarks, though it distresses me to have those remarks come from a person I so greatly admire."

Mr. Butler answered questions at a press interview in the National Democratic Club, 233 Madison, where he also addressed a luncheon forum.

In his speech Mr. Butler outlined the steps he intended to take to prevent the seating at the Los Angeles convention of delegates from any state having "any rule, policy or device" for withholding its electoral votes from the party's Presidential nominee.

Mr. Butler said he was awaiting replies from all national committee members and state leaders on local provisions that would permit withholding of Electoral College votes, if the local party did not like the Democratic nominee or the platform.

He said he understood that four Southern Governors would meet this week-end "to plan convention strategy with respect to a Southern point of view."

If any states had any walkout devices—and he said he believed there were some—Mr. Butler said he would name fact-finding commissions to prepare the way to challenge such delegations before the convention's credentials committee.

Mr. Butler coupled this warning to Southern Democrats with a demand for a strong, uncompromising civil-rights plank, which he said was essential for the election of a Democratic President in November.

Mr. Butler was flanked on the luncheon dais by the state's national committeeman, Carmine G. De Sapio, the state chairman, Michael H. Prendergast. Mr. Prendigast, reporting on Tuesday's village elections in New York State, said Democrats had "won smashing victories in areas where five years ago it was considered foolish to designate a Democrat for office."

He said this was a manifestation of a growing grass roots support for the party even in upstate Republican areas.

Mr. Butler said he had received similar reports of growing party strength across the nation, mentioning increasing prospects of electing Democratic Senators from the previously Republican stronghold of North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and Kansas.

Georgia Politics

The Atlanta Constitution
by
CHARLES POU
Atlanta, Ga.

Sun., 5-8-60

Butler Here, Says Georgians Won't Be Kicked Out of Party

5-8-A 348

Apparently his old Georgia-loving self again, National Chairman Paul Butler predicted here Saturday Georgia won't be kicked out of the party at the national convention, asserted the South is needed to win, and put it in cracker language that he expects Georgia once more to vote Democratic.

About the remote possibility state citizens by next November may see something in Dick Nixon they have not detected there before, he said: "It (Georgia) ain't going to start doing something (voting Republican) it never has done before."

And, on booting out Georgia and other Southern states with unpledged elector laws, something he harped on all winter long in get-tough talks about gourd-headed Dixie belt schemes, he added:

"I don't think that anybody is going to be kicked out. . . . We certainly need everybody we can get in every section of the country. . . . We are going to make every effort possible to work out these problems (unpledged elector laws versus the party loyalty oath) in advance of the convention in a decent, constructive way."

* * *

ASKED IF THE in-advance-of-the-convention business meant when the party credentials' committee meets, he said, "Yes," but added that "I would also hope we would have some conferences with leaders in various states before the convention."

Sadly, there were no such conferences scheduled between Mr. Butler and Georgia party leaders during his Friday night and Saturday stay here. They let his plane set down unattended and he was to wing his way again into the political blue unwatched by them.

It was not always that way. He used to come to Georgia almost every time the Georgia County Commissioners met, something mighty unusual for national Democratic chairmen.

* * *

GEORGIA BEING the taken-for-granted state it is, and gravely would he nod and express sympathy when the commissioners unloaded their racial problems on him.

Gradually, though, it came out why National Chairman Butler hurried to the state every time former Georgia Party Chairman John Sammons Bell, also then attorney and secretary of the Georgia County Commissioners Assn., asked him to.

It evolved that all along Mr. Bell, now a judge of the Georgia Court of Appeals, had in his possession a signed statement from Mr. Butler which asserted he, as national party chairman, could "see no reason for any chairman of our party at any level to project segregation into our political discussions" and "if I were to be party chairman, I would consider it not to be a matter subject to political debate or political decision."

John S. Bell

Gov. Lawrence

* * *

WHEN THE STORY about the statement first came to light, Mr. Bell explained he had gotten it from Mr. Butler in exchange for a promise to support him for national chairman. For about a year there, the national chairman denied he had ever put anything so foolish in writing and, upon finally acknowledging existence of the statement, put on it a vastly different interpretation from that of Mr. Bell.

But, privately, all sorts of Democrats, including Gov. David Lawrence of Pennsylvania, took up the business about the signed statement, circulating photographs of it among Democrats throughout the country, and cited it as a fine example (a politician so stupid as to put something like that in writing) of why Mr. Butler should go. And he announced here Friday that he is resigning, immediately after the convention.

Butler, Candidates Against South

That was a fine editorial in last Sunday's News explaining the independent elector campaign. The cartoon, same page, showing Democrat Chairman Butler ready to place a ring in the nose of the Southern delegation as a condition to letting them into the convention, was even better.

Chairman Butler, who speaks for the National Democratic Party between conventions, has publicly stated that he is for enforced integration, that the national party would be better off without the Southern Democrats, that the sit-in movement is a proper one (although such action is a violation of the law, trespass after warning) and should be authorized by national law.

In every way he has shown himself an enemy of the South and the laws and customs for which our ancestors and fathers have so gallantly fought for the past 100 years. Butler's presidential candidate is Sen. Kennedy, one of the leaders in the fight to force federal reconstruction measures again on the South, which laws will deprive us of control of our own voter registration. Other leaders in this fight against the South are the other candidates for nomination as president of the Democratic Party, Sens. Humphrey, Symington and Johnson.

This Mr. Butler has demanded that the Democrats of the South support the loyalist slate of electors, which slate has pledged that in spite of anything that the nominee may do or say, that they will slavishly and servilely lick the hand that whips and abuses us.

Independent electors ask election at our hands on the promise that they will vote for that candidate who offers the most for the South which we all love. Their election means that we shall be in a position to bargain. Election of the loyalists means simply this, pass whatever anti-South laws you wish, whip and abuse us as you will, we shall support you. Can we vote loyalist and retain our self-respect?

Greensboro. W. R. WITHERS.

Butler . . . 'Enemy Of The South'

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN
PAUL MULHOLLAND BUTLER

Paul Butler Got a Hand By Promise Of Bowing Out As Chairman; Gesture Honors Went To Keynoter

The Salladega Daily Home Salladega, Ala.

Dec. 7-12-60

By SAUL PETT

LOS ANGELES (AP)—It is clear who won individual honors at the opening session of the Democratic National Convention.

To Paul Ziffren, chairman of the California Convention Committee, went the distinction of being the first orator to refer to "the last syllable of recorded time."

This occurred at 6:18 p.m. He also became the first speaker to mention "our rendezvous with destiny," a phrase which hasn't failed the Democrats in 27 years. Paul M. Butler, retiring national chairman, was first to the wire with "the whole world is watching us" and "peace is our business."

Butler also was the only speaker of the evening to excite applause with a promise of non-appearances in the future. He got the hand by saying, "This is the last time I shall address you as national chairman."

In his 5¼-year tenure, Butler has proved one of the most controversial party chairmen of the century, a fact referred to with something less than obliqueness. He said, "If the national committee has taken a stand on issues, it has not taken a stand on men." He denied again Harry Truman's charge by insisting the convention has had no "rigging whatsoever."

Butler won other honors. He was the first speaker to mention Franklin D. Roosevelt, and he easily ran off with the Oscar for the best alliteration by blasting the enemy for "eight years of golfing and goofing."

The question of who on the platform showed up with the lowest cut dress remained a Hollywood standoff between Shelley Winters and Janet Leigh. They were part of an all-star film chorus which was introduced to the convention and led the faithful in singing the national antnem.

Gov. Edmund G. Brown of California was the first to declare "We are here to nominate the next president of the United States"—a statement of hope likely to be repeated 86 times before the week is out.

The governor gave one of two welcoming speeches. The other was supplied by Mayor Norris Poulson of Los Angeles, who appeared completely recovered from his last appearance before a national TV audience last fall. That was when he was almost blasted off the podium by a visiting politician named Nikita Khrushchev.

The Oscar for the most literal gestures of the evening went without contest to Frank Church, 35, youngest member of the United States Senate and convention keynoter. In his blue suit and white shirt and carefully timed pauses and studied modulations and memorized speech, he reminded many of a promising prep school orator.

Throughout, Church was highly visual. One hand shot down for falling farm prices and one hand shot up for rising costs. Each point of a five-point indictment of the Republicans was ticked off in the air, one finger at a time. When he pleaded for "solemn reason from the delegates," he pleaded with both arms up and out.

But Church's most effective gesture came when he said, "To sweeten private life, stores display a billion bottles of deodorant, yet a modest bill to reduce the stench from our polluted public rivers was vetoed.'"

For the first part of his sentence, Church crossed his arms over his chest and flapped his hands under his armpits.

Controversial Chairman

The New York Times

Paul Mulholland Butler

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, July 11—As Paul Mulholland Butler stood in the spotlight this afternoon and gaveled the Democratic National Convention to order, he started down the road to probable political obscurity.

Man in the News

Mr. Butler, a fiercely controversial figure, announced long ago that he would not be a candidate for re-election as national chairman. He will have served five and a half years. This has been exceeded in modern times among Democrats only by James A. Farley, who served eight years and guided the first two Franklin D. Roosevelt campaigns but resigned in opposition to a third term in 1940.

A sizable bloc of Democrats will welcome Mr. Butler's departure because he has steered a course of party action that aroused almost as many public conflicts with fellow-Democrats as with the opposition Republicans.

A Charge of Rigging

In the pre-convention period, the slight, prematurely gray Indiana lawyer was the target of charges that he rigged the Los Angeles convention to bring about the nomination of Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts. The charges were made by former President Harry S. Truman as his reason for boycotting the convention.

Now and at other times, Mr. Butler has warred with the Congressional leadership in the persons of Speaker Sam Rayburn and Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson; with most of the South,

A fierce partisan

and, on occasion with such leaders of big states as Carmine G. De Sapio of New York, Gov. David L. Lawrence of Pennsylvania and Jacob M. Arvey of Illinois.

Yet through it all he has maintained a solid majority of support from members of the Democratic National Committee, so much so that Adlai E. Stevenson, upon his second nomination in 1956, abruptly changed his plans to dismiss Mr. Butler as chairman. Mr. Stevenson's reconsideration followed a tearful national committee session at which Mr. Butler openly wept over the news that he was expendable.

Set Up Advisory Council

The national chairman has been a tireless traveler—having chalked up about 470,000 miles in the fifty states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands—and a political innovator. He fought to establish the Democratic Advisory Council against the opposition of the Congressional leadership. He saw it flourish as an accepted and widely publicized organ of party policy declaration between conventions.

He is quick to anger, and his hasty remarks often landed him in political hot water. A fierce partisan, he seldom was on good terms with Republican officials, in striking contrast to the usual good-humored fellowship of politicians in Washington.

Mr. Butler brought to the National Committee the Indiana concept of politics as a hard, twenty-four-hour-a-day, 365-day-a-year struggle that is played for keeps. He began as a precinct bell-ringer, and moved up gradually until 1952, when he ousted Frank McHale as national committeeman. He ran his own grass roots campaign for the national chairmanship and triumphed over a personal effort by Speaker Rayburn and Mr. Truman to delay the election.

Mr. Butler suffers from diabetes and other ailments that keep him from joining other politicians in drinking sessions. He does not smoke. A graduate of Notre Dame, he is perhaps the school's most passionate football fan at home and on the road.

Mr. Butler, who is 54 years old, and his attractive wife, the former Anne S. Briscoe, live in South Bend and maintain close contact with their three boys and two girls all of whom but one, Kevin J. Butler, a Notre Dame junior, live away from home.

Mr. Butler has a law office with his son-in-law, J. Patrick O'Malley, in South Bend. They will probably open a Washington office soon after Mr. Butler leaves the chairman's job.

Butler Denies 'Rigging' Of Convention

The News and Courier Charleston, S.C.

Dec. 7-7-60

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Democratic Chairman Paul M. Butler emphatically denied Thursday a report that said former President Harry S. Truman feels Butler has rigged the convention for Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts for the party's presidential nomination.

"I request a bill of particulars from anyone making that charge," he told a news conference.

Truman announced Wednesday he is bypassing the convention, which starts here July 11, and the report of Kennedy favoritism was one of several that cropped up in the wake of the announcement.

Truman himself didn't explain.

Butler, at a conference at the opening of his office for the convention:

Disclosed he had telegraphed Truman, "I regret your announced decision not to attend national convention. I do hope you will reconsider because your role as our only living Democratic ex-president will be an important one,"

Denounced as "nasty, mean, vicious rumors" reports of convention rigging. He also said it is "an absolute falsehood" that a business connection with an establishment controlled by the Kennedy family awaits him, and

Telegraphed word to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and other backers of a draft-Adlai E. Stevenson movement that their request for headquarters space at the convention headquarters hotel is granted.

Butler said his "former friend," Mrs. India Edwards, cochairman of the Lyndon B. Johnson-for-President Committee, "apparently charged that the convention was going to be rigged."

"I have not rigged the convention," Butler declared. "Nobody who has been mentioned as a possible candidate or object of a draft movement will be deprived of fair treatment."

Butler Says Truman Out To Get Him

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Fri. 7-1-60

Former President Reportedly Seeking Pre-Convention Firing

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Harry S. Truman plans to demand his ouster as Democratic national chairman, says Paul S. Butler, angrily denying he has rigged the party's convention.

"I have not in any way rigged the convention," Butler, tense and emotional, told a news conference Thursday. "And I will not resign in the face of his (Truman's) request."

"demanding my ouster for a long Pre-convention activity burst in-time."

to a party-shaking squabble when the ex-President announced he wasn't attending the convention—but wouldn't say why until Saturday.

Butler said he had heard that Truman "reportedly is asking for a special meeting of the national committee prior to the convention to request my resignation.

Truman is reported as feeling I have rigged the convention for John Kennedy," said Butler.

"I request from anyone making the charge a bill of particulars," he added.

DENIES BUSINESS

Butler termed the convention-rigging reports "nasty, mean and vicious," and called "an absolute falsehood" another report — that he had been offered a post-retirement business connection with an establishment controlled by the Kennedy family.

"That is an absolute falsehood," Butler said, "I cannot be bought off." He added "I deeply resent and repudiate thoroughly any such report."

Butler disclosed that he had wired Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla) assurance that space for a "Draft Stevenson" headquarters has been provided in the convention hotel.

He said that Truman had joined forces with those who have been

He bitterly noted that India Edwards—whom he called "my former friend" — now also is accursing him of rigging the convention. Mrs. Edwards is now co-chairman of the Lyndon Johnson for President Committee.

In Chicago Thursday night a group of Young Illinois Democrats for Sen. Stuart Symington the Missourian Truman backs for president —joined in the ouster faction.

The Illinois youth group charged that Butler "has rigged the convention with Kennedy people from top to bottom."

But Butler vowed to newsmen

HE'LL FIGHT

Thursday that he'd fight any move to oust him before the convention, which runs July 11-14.

He said "I have no intention of retiring as chairman before Saturday, July 16" — the date a new chairman is to be picked. "I will resign at that time, and not before, under any circumstances —except at the request of a majority of the members of the present national committee."

Butler, who called the meeting to open his headquarters at the Biltmore Hotel, assured newsmen:

"Nobody who has been mentioned as a possible candidate, or object of a draft movement, will be deprived of fair treatment.

"This will be a free, open and unbiased convention."

Paul Butler's Secret Of Survival

Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 7/9/60

Earl Mazo in The New York Herald Tribune

LOS ANGELES.

IN A way, Harry S. Truman has himself to blame if the Democratic convention is rigged, as he charges. His indifference stifled a promising movement last fall to oust National Chairman Butler, the man he and others accuse of stacking the convention deck for Senator Kennedy.

A lot of important Democrats were certain then that that particular dump-Butler effort would succeed if Mr. Truman led the fight.

But who knows?

The peppery, wily Mr. Butler has been thwarting dismissal schemes from the time he was elected chairman five and a half years ago. After the 1956 convention he held on even at the expense of sacred tradition when Adlai Stevenson, the newly renominated party standard-bearer, sought his replacement.

At the height of one ouster drive, in fact, Mr. Butler added spice to the challenge by giving his detractors a hand. He prepared and promoted the adoption of the national committee's first formal rules of procedure with a rather liberal—and strictly legal—provision for firing a national chairman. As just about every other fire-Butler movement, however, that one wound up with an overwhelming vote of confidence for him.

This, despite a common belief Mr. Butler is the most contentious Democratic chairman since the office was created 112 years ago—and that no predecessor could possibly have swapped insults with nearly as many ranking fellow Democrats.

While the sharp-tongued Mr. Butler has a gift for offending, and he seldom seems to relax his chip-on-the-shoulder zealousness for "fighting liberal" democracy, he is not always at fault.

Actually, few know the trouble Paul Butler has seen since winning the organization chairmanship in a bitter contest. At the time his party was at its lowest ebb in a quarter-century and his main woe then (as now) was over raising money to get moving on the things he so eagerly wanted to do.

Characteristically, when National Treasurer McCloskey suggested the party headquarters be shut down until debts were paid, Mr. Butler plowed ahead with new schemes, expanded the organization to create regional offshoots, stepped up research and propaganda activities, and went on with just about everything he thought necessary for Democratic success, even lowering the price of the *Democratic Digest* instead of killing it off as proposed by the budget-minded.

It got so that when he wasn't sidestepping attacks of political foes the chairman was dodging eviction notices and debt judgments and borrowing to meet staff pay rolls.

Some of the hottest Butler brawls have stemmed from his insistence that the national organization speak for the party, instead of the congressional leaders, most of whom have Dixie drawls.

Even that might not have been so jarring if the chairman were not a compulsive truth-teller—the "truth" being, of course, according to his lights.

Often Mr. Butler has been as mean and shocking in his attacks as some attackers have been in striking at him. While he has shown the capacity to compromise, essentially he is a thoroughly conscientious, dedicated and partisan Democrat. And furthermore, he simply doesn't know how to be slick and evasive—especially when pressed at news conferences. He says what he thinks.

That he more often than not speaks the minds of the vast majority of organization Democrats doesn't soften the blow when the comment is particularly gritty.

Most Democrats in Washington have at one time or another privately discussed the "danger" of offending Catholic voters by denying Senator Kennedy the nomination. Yet praactically all indicated horror when Chairman Butler said it out loud.

The same is true of Mr. Butler's long and loud insistence on a strong civil rights position, even if it causes a Southern bolt; also his assertion that the congressional leadership was "moving too slowly;" and such Butlerisms as the attack on President Eisenhower last March when 25 Navy sandsmen were killed in a plane that crashed at Bueno Aires, where they were to play for the President.

Still, much controversy revolving around Chairman Butler has never broken surface.

There was, for instance, no public emotion about the strange cooperative arrangement last year between the research forces of the Democratic National Committee and Republican Gov. Rockefeller. When a Democratic senator got wind of the fact that Rockefeller researchers had been given access to the Democratic committe's files on Vice President Nixon there was a heated (but very private) fuss—and the arrangement was halted.

Considering everything, Mr. Butler's secret of survival is not at all complex. For one thing, the 108-member national committee elected him, and it alone could throw him out. The committee has hardly been of a mind to do that in view of such services as being assured for the first time of seats as voting delegates at the national convention, giving women, who compose half the national organization, equal status on all convention committees, and lifting the national organization (and of course its members) to a position of party importance never before known.

Furthermore, working in Mr. Butler's behalf has been the fact his enemies could never get together on an acceptable replacement.

For all the bitterness, criticism and brawling during Paul Butler's now-ending administration as national chairman, many knowledgeable Democrats, including Butler enemies, recognize him as the most constructive and hardest-working Democratic chairman in modern times.

The Democratic Advisory Council, an immensely effective professional party operation on a regional level, advanced platform hearings, a vast-ly broadened base for fund raising, streamlined convention programming, the decidedly liberal imprint of the national Democratic image—these are all among the Butler innovations.

Senator Homer Capehart, a Republican from Indiana, inadvertently paid his fellow Hoosier the supreme compliment:

"You've gotta admit," said Senator Capehart sadly, "while Butler has been chairman his party has won the elections."

34d 1960

DEMOCRATIC

MRS. CHRISTINE RAY DAVIS
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Christine Davis Named Democratic Election Campaign Assistant

Washington, D. C. Aug. 15 — Mrs. Margaret Price, Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, announced today the appointment of Mrs. Christine Ray Davis as Campaign Assistant to the Vice Chairman in Charge of Cooperative Women's Programs.

Mrs. Davis, who is staff director of the Committee on Government Operations of the House of Representatives, will take leave from her position to work with women's organizations of all types on behalf of the Democratic nominees.

Before becoming staff director of the Committee on Government Operations, Mrs. Davis worked as secretary and administrative assistant to two members of Congress for 15 years. As staff director, Mrs. Davis supervises a highly skilled professional and clerical staff including the staffs of eight sub-committees.

In 1951 Mrs. Davis accompanied members of Congress and Government officials around the world on an inspection and investigation of U. S. operations, military and civilian, and our foreign aid program.

In addition to her other duties Mrs. Davis has for many years served as the executive assistant to Congressman William L. Dawson in his capacity as Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

She is a member of the Woman's National Democratic Club of Washington, D. C.; she was named "Outstanding Woman of the Year" by the National Council of Negro Women in 1949; she was presented the "Woman of Achievement Award" by Iota Phi Lambda Sorority in 1952; she was designated "One of the Ten Outstanding Women of the Year" by Afro-American Newspapers in 1957; she was presented an aware for "Notable Achievement" by Cameron High School in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1958; she was presented the "Citation of Merit" by the Department of Education of the International Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

Mrs. Davis received her education in the public schools of Nashville, Tennessee, Fisk University, Tennessee State College, and Catholic University, Washington, D. C. She is married to Lt. Colonel Steve G. Davis of Chicago, Illinois, who is assigned to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Personnel, U. S. Army, and has one daughter, Pamela Elaine, 5.

34d 1960

DEMOCRATIC

DEMOCRATIC ELECTOR
DR. CARL MURPHY

Dr. Murphy named Democratic elector

BALTIMORE

Dr. Carl Murphy, president, AFRO - AMERICAN Newspapers, was named Wednesday as one of Maryland's nine Democratic electors.

Should Kennedy carry the State in the Nov. 8 general election, these electors will meet at the State House in Annapolis and cast Maryland's official presidential ballot.

So in reality, citizens who vote for Kennedy will be voting for these electors to cast the official ballot for the Democratic presidential candidate.

The nine electors are composed of seven who represent each of the State's congressional districts, and two at large.

DR. MURPHY, the only member of his race among the Democratic electors, is an elector at large.

The other eight Democratic electors, previously named, are:

W. Earle Cobey, Cumberland, at large; George Richard Long, Salisbury, (1st D.); Robert N. Katz Jr., Reisterstown (2nd D.); State Senator George W. Della (3rd D. Balto.);

Emmitt T. Bradley (4th D. Balto.); Orphans Court Judge Bess Levine, Prince Georges County (5th D.); Charles Huyett, Washington County (6th D.), and James H. (Jack) Pollack, (4th D., Balto.).

Thomas B. Finan, chairman, Maryland Democratic State Central Committee, said he and committee officials named the two electors at large.

Those representing the congressional districts were named by the congressman of each district, Mr. Finan told the AFRO.

THE NINE electors of the Republican Party, who will cast the State's official vote if Nixon carries Maryland, were named at the GOP State convention three months ago.

Mrs. Georgia Boston, representing the Seventh District, and William Contee, at large, are the colored electors among those selected.

Others are:

Mrs. Louise Hawkins, at large; Dr. Elmer W. Sterling (1st D.); Osborne P. Beall (2nd D.); William J. Hatter (3rd D.); Mrs. Mary E. Burgess (4th D.); Mrs. Laura Mulrooney (5th D.), and Roy T. Davis (6th D.).

D. ELDRED RINEHART is chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

Mr. Rinehart recently announced that Dr. John C. Woodland, dentist, is to be among 14 Republicans who will master-mind the party's Maryland campaign.

Angry South Plans To Fight Rights Plank In Convention

Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn. 7/12/60 P1

By WILLIAM J. EATON
United Press International Staff

LOS ANGELES, July 11.—Liberal forces fought Monday to preserve the strongest civil rights plank ever proposed in Democratic Party history from an 11th hour assault by angry Southerners.

A verbal battle raged behind closed doors as the 109-member platform committee began ratification of a draft submitted by a 20-man subcommittee.

On civil rights, foreign affairs and economic issues, the platform was tailored to suit the liberal philosophy of Senator John Kennedy, front running contender for the party's presidential nomination.

Dixie supporters of Senator Lyndon Johnson on the committee denounced the eight-point civil rights package. They pointed toward a floor fight when the 1960 declaration goes before the convention Tuesday night.

Little Hope For Dixie

One Southern spokesman said a minority report expressing the "go slow" views of the South would be presented to the delegates as a substitute for the committee proposals. The chances of adoption of the substitute appeared nil, however.

Robert Kennedy, the senator's brother and floor manager, gave unequivocal backing to the strong civil rights plank Monday.

The plank expresses sympathy for Negro sit-in demonstrators who have been campaigning to end segregation at lunch counters in the South.

This was phrased in the plank as support for "peaceful demonstration for constiutional rights."

Roy Wilkins, head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was jubilant over the subcommittee proposal and said it was "so good" that his organization had no hesitancy in approving the entire package.

The platform-makers worked in relative seclusion and secrecy. Their names were checked off as they entered a big meeting room in an effort to screen out intruders.

But lobbyists for farm and civil rights groups crowded around the entrance to make last-minute appeals for their views.

AFL-CIO leaders who had turned on the heat for a tough stand against segregation as the key to a strongly liberal 1960 platform were confident of success.

Plank Outlined

The tentative proposal on civil rights was understood to endorse:

An end of segregation in all public housing.

Elimination of all segregation in public schools.

Elimination by constitutional amendment of literacy tests and poll taxes as voting qualifications.

Require that all segregated public schools adopt a plan for the first step of desegregation by 1963, the 100th anniversary of the Lincoln emancipation proclamation.

Creation of a Federal Employment Practices Commission to assure equal job opportunities.

Make the Federal Civil Rights Commission a permanent agency.

Enactment of the so-called "Title III" to empower the Justice Department to enforce school desegregation and all other civil rights with Federal court injunctions.

Additional Federal legislation to assure Negroes voting privileges.

Anti-Dixie March Staged By Students

Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON — (UPI) Ten Negro students staged a Independence Day March on the Capitol steps urging Congress to grant Negro servicemen and veterans "immunity" from southern segregation laws.

P. 9

Police broke up the demonstration after 15 minutes, however, under a law which bars sign carrying and passing out handbills on the Capitol grounds.

The students, all neatly dressed, left quietly when told of the law. They had carried signs reading "Why Aren't Negroes Free?" "Freedom Now," and "Make Democracy Work."

They disrtibuted handbills which appealed to "Congress to enact before the forthcoming national elections a law granting Negro American servicemen and veterans immunity from the racial segregation laws of the Southern states."

Dixie Delivers Fiery Answer To CR Plank

Jackson Daily News. Jackson, Miss.

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—A condensed text of the minority report on the civil rights plank presented by nine southern states to the Democratic national convention platform:

In 1952 and 1956 as well as in prior years, the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas were the backbone of the backbone of the Democratic Party. Nevertheless, since 1952 the people of those states as well as the people of Louisiana, Florida and Tennessee have been subjected to every conceivable harassment in the field of civil rights at the instigation of well-organized pressure groups, residing in the most part in states that have not favored the candidates for the Democratic Party for president and vice president of these United States.

SORRY REWARD

Increasingly, the loyalty of the people of the South to their party has been repaid with scolding and derision. Pretending to invoke the Constitution of the United States, those who are attacking the South have ignored the fundamental law of the land—and, in particular, the 10th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Despite these attacks, the Democrats of the southern states have sent delegates to this 1960 convention whose aim was and is to unify the party and restore constitutional government in this land of ours.

And yet the southern states are still being subjected to a campaign of studied vilification. The climax of this campaign is the so-called "civil rights proposal" in the platform just adopted by a majority of this convention's platform committee. . .

In this platform plank it is stated "the right to vote is the first principle of self government. The Constitution also guarantees to all Americans the equal protection of the laws." These sentences are high sounding, but they ignore a proper application of the Constitution of the United States.

Repeatedly the Supreme Court of the United States has held that a person's right to vote is derived from the laws of the state. The state prescribes the ages, the length of residence required, the educational qualifications required, and all other reasonable qualifications it deems necessary and advisable for the general welfare of its citizens. The only constitutional restrictions on this right of any state is that it shall not be abridged or denied by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. . .

OVERLOOKS FACTS

For six years and two months there has been a raging demand that the South should obey the law of the land, so-called, and establish systems of public schools un- vote to thousands. What hog- his clamor overlooks the fac- hat never has any court decide- hat any state could be compelle- y anyone to set up a system o- ntegrated schools. But those wh- ave so chided the South for it- lleged breach of the law of th- and now foster not only breaches of the law of the land, but breaches of the peace. . . .

'The Supreme Court of the United States has recently held that the Civil Rights Act of 1957 is appropriate legislation under the 15th Amendment. If legislation has been needed "to secure for all Americans the right to vote" that statute would suffice. It has been used by an attorney general, as politically minded as any delegate here, only four times. That it has NOT been used more frequently is NOT proof of the fact that he and the President are not "strong and imaginative." It IS proof of the fact that alleged abridgements or denials of the right to vote are grossly exaggerated.

For example, in a complaint against my home state of Georgia, it was alleged that there were roughly 5,000 Negroes of voting age in a certain county of my state who were denied the right to vote. Upon the trial of a case arising from that complaint, the federal government admitted that only a meager 35 of those 5,000 had even applied for the right to vote and that of those 35 only 10 were qualified. And yet my state was pilloried before its sister states for denying the right of vote to thousand. What hogwash that is!

For a convention composed of American delegates to support "whatever action is necessary to eliminate literacy tests" as requirements for voting is unthinkable. Even the most ardent salvationists would have to admit that such action could be only in the form of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Very recently, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the requirement by a state of reasonable literacy tests as a condition for voting was a proper exercise of its constitutional powers. . . .

For our part, we are opposed to the establishment of a government BY the idiots and the ignorants FOR the idiots and the ignorants. . .

If the people of any state choose to abandon their public schools rather than to integrate them, no court or Congress may compel the submission of any plan of compliance with the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision."

And we the undersigned are here to say that the states of the South will not be bribed with "technical and financial assistance," held out as bait in this platform, into sacrificing their children upon the altar of political expediency.

Most of the remaining paragraphs of this so-called "civil rights" plank in the platform constitute a synopsis of legislation which has at least twice been rejected by the Congress of the United States, a majority of whose members belong to the Democratic Party. . . .

It is not change that we of the South resist, nor democracy that we shun. Not by a damned sight! We do resist the kind of change that will turn us more and more into a super-state. We do reject the kind of change that will not just run us but over-run us. We do shun the kind of democracy that believes Big Government, beyond any private institution or private will, has the wisdom and compassion to deal with the problems of the future. . . .

This is democracy? Actually, it is the refutation of the fundamentals of Americanism. . . . We must ever be mindful of the fact that our America was born in non-conformity, that our America grew great on diversity, on the right of people to be different and that this pluralism or many-sidedness of our America which is currently taking such a political whipping from the self-styled liberals and angry leftists is truly inseparable from the magnificent vitality of our great country. . . .

It is the hope of the undersigned states from the South that these beliefs in independence will never die in our strong land for if they do perish we are convinced that our vigor will depart and that we will become something much less politically, economically, socially and morally than we are today. We intend to stand for these beliefs and fight for their preservation. We trust that you good people will do the same.

Respectfully submitted,

James H. Gray,
State Chairman,
Georgia Democratic Party.

On behalf of the following states:

Alabama
Arkansas
Florida
Georgia
Louisiana
Mississippi
North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia

Southerners Urge Demos Tone Down Rights Plank; Stevenson Okays "Draft"

(By United Press International)

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — A Southern spokesman appealed to Democratic platform drafters Friday to write a toned-down civil rights plank stressing voluntary action to curb racial segregation.

South Carolina Gov. Ernest Hollings urged the party's 108-man platform committee to reject Negro leaders' proposals for sweeping federal action to end discrimination in schools, voting and hiring.

But George Meany, AFL-CIO president, called for federal legislation in this field. He labeled civil rights the "No. 1 moral issue" facing the nation.

Meanwhile, Adlai E. Stevenson all but announced his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination. Stevenson permitted one of his key backers, Lt. Gov. Glenn Anderson of California, to announce here that he would accept a convention draft and would campaign vigorously if chosen for a third try at the White House.

Shortly afterward, Stevenson said in Chicago that he would do his utmost to win the election if nominated. Although he insisted this represented no change in his position, it was his boldest bid to date for the party's top honor.

Hollings and Meany testified near the windup of pre-convention hearings on the party's 1960 policy statement. The resolution committee now must draft a formal declaration of party aims to lay before the voters.

Another Southerner — Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi - switched plans and did not testify and a Dixie bloc on the committee dropped plans to file a rebuttal statement against forced integration.

In other testimony, five Democratic mayors, led by Mayor Robert Wagner of New York, asked platform support for increased federal aid for cities to solve problems of urban renewal, schools, water shortages, sewage disposal and juvenile delinquency.

The South Carolinian also condemned Negro student sit-in demonstrations as a form of "slavery" imposed on storekeepers.

"When you try to force someone to render you a personal service - it's slavery," he said. "Let's not promote public violence all over the United States by recognition of sit-ins."

Stevenson recalled in his statement that he headed the Democratic ticket in two campaigns against President Eisenhower "under circumstances which were understandably difficult."

"I have, therefore, felt that it would be presumptuous and arrogant for me to claim squatter's rights or to seek actively a third nomination," he said.

Unlike the 1952 and 1956 conventions, Stevenson faced a tough uphill fight. Unofficial delegate tabulations showed him running fourth behind Kennedy, Johnson and Sen Stuart Symington of Missouri. His only hope appeared to be a convention deadlock.

Civil Rights Plank Is Bad

A drafting committee yesterday had completed drawing up, among others, a civil rights plank which is patently aimed at sewing up the big-city Northern Negro vote.

Advocates of such a ritualistic appeal to the pressure groups, including committee member Joe Rauh Jr., former president of Americans for Democratic Action, are reported in high glee over their success in formulating a big "strong" rights plank.

Southerners on the committee obviously are disappointed. The word yesterday was that they were not making much noise about it, thus far, because they didn't want to embarrass Sen. Lyndon Johnson, for whom hopes still existed among some.

Part of the plank was said to include endorsement of the Negro sit-in movement in the South. The Republicans, presumably, will do about the same thing.

The sit-in movement continues to be a direct challenge of law and order, a threat to privately owned business, a blunt thrusting forward regardless of outcome.

Chattanooga Sit-In Dispersed

Advocates of, and participants in, the sit-in conceive of it as a Gandhi-like movement, entirely "passive," a human sacrifice in silence, a great crusade.

We see the sit-ins, whatever the credo set forth by its directors and chief publicists, as kin far more than meets the casual eye to the waves of rioting and open, public demonstration against duly designated authorities the world over. They are kin to the rioting in Japan, to that just last week in Rome; they are kin to the explosive demonstration, mass violence, rapes even, which have taken place in newly freed Congo.

We certainly do not charge that the American sit-in is Communist-dominated because we have no hard facts to back up that allegation — which some have bluntly made. There may be some leftists, or even Communists in disguise participating in some of the development and encouragement of the sit-ins. But we gather from all reports that the bulk of participants, at least, are merely misguided in their self-proclaimed crusade.

If they are innocent of what is taking place, they nevertheless are guilty of following a course which produces in this nation an equivalent, albeit comparatively minor, to much of the open demonstration against authority which is taking place in many parts of the world.

This wave of civil disobedience makes good Red propaganda wherever it occurs. It makes for further unsettled conditions the world over, a situation in which the Reds can work multiple devices for further inducing peoples to tear up their own orderly systems.

Democratic delegates or Republicans who yield to pressure and endorse anything which smacks of outright civil disobedience, bold and unapologetic defiance of orderly government, will do their nation serious damage. Rights of minorities, of any persons feeling themselves deprived of justice in law, may be redressed in only one way if lawful government is to be established. That is through law and the earning of under-

Shouting Down Civil Rights While The World Is On Fire

(An Editorial)

THE news from Los Angeles where the Democratic National Convention is in session, indicate that the exercise of civil rights under the Constitution by American Negroes, is the most important question before the convention. Especially is it a target of Congressmen from the southern region, and by the governors and political leaders of this region.

Although Premier Khrushchev of the Soviet Union has just dared the United States to "put a hand on Cuba" a United States Senator, Sam Ervin, of North Carolina, is leading a southern quit-the-party protest against a civil rights plank in the Democratic party platform now being formulated.

To some Southerners, it is unthinkable for a Negro to vote, or to have a chance to get a decent job, or to have an equal chance for education and economic improvement. Many Southern congressmen are waiting in Los Angeles to see what kind of civil rights plank that will be adopted and if the wording of the instrument does not suit them, they will walk out of the Democratic party, rather than accept the pro-civil rights gesture .

Meanwhile, the clouds of war are rising all over the world, and the enmities and hostilities behind the Communist howl for war are generated by the treatment of minority peoples in various eastern countries, in Africa, in Latin America, and in America itself, in addition to the determination of the Reds to pursue their efforts to rule the world. The consequences of this impending tragedy do not seem to penetrate the brains of many who constitute our Congress and the Governors of many states.

The South Rests Case On Rights

The Miami Herald
Miami Fla.

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Southerners on the Democratic platform committee took a restrained approach on the civil rights issue Friday as the party's policy planners held final hearings and headed toward the drafting stage of their deliberations.

7-9-60

Gov. Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina was added to a witness list which originally had failed to include spokesmen for the South's viewpoint in the civil rights controversy. He brought a vigorous appeal against enforced racial integration.

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But Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi, another added starter, said he had decided not to testify. He chose instead to subscribe to a statement made Thursday by Sen. Spessard L. Holland of Florida on behalf of the committee's Southern bloc.

The Southerners also changed their mind about filing a special statement with the committee in reply to a barrage of testimony calling for strong federal action to guarantee Negro voting rights, school desegregation and equal employment opportunities.

A statement was prepared and signed by the Southerners, but Sen. Joan C. Stennis of Mississippi said they decided after all to rest on Holland's plea for "moderation" and his warning that an extreme stand on civil rights would drive Southern voters away from the party and cost the Democrats the election.

Holland told newsmen the subdued approach of the committee's Southerners did not mean they would not fight a strong civil rights plank on the convention floor. As for whether there would be a Dixie bolt if a strong plank were adopted, he said "it may be some of the more extreme states would walk out but I think not."

The 108-member platform committee, in the last of four days of pre-convention hearings, also took up problems affecting the economy and big city dwellers. It called in a battery of governors, mayors and labor leaders for advice on these and other pressing issues.

AFL-CIO President George Meany and Steelworkers President David J. McDonald warned of rising unemployment which Meany said negated "a general illusion of prosperity in this country." Meany called for federal action to "promote economic growth by meeting the people's needs."

Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York led off testimony by six local leaders on behalf of federal steps to help cities meet such problems as urban renewal, housing, school, transportation, water shortages, sewage disposal and juvenile delinquency.

Democrats Warned on 'Rights'

Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
Thurs. 7/7/60

Caucuses for Jack? .. 2B

LOS ANGELES — (UPI) — Sen. Spessard L. Holland of Florida warned the Democratic Party Wednesday that an extremely liberal civil rights platform might backfire in the November elections.

Holland, one of three Southern senators on the platform committee, said a stringent stand on civil rights could cause the Democrats to lose votes in the South.

P. 2B

Holland, Sen. John C. Stennis of Mississippi and Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. of North Carolina will lead the Southerners on the platform committee, meeting in advance of the national convention here next week.

P. 1

All three are veteran campaigners against civil rights legislation in the Senate but Holland conceded that they were powerless to stop an ultra liberal civil rights plank.

"I'll bend every effort to take the sting out of the civil rights plank and it will come over our protests," Holland said. "After all we know a little bit about the feelings of the Southern people."

Holland said a very liberal civil rights plank could cause a walkout among some Southern states and indicated that all signs pointed to what he termed an "extreme" stand.

He disagreed in this respect with Ervin, who said that influential spokesmen from the South have been snubbed in pre-convention planning of a civil rights plank for the party, but doubted any Dixie delegates would bolt.

One of the platform possibilities the Southerners feel would be badly damaging to the Democratic Party in the South is an expression of sympathy and an endorsement of "sit-ins" which many liberals want included.

Holland said he was dubious whether the Southern element could keep the platform from containing such specifics as they did in 1952 and 1956.

"Always before, the party got together," Holland said, "to take out the sting so there would be no floor fight."

He blamed the present trend toward a tough civil rights platform on National Committee Chairman Paul M. Butler "and the thoughts he has expressed in the last six months."

He said the general feeling was also caused "by some of the candidates being so extreme" and by the environment of the convention gathering.

SOUTH ASKS UNITY OVER CIVIL RIGHTS

The New York Times

'Want You to Join Us,' Says Gov. Hollings in Appeal to Northern Democrats

New York

By WILLIAM M. BLAIR
Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, July 8—A Southern Governor appealed to the Democratic National Convention today for a civil rights stand that would not "segregate" the South from the Democratic party.

7-9-60

As Gov. Ernest F. Hollings added his plea to that of Southern members of the Democratic Platform Committee, it appeared that a majority of the committee favored a strong statement on civil rights, including stiff Federal enforcement of desegregation decision.

The tenor of the Southern plea and the actions of Representative Chester Bowles of Connecticut, Platform Committee chairman, appeared to be designed partly to promote harmony and party unity in public. They also seemed to be aiming to confine the North-South conflict to a private drafting session over the weekend.

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Put on Crowded Schedule

Mr. Bowles made room for Governor Hollings on the crowded schedule of witnesses. Another Southern Governor, Ross R. Barnett of Mississippi gave up his scheduled public appearance.

Mr. Bowles said that Governor Barnett had associated himself with the plea made yesterday by Senator Spessard L. Holland of Florida for a moderate civil rights plank to keep the South in the party.

Mr. Bowles shut off questioning of Governor Hollings, saying that the committee was pressed for time. Southern committee members remained silent when George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations described civil rights as "the fulfillment of America's promises to every citizen" and the "No. 1 moral issue of our time," Mr. Meany, who followed Mr. Hollings, called for legislation to end discriminated.

The Southerners also gave up their plan to put in writing for the platform committee their objections to various civil rights proposals. Those included an endorsement of the Negro students who have staged "sit-in" demonstrations in the South.

The Southerners explained that they had thought it best to stand on the statement of Senator Holland.

Governor Hollings said that the "question here is not whether we olt the party, but that we get you to join up with us."

The 38-year-old Governor said that "I don't like being segregated from the Democratic party," he also said some civil-rights advocates were "trying to promote political hay out" of minority groups.

He dwelt particularly on the Negro students who participated in "sit-in" demonstrations at lunch counters and other public places in the South.

The "sit-in" demonstrations in his state, he said, have nothing to do with the right of peaceful assembly, but have become a threat to law and order and have been stopped on those grounds.

"We cannot afford to recognise unconstitutional actions," he said.

The final session of the five days of hearings before the Platform Committee also included the Mayors of six cities, lead by Mayor Wagner of New York. He called for the creation of an urban-affairs agency with Cabinet Rank, and the presentation of a farm plank that would reestablish rigid price supports.

Mr. Meany predicted that the release next week of Government figures on national employment would show a "frightening" total of nearly 1,000,000 more unemployed between May and June.

Union sources said that they expected the unemployment figure would show a rise from 3,350,000 in May to about 4,500,000 in June.

They conceded that the June increase in unemployment was seasonal, because college students were seeking jobs, but said that the normal increase in June was only about 600,000.

The projected unemployment rise, Mr. Meany told the committee, indicated the deterioration of the country's economic situation. He asserted that the Administration had failed to carry out the objectives of the 1946 Employment Act that, he said, committed the government to promote maximum production and employment.

"The greatest myth of this decade," he said, "is that public investment is inherently wasteful, while private investment is good. I say this is nonsense."

He was supported by David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers of America, who said that "the American steel industry is in a depression," with half its capacity dormant.

"Already the effects have spread to the coal industry, and other industries are about to feel the disastrous reaction," he said.

Mr. Meany called for revision of picketing restrictions in the Taft-Hartley Labor Act and the Landrum-Griffin Labor Act of 1959. He also asked the Democrats to endorse a thirty-five-hour-week, and increased Federal spending for public works, housing and hospitals to promote economic growth.

Dixie Delegates Busy On Coast

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Sun. 7/10/60

Most Of South Apparently Lining Up To Boost Senator Johnson

P. 7

Special to The Commercial Appeal

LOS ANGELES, July 9.—Mid-Southerners were making news in pre-convention activities of the Democratic national convention Saturday:

Senator J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.) said that Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson is the Democratic presidential candidate best qualified to unite the nation.

He said Senator Johnson has demonstrated his qualities of leadership, particularly in bringing together men of divergent views on such touchy subjects as civil rights legislation.

Senator Albert Gore (D., Tenn.) put out word Saturday that he is physically fit to be either president or vice president.

The Tennessean, who has been

named by Democratic Chairman Paul M. Butler as an acceptable candidate, is here as a member of the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic national convention.

A newsman asked if he is "hopeful" of getting on the presidential ticket.

"No," he replied, "though I did take the precaution of bringing my health certificate just in case all the contenders should fail their physical examinations."

Trading Charges

Supporters of the front-runners, Senators John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, have been trading charges that the opposition candidate is physically unfit.

Senator Gore said any of the leading contenders would be satisfactory to him.

Members of Mississippi's delegation to the Democratic national convention engaged in pre-convention meetings, sightseeing and fun-making this week end prior to their first cacus Monday morning.

At the caucus, or possibly at a later one, the delegation is expected to pick Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas as its presidential candidate.

Circuit Judge Tom Brady of Brookhaven, a delegate, said Saturday the group may decide to support Gov. Ross Barnett as a "favorite son" candidate on the first ballot to "allow us time to get the lay of the land."

'Lesser Of Evils'

But Judge Brady said most Mississippi delegates are supporting Senator Johnson as the "lesser of the evils."

Apparently seating of the Mississippi delegation will not be challenged. Mississippi national committeeman Hugh Clayton said this was indicated when the Credentials Committee failed to make such a challenge.

Governor Barnett, as titular head of the party in Mississippi, isrecognized as leader of the delegation but there are indications Senator James Eastland is making the group's major decisions.

Senator Eastland is believed to have been responsible for Barnett's decision not to testify before the Platform Committee regarding the civil rights issue.

Gov. Buford Ellington of Tennessee, after an hour-long conference with Democratic presidential hopeful Lyndon Johnson, said he will work this week end to swing delegates support to Senator Johnson.

Governor Ellington declined to say if he would focus his efforts on delegates from any specific section of the country.

"Senator Johnson represents the whole country," said Governor Ellington. "He is a national leader."

Tennesseans To Caucus

The Volunteer State delegation will caucus Sunday afternoon. It is expected to throw its full 33 votes to Senator Johnson.

Mrs. Jimmie Davis, wife of the governor, became Louisiana's Democratic national committeewomen Saturday as the successor to the wife of former Gov. Earl Long. Mrs. Long, who resigned as committeewoman, presented Mrs. Davis to the committee so she could participate in the convention.

Alabama's incoming national committeewoman was denied a vote in the Democratic convention, but a carefully planned maneuver kept the state from losing the vote.

Unable to seat Mrs. Ruth Johnson Owens of Birmingham in the absence of formal credentials, the party's national committee refused to accept the resignation of the outgoing committeewoman, Mrs. Leonard Thomas of Montgomery.

That kept Alabama from losing a vote. The national committeeman, Charles W. McKay Jr., of Sylacauga, was given the right to cast Mrs. Thomas' vote by proxy. This assured Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas of another half-vote for the presidential nomination. Mr. McKay said Mrs. Thomas had instructed him to cast her vote for Johnson.

Civil Rights Plank Pains Southerners

United Press International.

LOS ANGELES, July 11.—'Oh, my God... Oh, my God."

That was the reaction of Judge T. C. Almon of Decatur, chairman of the Alabama delegation to the Democratic National Convention, when he heard the civil rights plank of the party's platform draft.

The same feeling came from many Southern delegates. Yet there seemed to be a unanimity of opinion that the strong civil rights plank, still to be adopted by the full committee, will not prompt a walkout by Southern delegates.

"I have charge of the delegation," Judge Almon said, "and Alabama will not walk out."

Roy Harris, leading segregationist from Augusta, and Robert L. Russell Jr. of Wynder, issued a twin-barreled Georgia statement. "We think it is obnoxious," they said. "But we're not leaving."

34d 1960 DEMOCRATIC

CIVIL RIGHTS PLANK
THE SOUTH

Platform Unit Adopts Strong Rights Plank

Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky.
July 12 1960
C-1

Southerners Lose Bitter Battle, Plan Minority Report; Floor Fight Possible

By The Associated Press

Los Angeles, July 11.—The platform committee of the Democratic National Committee Monday night overwhelmingly approved a strong civil-rights plank bitterly opposed by Southern delegates.

The vote in favor of the plank was reported at 66 to 24.

The approval came after more than 3 hours of bitter debate behind closed doors.

Senators James O. Eastland of Mississippi and Sam J. Ervin of North Carolina led a futile fight to soften the plank, which promises full use of federal powers to end racial discrimination.

Battle Due Tuesday

The Southern leaders had indicated that they would file a minority report and carry the battle to the convention floor when the platform is presented Tuesday.

The Dixie attitude toward the plank was axpressed in the crisp comment of Ervin when the committee met—"I cannot accept it."

The plank pledges the Democratic Party to use the full powers of the Federal Government to end racial discrimination.

It commits the party to enactment of legislation empowering the attorney general to seek a civil injunction against those accused of employing discriminatory practices.

Mentions Sit-Ins

The plank also has a kind word for the sit-in demonstrations staged in the South in protest against Negroes' being barred from eating places. These words galled the Southern delegates.

It was learned that the sentence the Dixie contingent considers an endorsement of sit-in demonstrations reads as follows:

"The public demonstrations for first-class citizenship which have recently taken place in many parts of this country are a signal to all of us to make good at long last the guarantees of our Constitution.'

Bolt Not Expected

Representative Oren Harris of Arkansas was all set with a scathing denunciation of the entire civil-rights plank.

Harris, it was reported, will write a minority report to the convention. The Dixie group did not expect the minority report to be approved, but felt that this at least would put their views on record.

Associated Press Wirephoto
SAM J. ERVIN, JR.
Leads futile fight

High Supports Backed

Nor was any bolt of Southern delegates expected from the convention.

The committee beat down critics in a small tussle over the farm plank.

This left in the platform a proposal backed by a Democratic farm advisory committee headed by Governor Herschel Loveless of Iowa and the National Farmers Union.

The plank commits the party to restoration of high price supports that prevailed during and after World War II, and too, more rigid production controls than prevail now.

Slam back hard—

Birm News, Birm, Alabama
Tues, 7/12/60 p. 1

State delegates denounce proposed civil rights plank

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 12—Alabama delegation leaders and other Southerners slammed back hard today at the boldest of all Civil Rights planks now proposed for adoption by the Democratic National Convention.

Gov. John Patterson, State Democratic Chairman Sam Engelhardt, Charles W. McKay Jr., Alabama outgoing national committeeman, and Birmingham Safety Commissioner Eugene Connor, the incoming natinal comitteeman, all denounced the student lunch counter sit-ins endorsement and other phases of the Civil Rights plank.

So did Ralph Smith Jr. and Mrs. Dorothy Carmichael, both delegates-at-large from Alabama and members of the platform committee. They and other Southerners, outnumbered on the 109-member platform committee, had sought to prevent adoption of the plank endorsing student lunch counter sit-ins.

ANOTHER STRONG battler against that part of the platform approving "peaceful" student lunch counter sit-ins in public eating places was Sen. Sam J. Erwin Jr., of North Carolina.

Sen. Erwin appeared before the convention platform writing committee and denounced it as the most severe and expensive in the history of the Democratic Party.

The North Carolina senator, who addressed an Alabama delegation rally in behalf of Sen. Lyndon Johnson for the Democratic presidential nomination here two nights ago, was ready to make a strong plea before the convention today in an effort to soften provisions which would envoke the full powers of the federal government in integration-segregation.

ERWIN DECLARED further that he would offer a minority report when the revised civil rights plank is presented to the convention.

Birm News

Whatever civil rights plank is finally written will have to be adopted by the entire convention.

Birm News

Meantime, several Southern governors and other U. S. senators, together with other Dixie leaders, held a strategy meeting here to shape plans for combating the civil rights plank.

Tues. 7/12/60

Among those huddling in this strategy session reportedly were Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi, Gov. Orvil Faubus of Arkansas and Sens. James O. Eastland and John Stennis, both of Mississippi.

PATTERSON DECLARED any such civil rights plank would only stir up trouble and bring on violence in Alabama and other Southern states.

As the time for balloting on the Democratic presidential nominee drew nearer, Alabama's delegation was still ready to vote to yield to Texas to place the name of Johnson before the convention first.

However, sentiment in the delegation for Sen. John Kennedy was increasing, with Patterson and members of his cabinet still plugging hard to get a majority of the Alabama contingent for Kennedy.

REJECT RIGHTS PLANK, IS PLEA

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.
7/13/60 p. 1

Louisiana Delegates Sign Minority Report

By EDGAR POE
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The Louisiana delegation to the Democratic national convention in a caucus late Tuesday concurred in a Southern minority report involving portions of the proposed party platform.

The delegates unanimously went on record opposing the tough civil rights plank; a natural resources provision that would eliminate depletion allowance for oil, natural gas and other minerals; and the farm plank.

The minority report on the platform was presented to the convention Tuesday night on behalf of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Virginia.

LASHES AT RIGHTS PLANK

The minority report was signed in behalf of Louisiana by both members of the state's platform delegates, William G. Helis Jr. of New Orleans and Edward M. Carmouche Jr. of Baton Rouge and Lake Charles. Signers of the minority report for Mississippi were Sens. James O. Eastland and John C. Stennis.

Arthur C. Watson, a Natchitoches attorney and acting chairman of the Louisiana delegation, said after the executive session that in effect most of the delegates "can follow the platform" except for the civil rights and one or two other proposals.

Chris Faser of Baton Rouge, friend of Gov. Jimmie H. Davis, made a motion that the Louisiana delegation accept the minority report.

Leander H. Perez, Louisiana political figure, shortly before the caucus was convened at the sports arena, lashed out bitterly at the civil rights plank, the strongest ever adopted by a major political party.

Perez declared that "unless Southern political leaders organize for South-state unity in this time of crisis, there will not be true confidence entrusted in them because we actually face a threat of Congolese uprisings under the Democratic platform."

'HARASSMENT' TOLD

Camille F. Gravel, Louisiana's retiring national committeeman, attended the caucus and voted with the other Louisianians.

The minority report declared that in 1952 and 1956, as well as in previous years, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida and Tennessee have been subjected to "every conceivable harassment" in field of civil rights as the result of pressure from what is called well organized pressure groups residing for the most part in states that have not favored the candidates of the Democratic party for president and vice-president of the United States.

The minority report said that loyalty of the people of the South to their party has been "repaid with scoldings and derision." It added that those who are attacking the South have ignored the "fundamental law of the land—and, in particular, the 10th amendment to the constitution."

Despite these attacks the Southern Democrats have sent delegates to the Los Angeles convention with an aim toward unity of the party and restoration of constitutional government.

ASKS SECTION IV DROPPED

"Not withstanding, the Southern states," declared the report, "are still being subpected to a campaign of studied vilificion. The climax of this campaign is the so-called 'civil rights' proposal in the platform pust adopted by a majority of this convention's platform's committee. In a continuation of our efforts to unify the Democratic party, to help insure that the voters of our state support the nominees of this convention, and still retain their self-respect, we request delegates from all states to join with us in rejecting that portion of Section IV of the proposed platform entitled civil rights."

The minority report said that for six years and two months there has been a rising demand that the South should obey the law of the land and establish systems of publis schools unsegregated as to race or color. The report added "this clamor overlooks the fact that never has any court decided that any state should be compelled by anyone to set up a sqstem of integrated schools. But those who have so chided the South for its alleged breach of the law of land now foster not only breaches of the law of the land, but breaches of the peace. They condone and even saction trespassings upon private property. Their encouragement and approval of 'sit-in demonstrattions' on a specious moral principle flout the declaration of the law of the land promulgated by a court, one of whose members is a distinguished former solicitor general of the United States who participated in the argument of the schools cases before the Supreme Court."

The minority report declared that the Southern states will not be bribed with "technical and financial assistance, held out as bait in this platform, into sacrificing their children upon the altar of political expendiency."

NINE STATES DEMUR

The dissenting report was signed by Platform Committee members from Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Virginia. Signatures from Texas delegates were absent.

The report called upon delegates from other parts of the country to join the Southerners against what was termed a calculated effort of radicals in both parties to drive the South from the Democratic party.

It carried a legalistic argument attacking the validity of federal efforts to change racial relations in the South.

"No government can become the final arbiter of all social, economic and political difficulties," the Southerners declared. The report said it is not change that the South resists, but a tide swinging toward a super-state.

SOUTH UNIFIED ON RIGHTS, VIEW

Times Herald
New Orleans, La.
7/13/60 p. 1

State Delegates Charge Studied Affronts

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Democratic National Convention delegates from ten southern states declared Tuesday the South is being subjected to a campaign of studied vilification by civil rights groups.

The climax of this attack, they said, is a civil rights plank recommended by the convention's 109-member Resolutions Committee. The plank pledges the Democratic party to use the full powers of the federal government to end racial discrimination in many fields.

The Dixie delegates made their charge in a minority report on the civil rights section of the platform.

Civil Rights Defeat Unites Southerners

Jackson Daily News

By JAMES M. WARD
Editor, Daily News

LOS ANGELES — "Southern unity" is beginning to jell at the Democratic National Convention.

Contacts between the Southern states are being made with increasing frequency following the South's severe defeat on the floor last night on the civil rights platform issue.

Meanwhile, the Mississippi delegation, part of the team which lost the civil rights battle, scheduled a caucus today to decide who will get their votes when presidential nomination balloting begins tonight.

Mississippi played a prominent part in the effort by 10 Southern states to eliminate the civil rights plank of the platform, the strongest ever written by a national political party.

Gov. Ross Barnett was one of five speakers who addressed the convention in opposition to the plank and was one of the most powerful of the five.

Despite warning by Barnett and other southerners that the civil rights plank would alienate 50 million Southerners and jeopardize a party victory in November, the convention shouted down a Southern motion to remove the plank and adopted the platform as written.

(Convention pictures on page 17)

In other new developments, it appears now that Mississippi and the other southern states will stay in the convention and fight for concessions.

SOME FAVOR WALKOUT

About half a dozen Mississippi delegation leaders, including Circuit Judge Tom Brady of Brookhaven, have advocated a walkout following announcement of the civil rights plank but no walkout is anticipated at this time.

A party "walkout" could come, however, in the November presidential election.

Gov. Barnett had mentioned the possibility earlier that the Southern states could conceivably throw the presidetial election into the U. S. House of Representatives by withholding electoral votes in November. Each state would have one vote in the House.

Mississippi has continued to "wait and see" before swinging its votes to a candidate.

The state can "wait and see" no longer, with balloting for a presidential nominee to begin at today's session of the convention.

With the first ballot only hours away it is becoming more and more apparent that Mississippi will go to Lyndon Johnson on the second ballot, and possibly the first.

The strategy now calls for either passing on the first ballot or nominating a favorite son. If a "favorite son" is nominated it probably will be Barnett.

While Gov. Barnett and other southern governors have sought southern unity, up to this point most of the states of the South have acted independently at the convention.

Southern unity is beginning to jell now, however, with at least five states ready to map strategy with Mississippi on the route to take from this point on.

Further strategy will be planned by the Mississippi delegation when they caucus at 1:30 p. m. Jackson time today at the Blair House. At that time the group will decide which course to follow when balloting begins tonight.

After adoption of the civil rights platform last night Barnett declared the Mississippi delegation intends to stay in the convention, a move which probably will be followed by the other southern states.

In his six-minute address before the convention, Barnett, who drew applause and cheers from the southern delegations, told Democrats and a nationwide television and radio audience that "an integration plank has no place in the platform if the party wishes the support of 50 million people of the South."

"Adoption of the platform is not going to coerce Mississippians into living with neighbors not of their choosing," he emphasized.

Barnett declared that the civil rights plank was "fomenting possible violence and condoning illegal activity" by endorsing Negro sit in demonstrations across the South.

He said "99 per cent of the Negroes in Mississippi want no part of integrated schools" and said the federal government cannot compel Mississippi to integrate.

The governor told the convention the southern minority report which outlined the South's position against the civil rights plank, reflected the views of millions of people who live outside the South."

RIGHTS BATTLE FACING DEMOS

The Times Picayune

Southerners Primed to Oppose Plank

New Orleans, La.

By OVID A. MARTIN

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A bitter battle over a strong civil rights plank shaped up at the Democratic National Convention Monday.

Stern-faced Southern delegates entered a closed session of the convention's 109-member Resolutions Committee all primed to speak their mind about the plank, which was approved Sunday night by a 20-member subcommittee.

The Dixie attitude was expressed in the crisp comment of one of its leaders, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., of North Carolina—"I cannot accept it."

The plank pledges the Democratic party to use the full powers of the federal government to end racial discrimination.

It commits the party to enactment of legislation empowering the attorney general to seek a civil injunction against those accused of employing discriminatory practices.

The plank also has a kind word for the sit-in demonstrations staged in the South in protest against Negroes being barred from eating places. These words galled the Southern delegates.

It was learned that the sentence the Dixie contingent considers to be an endorsement of sit-in demonstrations reads as follows:

"The public demonstrations for first-class citizenship which have recently taken place in many parts of this country are a signal to all of us to make good at long last the guarantees of our Constitution."

Rep. Oren Harris of Arkansas was all set with a scathing denunciation of the entire civil rights plank.

Harris, it was reported, will write a minority report to the convention. The Dixie group did not expect the minority report to be approved, but felt that this at least would put on record their views.

Nor was any bolt of Southern delegates expected from the convention.

Southern Demos Hit Rights Plank

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

By WILLIAM J. EATON

SPORTS ARENA, Los Angeles (UPI)—The Democratic National Convention took up its ultra-liberal 1960 platform Tuesday night as Southerners waged an apparently hopeless battle to tone down its unprecedentedly strong civil rights plank.

Dixie delegations, moving against what looked like insurmountable odds, lined up some of their most persuasive leaders in opposition to the plank, toughest in party history.

Rep. Charles Bowles (Conn.), chairman of the platform committee, began reading an official 4,000 word condensed text of the platform after the convention platform erupted into a wild uproar upon the arrival of Adlai E. Stevenson. Bowles was delayed 22 minutes by the demonstration.

LOS ANGELES — The Democratic Party at its National Convention Tuesday night adopted the strongest civil rights plank in the history of the party by voice vote. The vote came after a minority report by southerners was voted down, also by voice. The Convention adopted a resolution inviting Harry S. Truman— who said he would not attend because he felt the convention was rigged, to "join us" and make a major address.

The platform, dedicated to "the rights of man," touched on almost every conceivable foreign and domestic angles. But it was built around a call for sweeping federal action to wipe out segregation in nearly all walks of life.

The platform, illustrated with film clips for television presentation, found no convention challenge to its lengthy denunciation of the Eisenhower administration's record, and its call for a return to Democratic leadership.

James H. Gray, state Democratic Party committee chairman, of Albany, Ga., was first to speak as he read the 3,000-word minority report he helped draft.

Sens. John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson staked an unprecedented face-to-face battle for presidential votes as the Democratic convention swept toward a showdown tally Wednesday night.

Highlight of the frantic pre- ballot maneuvering was a televised debate between the two rivals in a downtown Los Angeles hotel as the national convention's second session convened in the Sports Arena about five miles away.

There was no sign the exchange had slowed Kennedy's presidential bandwagon. A UPI tabulation showed Kennedy needed only 19 votes to walk off with the big prize on the first ballot.

VOTED AT CAUCUS

However, the Kennedy camp did not get quite all the votes predicted for it from the big 81-vote California delegation. Gov. Edmund G. Brown said two days ago that half his state's strength would go for Kennedy.

But the delegation voted at a caucus to cast 31 1-2 votes for Adlai E. Stevenson for the nomination and 30 1-2 for Kennedy. It acted after Gov. Brown, the state's favorite son who is now supporting Kennedy, announced his withdrawal.

But civil rights, final item in the platform, was the fuse for an ultra-party explosion over what Permanent Chairman Leroy E. Collins called "as important business as will come before the convention."

The Minority report urged delegates not to "lead their party to defeat with the halter of a platform framed upon the insistence of a radical wing of our party."

"We call upon delegates . . . to join with us in defending against the calculated effort which is being made by the radicals of both parties to drive the states of the South from the Democratic Party," the minority report said.

Tennesse joined nine deep South states in the minority report.

Some top Southern leaders tried to discourage their delegations from making an all-out floor demonstration. Gov. J. Lindsay Almond of Virginia felt that an emotional fight might lead to a Southern walkout which would work against their favorite candidate, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson.

Southerners Push Unity, Moderate Rights Plank

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
7-9-60
P. 1

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Dixie members of the Democratic convention platform committee, talking party peace, Friday night expressed high hopes an acceptable compromise on civil rights issues can be worked out.

They expressed themselves as the platform group ended four days of hearings. Rep. Chester Bowles of Connecticut, committee chairman, named a 20-man drafting panel to work out recommendations for review by the full 109-member resolutions committee Monday.

Names of only four members from the South appeared on the drafting group, as announced by Bowles, but the Southerners, in an apparent compromising mood, declined to quarrel with Bowles' selections and even praised them as fair.

Rep. Oren Harris of Arkansas said he considered the drafters an able group and hoped they could come up with a good set of party declarations.

"I see no reason why we shouldn't get together on something that will tend to unify the party," Harris said.

Besides Harris, other Dixie representatives named to the drafting group were Sen. Sam Ervin Jr. of North Carolina, John J. Hooker of Tennessee and Rep. Paul J. Kilday of Texas. Ervin said the drafting group looked "very fair" to him.

The full committee will thrash out the drafting group's recommendations in an all-day session Monday, with the proposals to be presented to the convention delegates Tuesday.

Others on the drafting group, besides those mentioned, include Bowles, Sen. Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico, Reps. John A. Blatnik of Minnesota, Emanuel Celler of New York, and William J. Dawson of Illinois; Leif Ericson of Montana, and Ella Grasso of Connecticut.

Also, Rep. William J. Green of Pennsylvania, Sen. Philip A. Hart of Michigan, Reps. Chet Hollfield of California, Byron Johnson of Colorado, and Ray Madden of Indiana; Thorne Lord of New Jersey, Mrs. Patsy Takemoto Mink of Hawaii, Philip Perlman of Maryland, and Joseph L. Rauh Jr. of the District of Columbia.

Earlier, a Southern governor pleaded with the resolutions committee for a civil rights declaration acceptable to the South so Dixie won't feel it has to segregate itself from the party.

South Carolina Gov. Ernest F. Hollings told the convention resolutions committee, "I wouldn't like to be segregated from the Democratic party.'

Hollings, arguing quietly for a civil rights plank couched in general terms, added: "We don't want to bolt the party. We want to get you folks to join us."

SIT-IN SUPPORT

A majority of the resolutions group appeared inclined toward drafting a strong plank endorsing equal rights in education, employment, and voting with enforcement backed by federal powers.

Support for Negro sit-in demonstrations also is being considered as a recommendation to the convention delegates.

Backers of a strong civil rights stand were ready to hop on Hollings with questions as he ended his remarks, but Rep. Chesster Bowles of Connecticut, committee chairman, cut off any questioning because of what he said was a time shortage.

The next witness, President George Meany of the AFFL-CIO, touched on the racial issue again, however, with an appeal for legislation to guarantee equal treatment for all citizens.

"I happen to believe that civil rights in this country—the fulfillment of America's promise to every citizen—is the No. 1 issue of our time." Meany said.

Southerners Steaming About Strong Civil Rights Plank And May Boil Over Tonight

The Talladega Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.
Dec 7-12-60
P. 1

By NORMAN WALKER

LOS ANGELES — (AP)— Despite stiff Dixie opposition, the Democratic convention is expected to adopt tonight a platform containing the party's strongest stand yet on civil rights.

Delegates from nine Southern states filed a vehement protest that will be read to the convention, saying the civil rights declarations transgress state rights rights guarantees of the constitution.

"We do not propoe to be bound by them and respectfully request that this statement of repudiation be entered upon the minutes of the convention," said the joint statement presented by Charles tBloch, Macon, Ga.

But Bloch rejected any idea the Georgia delegation would walk out in protest, although he said "I can't answer for" other Southern states.

Rep. Chester Bowles of Connecticut, Platform Committee chairman, predicted the convention would accept the platform as written "with great enthusiasm."

Bowles tried to minimize the idea of any party split or Southern convention bolt, saying: "I believe the party will stay together to help forge a victory in November."

Party strategists expresed doubts that the South, no matter how irked at their party platform, would go Republican in the fall. They reasoned that Vice President Richard M. Nixon would not chance wooing the South by a "soft" GOP civil rights plank, out of fear of losing the North.

The text of the Democratic platform is not to be made public until tonight, but many of its major provisions have been disclosed informally.

The platform expresses sympathy with recent lunch counter sit-in demonstrations and the racial equality decisions of the upreme Court. It also calls for federal injunction powerstoenforce civil rights infractions.

South to Carry Fight to Congress

Atlanta Constitution; P. 1
Atlanta Ga. Thurs. 7/14/60

By WILLIAM J. EATON

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—Southerners, rebuffed in their drive to soften the party's strong civil rights plank, vowed Wednesday to battle in Congress to make sure its promises are never carried out.

Spokesmen for the South said the convention's action in writing the strongest civil rights plank in party history into its 1960 ultra-liberal platform would cause serious Democratic voter defections in Dixie next November.

But supporters of the plank, which called for an end to segregation in almost all walks of American life, contended that any Southern defection would be more than offset by an upsurge of Democratic sentiment in the big cities of the North.

The party's convention cleared approval of the platform Tuesday night after rejecting Southern pleas to scrap its eight - point anti - discrimination program.

Despite their defeat, delegates from the South stayed in their seats, vowing to work in the House and Senate to defeat any attempt to write the platform into law.

Sen. Ervin of North Carolina, a leading strategist for his region, indicated the future course.

"Our next step is to fight these bills in Congress," Ervin told United Press International. "Fortunately for the nation, legislators act with more discretion than platform committees."

Congressional senority rules place Southerners in key roles as committee chairmen where they can bottle up or modify many proposals. Provisions for nearly unlimited debate in the Senate also aids their cause.

Finally, House Speaker Rayburn and Senate Democratic Leader Johnson, both Texans, have successfully softened civil rights legislation in the past.

The platform, which had the ringing endorsement of Negro leaders and top union officials, calls for vigorous federal and congressional action to end discrimination immediately in schools, employment, ballot booths and housing.

It endorses a permanent, strengthened U.S. Civil Rights Commission, a federal fair employment practices law and power for the attorney general to seek injunctions to prevent violations of civil rights.

A bitter blow to the South was the party's blessing for sitdown demonstrations by Negro students seeking to end lunch counter segregation.

INTENSE DEBATE

The 17,000 - word platform — keyed to a "rights of man" theme under urging of liberal-labor groups — was ratified by a voice vote after an hour of roaring debate on the civil rights plank.

Dixie delegates bolted the convention and several set up a "States' Rights" Party in 1948 when a more moderate anti-discrimination statement was written into the platform.

But the 1960 document may weaken the strength of the Democratic nominees in the South. Sen. Kennedy has endorsed the platform in full.

P. 13

States formally rejecting the plank included Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Virginia and Tennessee.

Sen. Holland of Florida warned that its adoption might "drive the Southland out of the house of our Democratic fathers." He and others also objected to planks that went far beyond conservative Southern views on economic issues.

U. S. Policy Attack No. 1 Theme

Democrats Hint Civil Rights Plank Devoid of Special Appeal to South

By Robert C. Albright
Staff Reporter

LOS ANGELES, July 5—A firm, unequivocal civil rights plank, devoid of special treatment to placate the South, was indicated here today as the Democratic Resolutions Committe opened hearings on the 1960 Democratic platform.

Ranking members of the Committee, who for weeks have been considering sample platform drafts, are talking about a completely new approach to the civil rights quotation, minus the studied "concessions" of the past.

One Northern Party official put it this way: "We are not asking for Southern trouble—perhaps we won't have any. But this time we are not going to make any compromises to avoid it."

The explosive civil rights issue, which has sparked many a past Southern "walk," was the subject of more than the usual amount of advance spadework.

A great deal of preparation also has gone into such other traditional friction-makers as the farm, tariff and labor planks.

But the old standard domestic issues this year will be topped by another as the No. 1 campaign theme.

The Democrats are getting ready to lambaste the Eisenhower Administration's handling of foreign policy, including the U-2 spy-plane incidents and other events leading up to the collapse of the summit talks. On this, at least, the sectionally divided Democrats can agree.

Former Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman, co-chairman of the Resolutions Committee, called the platform-drafting hearings to order this afternoon. Rep. Chester Bowles (D-Conn.), will take over the gavel as Resolutions chairman Wednesday.

Leading witnesses at today's hearings of the 108-member Committee included spokesmen for the National Council of Churches of Christ, the League of Women Voters, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the American Bar Association, and the American Cotton Congress.

A rather novel idea, a plank committing delegates to do something about carrying out the platforms they draft, may be submitted to a subsequent session of the Committee.

Ziffren Pushing Idea

Paul Ziffren, California Democratic national committeeman and a member of the National Democratic Advisory Committee, is the leading proponent of the idea.

Ziffren says he thinks a platform should be more than something to run on in election years an dthen to be forgotten. He is seeking some way in which convention delegates, particularly those who are members of Congress, can express their intentions to carry out the platform commitments.

In other quarters, meanwhile, a number of influential Northern Democratic leaders were talking about getting away from the standard and often evasive nondiscrimination format of past civil rights planks.

"We can't compare it with previous platforms, for the reason that we have a different picture, both domestically and internationally," said one Democratic leader.

"On the home front, civil rights protests now take the form of lunch counter sitins. Internationally, a whole new complex of African and Asian republics has come into being. In this developing picture, there is no longer any room for equivocation."

Kennedy Words Recalled

In this connection, one official recalled Sen. John F. Kennedy's (D-Mass.) comments at a recent press conference.

"I think the language will be different," said Kennedy "I think it will be clearer more precise, and it will affirm more strongly the rights of every American to have an equal opportunity to develop his talents."

The platform hearings that opened here today will continue through Friday afternoon. On Friday night, Chairman Bowles will start special subcommittees to work on the actual job of writing the platform. The full Resolutions Committee will consider it Monday, and it will go before the convention the following day.

Bowles is thinking in terms of a platform in two parts, in lieu of the single (15-word) party statement the Democrats hammered out in 1956. The first part would consist of a 3000-word statement of principles, summarizing the planks, which would be read to the convention. The second part, which would not be read, would develop the party's position in detail.

WALLIS OBSERVES

South Kicked In Teeth By Adoption Of Platform Plank

By J. L. WALLIS

LOS ANGELES — (Special) — Surely after a night like this the same old loyalty and love for the Democratic party cannot endure forever in the South.

Somehow, writing this after adoption by the party's convention of the roughest civil rights plank in history, I sense something revolutionary in the making for the South's politics.

The overall result was about as expected.

The South put up more fight than usual, it seemed to me, but it was kicked in the teeth just the same.

The chair decided the voice vote on the civil rights plank. Actually, I thought the opposition vote was the louder, but it was ruled otherwise.

As for the nomination tonight, the Kennedy steamroller can be stopped only by a miracle and the age of miracle is over.

State delegates defy rights stand

BY REX THOMAS

LOS ANGELES, July 13—(AP)—With a chorus of Rebel yells, Alabama delegates roared defiance at the Democratic Party's civil rights stand last night, but mades no effort to walk out of the convention.

They were primed to join fellow Southerners in a marching, banner-waving demonstration, but supporters of Sen. Lyndon Johnson apparently headed it off.

One delegate said Johnson partisans feared that convention parade in the face of almost certain defeat in the final vote on the platform might hurt the Texas senator's chances for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The Alabama delegation shouted its approval of a minority report sharply critical of the civil rights declaration. After that was rejected, the delegation yelled "no" on the final vote on the platform.

Although the Alabama delegates remained for the choice of a presidential nominee and a running mate, the vice chairman, former Lt. Gov. Guy Hardwick of Dothan, warned of trouble ahead for Democrats in the November general election in Alabama.

HARDWICK, denouncing the civil rights stand as an "insult to the South," said its adoption and the nomintion of Sen. John Kennedy—if he is the party's choice—would make it "most difficult to carry Alabama, if not impossible."

Gov. John Patterson leveled his criticism particularly at the platform recommendation for elimination of literacy tests for voting.

Patterson protested that the federal Constitution leaves it to the state to fix qualifications for voting, and said: "I cannot conceive taking away that power. It would be a severe setback to states rights."

Other delegates echoed his criticism. Chairman T. C. Almon of Decatur said some yardstick is essential to keep illiterates from voting.

Part of the platform referring to "peaceful and legal" Negro lunch counter demonstrations also antagonized the Alabamians. They insisted there is no such thing in the South as a peaceful and legal restaurant sit-in.

34d 1960 DEMOCRATIC

CIVIL RIGHTS PLANK
THE SOUTH

Rights Plank Angers Delegates From South

The News + Courier, Charleston, S. C., Wed. 7/13/60, P. 1

Minority Report Filed In Protest

By W. D. WORKMAN
News and Courier Convention Correspondent

LOS ANGELES—Southern Delegates to the Democratic National Convention were sputtering and gagging Tuesday over a bitter dose of civil rights medicine embodied in the party's 1960 platform draft.

The impact of the strong civil rights declaration angered the delegates from the Southern states, but many of them were pointing to the likelihood that it would be even rougher on "the folks back home." The filing of a minority report in behalf of virtually all of the Southern states except Texas might serve as a face-saver for delegates in attendance here, but it is expected to do little toward mollifying the rank-and-file Southern Democrats.

Some outspoken Southerners were openly predicting that adoption of the civil rights plank would ensure the election of independent electors in those Southern states prepared to follow that course. Others complained bitterly that the civil right declaration would give the Republicans a much stronger appeal in the South than otherwise would have been the case.

These things in particular rankled the Southerners: The assertion that "the new Democratic administration" would use its full legal and moral powers to insure compliance with school desegregation decrees, to eliminate literacy tests as voting requirements, to empower the Attorney General to file civil injunction suits to "prevent the denial of any civil rights" and to broaden and make permanent the Civil Rights Commission.

Minority Report
...See Page 8-A

Despite the assumption that the liberal-dominated platform committee would draft something unpalatable to the South, there was little expectation that the Civil Rights Plank would be so strong. This view was bolstered by the realization that the Kennedy forces, who obviously are in control of the convention machinery, had gone out of their way to forestall any fights over the seating of Southern delegates.

So confident has the Kennedy organization been that they have in many respects tailored their recent actions more toward the November general election than to the winning of the Democratic nomination, which obviously has been considered won for the Massachusetts Senator.

Rights Plank Text
...See Page 2-B

This attitude has been reflected by Kennedy's insistence, frequently manifested in personal appearances before Southern caucuses, that he wants all the Southern support he can get — both now and in November. He concedes that he has little Southern support for the nomination, but solicits it in the general election on the assumption that he will win the nomination even without Southern support.

The incorporation of such a stringent Civil Right Plank in the platform came as a surprise in the light of that profession of interest in Southern support. Furthermore, it is generally accepted at the convention that the platform reflects Kennedy thinking from start to finish.

Act To End 'Trespass' Arrests

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 7/16/60

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Lawyers for a sit-in group at nearby Glen Echo amusement park announced last week they had filed suit in federal court to stop "trespass" arrests of Negroes in places otherwise open to the public. P. 1

The suit was filed in Baltimore. Glen Echo is located in Montgomery county, Md.

The plaintiffs were six Negroes, three of whom were arrested at Glen Echo last week and charged with trespassing. They are now free on bond. The other three seek admission to the park.

The Negroes rely on Supreme Court decisions, particularly in cases involving racial real estate covenants. The court has ruled that state powers cannot be used to enforce such agreements.

The lawyers emphasized that the suit is aimed only at places of public accommodation and not at private clubs. They indicated that both the federal and state cases are likely to wind up in the U. S. Supreme Court.

The attorneys are Charles T. Duncan, a Howard university faculty member, and Joseph H. Sharlitt, both of Washington.

The case of the three who were arrested comes up in Montgomery county court on July 26.

Stiff Rights Plank Hit By South

Elkhart Post-Herald
Birmingham Ala.
Tues. 7/12/60

LOS ANGELES, July 11 (UPI)— Liberal forces fought today to preserve the strongest civil rights plank ever proposed in Democratic Party history from an 11th hour assault by angry Southerners. P. 1

A verbal battle raged behind closed doors as the 109-member platform committee began ratification of a draft submitted by a 20-man writing unit.

On civil rights, foreign affairs and economic issues, the platform was tailored to suit the liberal philosophy of Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.), front running contender for the party's presidential nomination.

Dixie supporters of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) on the committee denounced the eight-point civil rights package. They pointed toward a floor fight when the 1960 declaration goes before the convention tomorrow night.

Floor Fight Promised

One Southern spokesman said a minority report expressing the "go slow" views of the South would be presented to the 1521 delegates as a substitute for the committee proposals. The chances of adoption of the substitute appeared nil, however.

Robert Kennedy, the senator's brother and floor manager, gave unequivocal backing to the strong civil rights plank today.

The plank calls for sweeping Federal action to halt racial discrimination in schools, housing, and employment. It also expresses sympathy for Negro sit-in demonstrators attempting who have been campaigning to end segregation at lunch counters in the South.

This was phrased in the plank as support for "peaceful demonstration for constitutional rights."

Other Features

The tentative proposal on civil rights was understood to endorse:

—A controversial proposal to permit the attorney general to seek injunctions to prevent civil rights violation.

—A constitutional amendment to abolish poll taxes and literacy tests for voting.

—Federal control over elections and registration if necessary to guarantee Negro voting rights.

—Strong action by the President and executive agencies to halt discrimination in all Federal or Federally-aided programs.

It also backed a permanent U. S. Civil Rights Commission, revision of congressional procedures to ease passage of anti-discrimination laws and formal support for the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision.

Rights Fight Puts Party In Shaky Dixie Position

South Disappointed and Embittered, But Moderates Bar Possible Walkout

By CECIL HOLLAND
Star Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, July 13.—Democratic hopes of carrying the South in November rested on an uneasy foundation today in the wake of the 1960 convention's adoption of a liberal platform with a far-reaching civil rights plank.

Only the restraining hand of the more moderate Southern leaders prevented a demonstration—and a possible walkout—as the civil rights plank won a shouted approval in a voice vote.

Before the vote, however, the South let its opposition be known in the strongest terms.

The rights plank implies approval of the Negro sit-in demonstrations in the South for lunch counter service and embodies at least eight other statements of party principle opposed by the South.

Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts, the front runner for the Democratic nomination, immediately embraced the platform which had been written largely by his supporters.

"I am heartened by the vigorous platform which our party has adopted—a platform which I can stand on without reservation and which I pledge the Democratic Party to carry out if I am nominated."

No Walkout Planned

While all were disappointed and some were embittered, Southern leaders said they had no intention of leaving the Democratic Party of trying another Dixiecrat movement.

"You don't win by running away," said Charles Bloch of Macon, Ga., one of the leaders in the futile Southern fight on the convention floor.

South Carolina State Chairman Thomas Pope said: "We came here in good faith to support the nominees of the convention and we will not walk out. But what the State convention will do when we meet again, I cannot predict."

Hugh Clayton, Mississippi national committeeman, said: "No Southerner would walk out over this. What would we gain?"

Others said it wouud intensify the movement in six Southern States for the election of independent electors at least—if a number of the States did not swing Republican in the presidential election.

Texas Abstains

Despite these sentiments, the South went through the motions of a battle on the floor, presenting an angry minority report and a series of denunciatory speeches.

The report originally was signed by nine States — Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. Tennessee joined in later. Texas was a notable abstainer, reportedly because of fear that participation in the protest would embarrass Senator Johnson's candidacy.

At the end, the South accepted the convention's verdict without demanding a roll call of the States.

The floor battle began when Senator Ervin of North Carolina moved to strike the civil rights plank from the 1960 platform which otherwise was accepted with virtually no opposition. He made the motion after Representative Bowles of Connecticut, the platform chairman, had presented the plank to the convention.

James H. Gray Georgia State chairman, read the minority report. A transplanted New England editor, he collected boos along the way as he assailed the rights plank as the result of pressure groups living in States which have not been loyal to the party.

Hour for Debate

Gov. LeRoy Collins of Florida, the permanent chairman, allotted an hour for debate and the time was equally divided.

The speakers lined up for the South were Senator Ervin, Gov. Ernest Hollings of South Carolina, Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi, Gov. Almond of Virginia, and Senator Holland of Florida.

Seven of the civil rights advocates, all members of the Platform Committee, spoke in rebuttal—and then came the voice vote which signaled the passing of the strongest civil rights plank ever adopted by the party.

Senator Ervin, the first opposition speaker after Mr. Gray, said the civil rights proposals were "unnecessary" and a violation of the Constitution. "Don't make it too hard for us to carry the South," he pleaded. Citing the South's 127 electoral votes, he said "You need but 142 more" from all other States to elect a Democratic President this fall.

Thirty-seven-year-old Gov. Hollings assailed the plank as "vicious and unnecessary." Speaking of the expression of sympathy for the sit-in demonstrations, he said that "when you try to force personal service, you have slavery." Opposing a permanent Civil Rights Commission he suggested, "Let's use the FBI as a Civil Rights Commission."

Condemns Plank

Gov. Barnett, a fiery segregationist, said "I denounce and condemn" the civil rights plank and added that it has no place in the Democratic platform "if the Democratic Party wants the support of 50 million Southerners." Approval of the sit-ins, he added, amounted to condoning lawlessness. In Mississippi, he went on, nothing was going "to coerce the people to live with neighbors not of their own choice."

Gov. Almond told the convention that in his State, "There are no impediments on the statute books to operate against the statutory rights of any citizen because of race, color or creed."

He solemnly recalled that in 1926 Virginia passed the most severe anti-lynch law of any State. There has not been one lynching since then, nor has there ever been a severe threat or attempt to "perpetuate that dastardly crime," he said.

The civil rights section of the platform, he declared, would "invite disorder, worsen social relations and hurt attempts to reconcile the problem."

Turning specifically to sit-ins, he insisted that "any American has the right to serve or not to serve you or me in his place of business." To encourage people to violate those rights is to invite lawlessness, he declared.

Sees Serious Moment

Senator Holland warned that "This is, whether you know it or not, a serious moment in the life of the Democratic Party." He said it might cost the party most if not all the 10 States signing the dissenting report.

Philip Perlman, vice chairman of the platform group and former United States solicitor general, said the plank deals "clearly, honestly and completely" with civil rights. He called it "the most important plank" in the platform.

Leif Ericson of Montana rejected the Southern contention the plank was the result of pressure groups, and said "We're for the plank because it is right."

Mrs. Patsy Mink of Hawaii said "the conscience of America will no longer tolerate" racial discrimination. The world watches us tonight. . . ."

Miss Dorothy O'Brien of Illinois, a candidate for Congress, urged those opposing the plank to "use their energies in a good direction," and Joseph L. Rauh, jr., of Washington D. C., said that with its adoption "our party walks forth into the sunshine of human rights."

Senator Hart of Michigan said the people and the political parties "can do no less" than support what the civil rights plank calls for.

Mr. Bowles, the concluding speaker, pointed out that it had been 97 years since the Emancipation Proclamation and said "we have not acted precipitately" in the field of civil rights.

Tennessee Joins

The Southern leaders waited until they were on the convention floor before they organized their protest. It was worked out by Senator Ervin and Senator Eastland of Mississippi and Mr. Bloch.

While they were conferring, the Tennessee delegation just across the aisle, bestirred itself. Some of its members were chagrined to find they had been overlooked in what was explained away as "poor communications."

"Why aren't we on here?" asked one, pointing to the Southern protest. "That's what I'm going to find out," said another. "Where's Buford?" referring to Tennessee's Gov. Buford Ellington, a leading Johnson supporter.

Eventually they signed up, but took no part in the oratorical protest.

Southern Victory

The South gained a victory in at least one respect: The platform failed to include a demand made by some groups that the party pledge to trim the powers of the Rules Committee of Congress to pigeonhole legislation.

The Rules Committees traditionally have been dominated by Southerners.

Among the major platform planks adopted are:

Foreign policy—Restore the Nation's military, political, economic and moral strength so that it might more effectively lead the free world.

National defense—Recast the Nation's military capacity in order to provide forces and a diversity of weapons sufficient to deter limited or general aggressions.

World trade—Press for reduction of foreign barriers to United States products.

National economic growth—Pledges policies to speed rate of economic growth.

Farm Plank

Agriculture—Raise price supports, use Government payments, food stamp program and expanded program of foreign distribution to boost farm prices and income.

Housing—Expand Federal aid to encourage building of two million homes a year.

Medical care—Expand the social security tax system to provide funds for extending medical care to the aged.

Education—Extend Federal financial aid for school construction and employment of teachers.

Natural resources — Develop and conserve natural resources for this and future generations.

Urban problems—Establish a Federal department to aid cities with problems of slum clearance, urban renewal, water supply, transportation, recreation, health and other problems.

Minimum wage—Pledges to raise minimum wage from $1 an hour rate to $1.25 and to extend coverage to several million additional workers.

Taxes—Raise taxes if necessary to meet unfolding demands at home and abroad.

34d 1960

DEMOCRATIC

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
MRS. RUTH JOHNSON OWENS (ALABAMA)

Mrs. Owens fires blast at Engelhardt

The Bham News
Bham, Ala.
340
7/10/60
P-1

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 9—A flare-up over attempts to seat Mrs. Ruth Johnson Owens on the Democratic National Committee in advance of the party's national convention so she could become a voting delegate kindled pre-convention fireworks in the Alabama delegation here Saturday.

Mrs. Owens, of Birmingham, newly elected Democratic National Committeewoman from Alabama, directed criticism at State Democratic Chairman Sam Engelhardt for failure to certify her credentials as the committeewoman-elect to the national party governing body.

"The reason my credentials weren't certified by Sam Engelhardt is that I am Mrs. Wyatt Owens," said the incoming committeewoman. "My credentials would have been certified to the Democratic National Committee if my name had been Jane Doe or something else."

Her husband is a member of an Alabama road machinery concern which had large sales during the administration of Gov. James E. Folsom, but which has sold little, if any, machinery to the Patterson administration.

Engelhardt is Patterson's state highway director as well as chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Engelhart, who is attending the convention here, when asked about Mrs. Owens' assertion, said "the only thing I could do as chairman of the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee was to certify a vacancy (after Mrs. Lennard Thomas of Montgomery resigned as committeewoman) which I have done."

Engelhart explained that "so far as getting Mrs. Owens' credentials certified to the national committee, this would have required a special meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee, which we haven't had a chance to hold."

He added that a majority of the entire committee would have had to recommend Mrs. Owens' to fill the vacancy in time to get her seated for the Democratic National Convention.

THE FLARE-UP came as a sub-committee of the Democratic National Committee said it was powerless to recommend the seating of Mrs. Owens in time to permit her to qualify as a voting member to participate in the Democratic National Convention.

The national committeeman and committeewoman cast one-half vote each in nominating candidates for president and vice president.

However, outgoing Alabama Democratic National Committeeman Charles W. McKay Jr., Sylacauga attorney, got the subcommittee to agree to recommend that resignation of Mrs. Thomas not be accepted before the convention.

McKay, who praised Mrs. Owens and said he would like to see her seated so she could serve, explained that by refusing Mrs. Thomas' resignation, one-half vote could still be cast for the committeewoman from Alabama.

"I have Mrs. Thomas' proxy, so that I can cast her vote for her," said McKay.

WHEN ASKED how he would cast her vote, he replied, "She instructed me to cast her proxy vote for Lyndon Johnson."

McKay, who ran uncommitted, said he hadn't decided how he would cast his own vote in the convention.

Former U. S. Sen. Edgar A. Brown of South Carolina, Democratic National Committeeman from that state and member of the subcommittee, made the motion refusing to accept Mrs. Thomas' resignation.

It was explained that this would permit Mrs. Owens to sit as a member of the national committee, which met at the Biltmore Hotel here Saturday, and cast a proxy vote as a committee member only.

34d 1960

DEMOCRATIC

SUCCEEDS BUTLER

Montgomery Advertiser

Jackson Named Demo Leader

Montgomery Ala.

Sun. 7/17/60

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington was elected chairman of the Democratic National Committee Saturday.

He agreed to serve in the key position through the presidential campaign and until his personal friend, John F. Kennedy, "is firmly established in the White House."

Jackson, 48, succeeds Paul M. Butler, resigning.

Kennedy asked Jackson to take the national chairmanship after he had tapped Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas for his running mate.

Jackson had wanted the vice presidential nod, and at first said he was not interested in the top party position.

CHANGED MIND

Upon the further urging of Kennedy and his brother, Robert, Jackson changed his mind and agreed to serve until about Jan. 21.

Kennedy, Johnson and Jackson served together in the House of Representatives and the Senate.

"Our association has been long and close and warm," Jackson said. "I knew them as friends.

"I have seen them under pressure when the chips were down. I will tell you that they are vigorous leaders of men, fighters for justice and winners."

SEEK SUPPORT

In accepting the national chairmanship, Jackson pledged that he will work with the party "in the precincts of America to tell people about our program and to seek their understanding, support and confidence."

SEN. HENRY JACKSON
Kennedy's Choice

Washington solon to succeed Butler

Birmingham News, Birmingham Ala.

Sat. 7/16/60

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THE SENATOR SAID there was an opportunity to build a better America in a peaceful world.

"The challenge is this: Can our free society out-think, out-plan and out-perform the dark forces of communism?" Jackson said.

"Peace is our purpose in the world and John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson shall state that purpose so that people everywhere will know what America is trying to do."

In a statement to the National Committee, Jackson predicted a Democratic victory on the party platform adopted Tuesday.

"We not only have a great ticket but we have a magnificent platform," Jackson declared.

"This platform . . . . is designed to enable America to meet the challenges of the 1960s.

"Our platform does not mince words. It clearly and straightforwardly expresses the views of the Democratic Party on every crucial issue before America and the world today.

"Our nominees will campaign on this platform.

"They will do everything within their power to see that the pledges we have made to the American people are carried out.

"And we will win on this platform because the American people will know that it is right for them."

MRS. MARGARET PRICE of Ann Arbor, Mich., will be named new head of women's activities for the Democratic National Committee.

She replaces Mrs. Katie Louchheim of Washington, D. C., who has been in the job since 1953.

Mrs. Louchheim, vice chairman of the national committee, said she had been told late Friday night by the Kennedy staff that she was to be replaced at the national committee meeting.

"I think this is a new broom," said Mrs. Louchheim, "and I think Michigan had to get something I'm sorry it was my job."

Mrs. Price, 48, a native of New York City, is the wife of Hickman Price now an automobile export representative in Brazil.

Active in politics since the 1940s, Mrs. Price twice ran unsuccessfully for the post of state auditor general in Michigan in 1948 and 1950.

She was a delegate to the 1952 and 1956 conventions and has served on a number of Michigan welfare and youth groups.

SEN. JACKSON
Replaces Paul Butler

Jackson Gets Democratic Party's Chair

Atlanta Journal & Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

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Sun. 7/17/60

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34 d P.I

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Democratic

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IN ACCEPTING the national chairmanship Jackson pledged that he will work with the party "in the precincts of America to tell people about our program and to seek their understanding, support and confidence."

The senator said there was an opportunity to build a better America in a peaceful world.

From The Work Bench

By Clarence Mitchell

An Invitation For Trouble

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — In his most arrogant Dixie manner, Governor Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina told the resolutions committee of the Democratic National Committee that he had put three hundred young colored people in jail. He said they had committed a serious offence against the public peace by walking down the street with Bibles under their arms and singing hymns.

One of the most promising of the nation's young leaders in the Democratic party, National Committeewoman Vel Phillips of Milwaukee, made ready to question the Palmetto state executive. Liberal U.S. Congressman Chester Bowles, chairman of the resolutions committee, threw the equivalent of the Fifth Amendment around Mr. Hollins. The chairman, in a cultured and pleasant voice, ruled flatly that no committee member could ask questions.

Needless to say some colored members of the committee thought Mr. Bowles made a wise decision. I respect their right to have that point of view, but I am in complete disagreement with them. Mrs. Phillips is an elected public official just like Mr. Bowles. A great part of his value to the national Democratic party is based on his reputation as a leader of liberal thought and action. Part of Mrs. Phillips' value to the party is her appeal to colored voters.

* * *

AN OBSERVER might well ask why one elected public official would presume that he had the power to muzzle another and, thereby, let a Dixie dictator appear to have cowed a national committee? The answer is an old story.

For many years the "Papa knows best" attitude has plagued American race relations. Warm - hearted, sincere and generous white people have spent thousands of dollars and millions of hours in advancing good causes to help colored people. Frequently, at some point, they have ruffled feelings of their beneficiaries and strained the ties of friendship by giving an order or arbitrarily making a decision.

When the liberals of the country were part of vocal, but politically weak horde outside the power structure of labor, industry and politics they were relatively free from the old taint of their spiritual predecessors. Times have changed and yesterday's outsiders are now snugly in the seats of policy makers when committee doors close for executive sessions or a small group gets together for a strategy conference.

INCREASINGLY, there is a tendency to reach decisions that affect the interests and aspirations of colored citizens without consulting them or by consulting only those who are not considered trouble makers. This is why the Hollings affair is worth noting for the future.

Some may contend that questioning Hollings would have been exactly what he wanted. They believe that giving him the silent treatment took some of the steam out of his presentation. Such persons miss the real point which is, the colored members of the committee had a right to decide individually whether they would or would not ask questions. Neither the chairman nor anyone else had a right to make that decision for them.

If this had been a matter of interest to farmers, organized labor or businessmen, no chairman would have dared to rule out questions without first taking a sounding among those who were affected. This is because these groups are quick to blast and veto any interference with their right to make their own decisions. It is only in race relations that the interested parties are supposed to take directions from fellow workers of equal status.

* * *

IN THE PAST colored Americans had a tremendous power potential in their economic and political storehouses, but they did not realize it. Those who were brought into the inner councils erroneously assumed that they would be thrown out if they voiced the real aspirations of their colored brothers on the outside.

Today, colored Americans are not only becoming aware of their potential but they are also demanding that their leaders make use of it. I am certain that if the matter could have been put to a vote, the overwhelming majority of colored people in this country and especially those in South Carolina would have wanted Mrs. Phillips to use her prerogative as a committee member to challenge the Governor of South Carolina.

This particular incident is water over the dam, but all who were involved in it now have proper notice that this type of thing must not be repeated. On the matter of what to do about segregation and the handling of the spokesmen for segregation, a repetition of the Hollings incident is an invitation for trouble.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
CHESTER BLISS BOWLES

The Platform Builder

Chester Bliss Bowles

The New York Times
New York
3/14/60

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, July 8—As chairman of the Democratic Platform Committee, Chester Bliss Bowles finds himself on a hot spot demanding a fusion of his talents as politician, diplomat and advertising man to get off without a bad burn.

His assignment is to produce a statement of common political purpose from a group ranging in ideology from Senator James O. Eastland, the Mississippi white supremacist, on the right, to Joseph L. Rauh Jr., the apostle of the neo-New Deal, on the left.

Man In the News

In the process he must be sensitive to his personal political commitment to Senator John F. Kennedy's Presidential candidacy and try to produce a document that people out in Televisionland will read.

Throughout a global political career, Mr. Bowles has exhibited a bristling resistance to outside pressures against what he believed he should do.

He is capable of changing his mind, however, as demonstrated by his swing from registered Republican to left-of-center Democrat and from a member of the isolationist America First Committee to this country's Ambassador to India and Nepal.

Fought Black Markets

Mr. Bowles, now a Representative from Connecticut, was known as Washington's most stubborn "no" man in World War II and the early post-war period. As National Price Administrator, he fought the efforts of powerful forces in and out of Congress to weaken price control. And he directed the war against black markets.

Later, as Director of Economic Stabilization, a post to which President Truman appointed him in 1946, he continued his fight against the threat of runaway inflation. Mr. Bowles left bruised feelings on Capitol Hill.

Five years later he had to weather a storm of Republican criticism before the Senate confirmed, 43 to 33, his appointment as Ambassador to India. During the debate the late Senator Robert A. Taft shouted:

Associated Press

A bristling resistance to outside pressures.

"He is not a diplomatic man! I've had a lot of experience with him."

But when he got to India, Ambassador Bowles created greater accord between that nation and the United States than had been achieved by his predecessors. He is generally credited with having established a new rapport with India before he offered his resignation in 1953 to the newly inducted President Eisenhower.

Retired in 1941

Mr. Bowles was born fifty-nine years ago into a traditionally Republican family.

After Choate School and Yale, where he was an indifferent student but an expert golfer, Mr. Bowles worked for a year on The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, which his grandfather and great-grandfather had edited.

He went to New York, started work in an advertising agency at $25 a week, went into the advertising business with William Benton, and retired in 1941, rich enough to spend the rest of his life yachting.

But yachting was to remain only a pastime. The young Republican had got into the habit of voting for Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Nineteen Thirties. By 1940, now a registered Democrat, he became a delegate to the Democratic National Convention and a Presidential elector from Connecticut.

Mr. Bowles' first public office was Connecticut Rationing Administrator, to which he was appointed ten days after Pearl Harbor. From there Mr. Bowles moved on to State O. P. A. Director, National Price Administrator, member of the War Production Board and Petroluem Council for War and Director of Economic Stabilization.

Explaining later his 1940 affiliation with the America First Committee, Mr. Bowles said he was not then an isolationist but "an internationalist" who believed the Unitde States could do more for world peace by remaining out of the European war. He said the committee had many supporters who felt as he did "before it was taken over by the Fascists."

As Governor of Connecticut in 1949-50, Mr. Bowles tried to give Connecticut a New Dael state government. He was defeated for re-election.

Mr. Bowles was married in 1925 to Julia Mayo Fisk of Springfield, Mass. They had two children. The marriage ended in divorce in Reno, Nev., in 1933. The following year he was married to Dorothy Stebbins of Newton, Mass. Three children were born of that marriage.

The Bowles family home is a rambling white brick Colonial at Hayden's Point, which juts into the Connecticut River at Essex. Here Mr. and Mrs. Bowles keep their boat, a thirty-six-foot yawl. They also have an apartment in the Georgetown section of Washington.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
DEMOCRATIC FARM PLANK

Kennedy Wants Strong Farm Bill

Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.

Chance It Will Be Built Around Land Retirement Program, Says Source

By BERNARD BRENNER
United Press International Staff

WASHINGTON, July 23. —Democratic farm sources speculated Saturday that Senator John F. Kennedy's new farm bill may be built around proposals to take surplus-producing acres out of production in return for payments drawn from government farm surplus bins.

Kennedy, the Democratic presidential nominee, has said he would push for passage of an "emergency" farm bill when he resumes the role of Senator from Massachusetts in the post-convention session of Congress.

No Details

Neither Kennedy nor any other leading Democrat has yet spelled out the details of the bill. But one informed source said Saturday there was a good chance it would be built around a land retirement program.

Both Democrats and Republicans seem to agree that the nation's number one farm problem is the still-growing surplus of wheat. But since farmers accepted Federal marketing quotas for their 1961 wheat crop in a referendum last Thursday, most farm experts believe it is now too late to change government planting allotments or price support rates for 1961.

Agriculture Department officials have said that Congress could legally pass legislation overriding the acreage and price terms involved in the wheat farmer vote. But such action following a referendum is not likely.

A Democratic source said that since—in practical terms—Congress could no longer change the ground rules for the 1961 wheat crop, Kennedy may decide to leave a wheat solution for the next session of Congress and concentrate on a land retirement bill.

The source added that such a bill might help the wheat problem by offering farmers payments to leave additional wheat acres idle. He said it also would help to fill the gap in Federal farm programs left by the scheduled expiration of the soil bank conservation reserve this year.

Extension Refused

Uner the conservation reserve, farmers earn Federal payments for putting cropland into grass and trees under 3 to 10 year contracts. Congress refused to extend the program this year, which means that no additional contracts can be signed in the future although those already signed will continue in force.

Some 28 million acres are currently out of crop production under the program. It failed to get enough support for extension because an administration policy of signing up blocs of entire farms drew protests from small towns which found their business dwindling away.

Any new land retirement bill drafted this summer was expected to include restrictions on the amount of land that could go under "idling contracts" on any one farm or in any single community. There has been growing support in Congress recently for use of government-owned grain surpluses in making payments to farmers under such programs.

Kennedy Bill May Seek to Retire Land

The Tampa Times, Tampa, Fla.
Journal, Jacksonville, Fla.

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI)— Democratic farm sources speculated today that Sen. John F. Kennedy's new farm bill may concern land retirement proposals to take surplus - producing acres out of production.

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Seem to Agree

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DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
FORMER GOVERNOR JAMES E. FOLSOM

Folsom Opens Fire On Kennedy As Some Alabama Delegates See State Swinging Into Republican Column

The Talladega Daily Home Talladega, Ala.
Mrs. 7-12-60
P.P.

Catholic Running On A Strong Rights Plank Hit In Statement By Hardwick

From Wire Service Reports

LOS ANGELES — Former Gov. James E. Folsom today described a vote for Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts as a "vote for integration of church and state" as some members of the Alabama delegation predicted the senator's nomination on a strong civil rights platform would put the state in the Republican column in November.

Those developments among Alabamians came as the convention squared away for a battle over the proposed civil rights platform plank with Kennedy firmly in the saddle as potential presidential nominee.

Sen. Lyndon Johnson had called a news conference for Tuesday morning and aides said it definitely would not bring a "give-up" statement.

But the tall Texan seemed to be hoping against hope with spread of a definite feeling Kennedy will get the prize on the first ballot and that Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri might run for vice president.

Folsom, here for the Democratic National Convention, appealed to Alabamians at home to try to stop delegates from voting for Kennedy for presidential nomination.

Aides of the present governor John Patterson, are claiming that Kennedy has captured an ample majority of Alabama's delegation.

"We might as well face facts," Folsom said in a statement "The paramount issue of segregation and integration is segregation or integration of church and state.

"I am sorry to report to the people that there are several delegates from Alabama who are going to vote for integration of church and state."

The former governor, a Baptist, said "those who have preached the separation part of our constitution should now, this minute, act."

Anti-Kennedy delegates sought to sidetrack his presidential drive with grim warnings of a Republican victory in Alabama next November if Democrats nominate the Massachuetts senator.

Former Lt. Gov. Guy Hardwick of Dothan predicted the "birth of a two-party system" in the Deep South state if a Catholic runs on a Democratic platform with a strong civil rights stand.

"The Methodists and Baptists will join hands with the Dixiecrats and other denominations," Hardwick admonished, 'and it will be almost an impossible task for the Democratis to carry Alabama."

Three other delegates—M. W. (Mike) Bagwell and James E. Simpson of Birmingham and I. J. (Jud) Scott—were emphatic in their forecast of a Democratic defeat with Kennedy on the ticket.

Others foresaw peril for the party, but stopped short of an outright predictoin of Republican victory.

Still other delegates—especially those favoring Kennedy — said Alabama will go Democratic in November as it usually does, regardless of the nominee.

Kennedy, meanwhile found himself a bit closer today to the votes claimed for him by his backers in Alabama.

Two delegates came out openly for Kennedy Monday night at the start of the Democratic National Convention. It gave the Massachusetts senator three Alabama delegates—or 1½ convention votes —pledged to him on the first roll call.

The newly announced Kennedy delegates—Ed Beasley of Montgomery and Ernest C. (Sonny) Hornsby of Tallassee—had shown increasing signs since reaching Los Angeles that they would vote that way.

Georgia OKs Elector Vote

ATLANTA (AP)—The Georgia Democratic party Tuesday moved swiftly to let the people say at the Sept. 14 primary whether they want their electors to back Sen. John F. Kennedy for president or be free to go astray in the electoral college.

Without debate, the state Democratic executive committee approved 71-1 the sentiment-sounding plan of Gov. Ernest Vandiver, who is irked with the party's civil rights platform and has withheld announcement of whether he will support Kennedy and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson.

Under Georgia's 1958 unpledged elector law, now under attack in the courts, the party's 12 electors would not be bound legally to follow a mandate of the people if the primary vote favored pledged electors. But Vandiver has said the electors will be obligated morally to comply with the straw vote result.

34d 1960 DEMOCRATIC

SENATOR HENRY (SCOOP) JACKSON
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

NEW FACES—Senator Henry 'Scoop' Jackson of Washington and Mrs. Margaret Price of Ann Arbor, Mich., yesterday were elected to top Democratic Party posts. He's new chairman of the national committee, replacing the controversial Paul Butler, and she is new vice chairman. —AP Wirephoto

'Scoop' Jackson Replaces Butler

Kennedy Says Campaign Will Be Run Through National Committee

By United Press International

LOS ANGELES, July 16.—Democratic presidential nominee John Kennedy promised party leaders Saturday his campaign will be run through their national committee headquarters on an open door policy.

The 43-year-old senator, in a prelude to the election of Senator Henry 'Scoop' Jackson of Washington as the new Democratic national chairman, also said that outgoing party chief Paul Butler had not favored his cause over that of his rivals.

Kennedy and Senate Democratic leader Lyndon Johnson, his vice presidential running mate, were presented to the new committee by Butler just before Jackson took over the chairmanship.

Party 'In Shape'

Jackson, a 48-year-old Lutheran and the first Protestant chairman of the national committee since pre-New Deal days, paid tribute to Butler. He said Butler had put the party in "first-class fighting shape to conduct a campaign that will sweep us to victory."

The committee gave Butler more than $1,500 in checks and cash and suggested he "catch the next boat for whatever part of the world" he wanted to visit for a needed rest.

Kennedy told the committee the 1956 "mistake" of operating two campaign headquarters will not be repeated.

Kennedy tapped Mrs. Margaret Price of Michigan to succeed Mrs. Katie Louchheim of Washington as vice chairman in charge of party women's activities. He approved re-election of Matthew McCloskey of Philadelphia as national treasurer and announced that Lawrence O'Brien, his own aide, would be organization director for the campaign.

To Quit In January

Jackson said he would serve without pay and resign about Jan. 20, 1961, when the new administration takes office.

Besides Mrs. Price, those elected vice chairmen were Representative Hale Boggs of Louisiana, Representative William Dawson of Illinois, Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, Governor Robert Meyner of New Jersey and Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan. Mrs. Dorothy Vredenburgh of Alabama was re-elected secretary.

34d 1960 DEMOCRATIC SENATOR LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Text of Johnson's Address Before NATO Parliamentary Conference

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 21—Following is the text of a speech today by Vice President-elect Lyndon B. Johnson to the parliamentary conference of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

I have come today to speak only as a parliamentarian. I neither can nor desire to speak in any other capacity.

Under the Constitution of the United States of America, only one voice speaks for our nation abroad. That is the voice of the Chief Executive. We have arrived at the interval for the change in our executive leadership prescribed by that Constitution. The electorate has chosen the next executive.

But until January, the full and sole executive authority remains with the Administration of President Eisenhower.

I cannot speak for his Administration, but I would like to speak as a respectful countryman and friend of President Eisenhower himself.

Cites Eisenhower Role

You here know well the magnitude of President Eisenhower's service to NATO and to the strength of Western Europe.

As the Senate leader of the Opposition party, I want you to understand that President Eisenhower will leave public office with the continuing respect, trust and esteem of all his countrymen without regard to domestic partisanship.

Our recent elections have resulted in the choice of new leadership. In no sense is that a repudiation of President Eisenhower's support for the instruments of mutual strength in Western Europe.

A new generation of Americans—who came to early maturity fighting for freedom on the fields of Europe and the islands of the Pacific—is coming to power in the leadership of our land.

In their hearts is a determination to make the most vigorous use of America's resources and capacities to assure their children, your children, and the children of all nations a life without war—a future of peace.

The voice of isolation is stilled in America.

Associated Press Radiophoto

PARIS MEETING: Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, left, with Premier Michel Debré of France before opening session of parliamentary conference of North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Paris. The Vice President-elect said in speech that the voice of isolation was stilled in U. S.

Each party—each section—speaks now with one voice for more effective American participation in more meaningful joint endeavors among nations for universal peace, freedom and justice.

The call that prevailed in our national elections was not a call to an easier life.

If was a call to a more responsible life — making every effort where possible and making sacrifices where necessary so that the cause of free men may prevail in our century.

I believe this will prove to be a year of landmark decision in America. I would hope that together we can make this a decade of landmark dedication and achievement throughout the free world. This hope is expressed in the spirit of kinship of free world parliaments.

As members of the legislative bodies of our respective nations, we share in common the high trust of accountability to our countrymen. That accountability does not end at the election place.

We are all ultimately accountable to history. We are accountable less for the individual approval we may win at the polls than for the responsible leadership we provide, whether it means popular approval at the moment or not.

World Challenge Seen

The free world parliamentarian is challenged today to manifest a new high degree of political courage. The free world has come to a time of new capacity.

Together we brought into being the force to deter war. That required courage and confidence from all our people. That required courage and confidence especially from members of all our parliamentary assemblies. They had the courage to implement the responsible course of mutual alliance. They had the confidence to ask of their constituencies the sacrifices to support this mutual dedication.

Today we have our reward. It is our great capacity for strength and our growing capacity for abundance which have gone in this decade without war.

A decade ago we answered the threat of aggression and war with political courage.

Now this new decade of the Nineteen Sixties challenges parliamentarians to show equal courage in dedicating this new capacity for strength and abundance to stamping out the eternal causes of war: Human want, injustice and inequality, ignorance, illness and all else.

If free men are to hope for the day when they can safely lay down the the instruments, they must be at work now disarming these old causes of war.

The example of the past points us toward these new horizons.

Through many decades the nations of Western Europe contributed mightily to the building of the foundations of the system and society our country enjoys. From that contribution there came back in hours of trial and peril and need, willing strength and succor.

Out of those bonds forced long ago was born the concept and strength of the North Atlantic community and of our effective alliances among nations of common purpose.

Our nations together gave birth to the concept of alliances made not for the protection of Governments but for the protection of common people.

Such an alliance, for such a purpose, could only have been the product of nations governed by representatives and responsible parliaments serving responsible constituents.

But our great alliance is not the final accomplishment of which we are capable. The bonds of our alliance in NATO are strong.

Together we shall maintain that strength. Standing on that strength, all of us can, and must, move together to build together new strength for freedom.

Where once we would unite only in fear, I believe we can now unite in courage and hope to do more noble works than men have ever done before.

Goal Looks to Dreams

The challenge before us is to add new dimensions to the purposes of our alliances. We can go beyond allaying fears to fulfilling dreams.

Beyond mutual military purposes, we can do much more to implement concepts of economic progress and social gain.

Where we have sought to protect the integrity of the individual against aggression by force, we can now turn our alliances to the work of raising the standards by which the individual lives in integrity as a free man.

We can, and we must, together enlarge the community of joint purposes to include new neighborhoods of the world.

This more noble work requires new and great courage among our parliaments. It requires the courage to be concerned with new constituencies of the world without regard to the barriers of tradition, the bitterness of old memories, or the differences of faith or faces.

Says Task Is Necessary

This is not the work of one nation or a few nations. This is the work for all nations now working together to maintain freedom in the world. It is work that must be done.

I speak as I do conscious of the fact that for me almost thirty long and happy years of service in the parliamentary branch will soon end and it will be my privilege to serve in the Executive Branch of my Government as Vice President to the Presidency of Senator Kennedy.

In the Congress of the United States, as an employe and as a member of both houses since the early Nineteen Thirties, I have been privileged to witness and to experience the growing competence and capacity and responsibility of the parliamentary bodies in both my own land and in yours.

Today—far more than thirty years ago—the free world's parliamentarians approach their task with a far greater realization that we legislate together toward the same goals. That is why I have said what I have said today representing the delegation from our Congress and appearing here in this role for the last time.

I know in the Congress of my own country the members accountable to the people are both increasingly anxious and increasingly determined to move forward with a new long step toward a richer meaning for freedom.

Halls Start of Alliance

We took such a giant stride a decade ago in NATO.

Today the strength of that alliance affords us the opportunity to advance still further toward making freedom more meaningful as well as more secure.

Whether we take this next step depends in large measure upon the courage of the parliamentarians to lead the way, each among his own constituents.

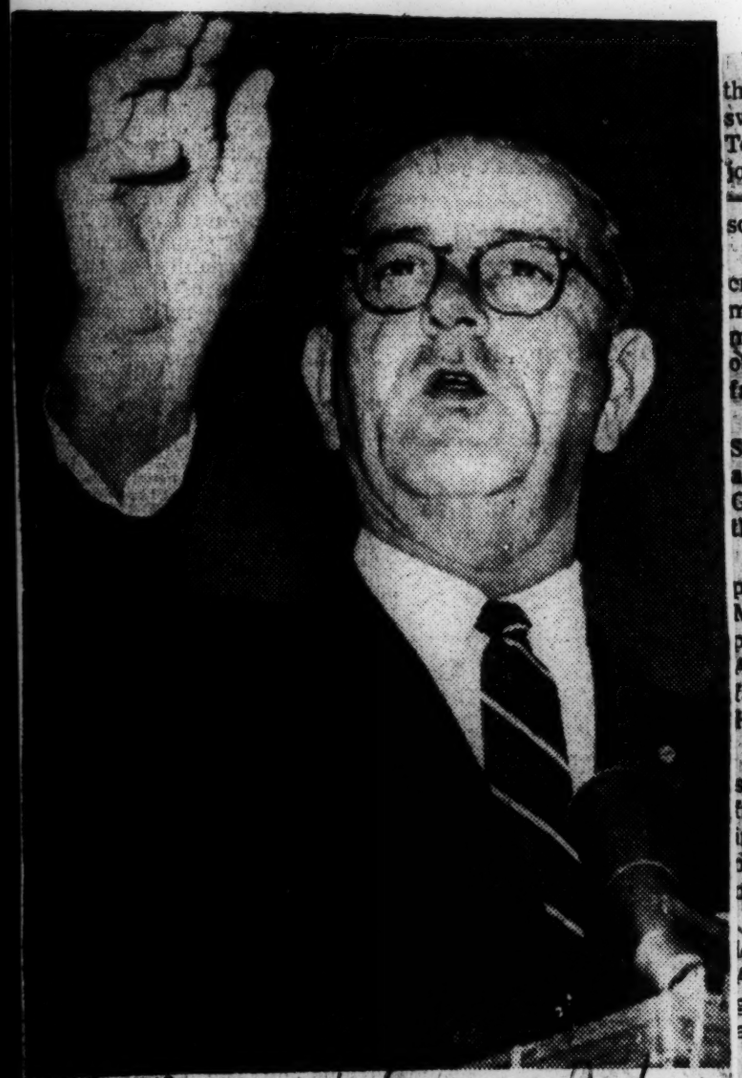
I am proud that in our own American elections the electorate has shown the courage to lower the walls of old divisions which too long stood in our midst.

I hold the belief and the hope—that the electorates of all the NATO nations have the courage and the willingness to undertake this same work.

Together, I believe we can lower the barriers of the centuries to bring us all closer in the unity of free men.

I have confidence that if we set the vigorous example of free men unitin⅛ to realize the promise of peace the day will not be too distant when men in lands outside the free world will demand new leadership to lead them also into this work by our side.

If we do these things, I am sure the strong shield of NATO will be remembered in history not only as the shield that saved the world but as the shelter which nurtured to life the final realiaztion of universal freedom, peace and justice for all.



Associated Press Wirephoto

HAT IN RING: Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas formally announces his candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination at news conference held in Washington.

The New York Times
May 8, 1960

Johnson Increases Lead

Montgomery Alabama
Montgomery Advertiser

Among State Delegates

By DAN COGGIN
AP Staff Writer

More and more Alabama delegates to the Democratic convention are lining up behind Sen. Lyndon Johnson for the presidential nomination.

A new Associated Press poll ranks the Texas senator as the No. 1 choice of at least 28 of Alabama's 56 delegates to the Los Angeles convention starting July 11. Each delegate has half a vote. Counting the state's two national committee members, who also have half a vote apiece, Alabama holds the key to 29 convention ballots.

Sun. 7/3/60

Johnson, as the current pick of 28 delegates, appears headed for 14 votes at this point. He needs only two more delegates or committee members, or one additional vote, to claim majority strength.

Probate Judge T. C. Almon of Decatur, delegation chairman has confirmed that majority voice will decide whether Alabama yields to Texas or some other state on the first convention rollcall.

So with a few more votes on their side, Johnson forces could swing the delegation to yield to Texas and enable the Senate majority leader to be nominated first — considered an advantage by some observers.

Or, instead of giving Texas first crack at the nominating, the ruling majority of Alabama's delegation might decide to yield to some other state wishing to make a favorite son nomination.

The new AP poll also shows that Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri and Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia each is the favorite of three Alabama delegates.

One delegate said he tentatively preferred Sen. Jack Kennedy of Massachusetts, who also is supported by Gov. John Patterson. Another delegate said he would favor drafting former President Harry Truman.

On the basis of the poll, Johnson would be in line for 14 votes from Alabama, Russell and Symington 1½ votes apiece, Kennedy one-half possible vote and Truman one-half vote.

Johnson has widened his lead considerably since an earlier AP survey which showed 22 delegates leaning to him, 10 to Russell and three to Symington.

The 22 delegates and committee members not included in the latest poll declined to express a choice or were unavailable for comment. Many said they will make up

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Here's a lineup of the delegates expressing a current favorite:

For Johnson—Pitt Tyson Maner of Montgomery, Robert W. Gwin of Birmingham, Ernest M. Megginson of Mobile, I. J. (Jud) Scott of Opelika, David L. Yarbrough of Prattville, Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards of Wetumpka, George E. Cox of Boaz, Charles A. Formby of Centre, Dr. L. A. Moseley of Uniontown, State Rep. L. W. Brannon Jr. of Foley, Wiley Hickman of Gadsden, Ed Mauldin of Leighton, M. W. (Mike) Bagwell Jr. of Birmingham, Malcolm Bethea of Birmingham, Frank M. Lynch of Birmingham, Jack McGuire of Tuscaloosa, Murray Battles of Cullman, M. L. Mathews of Jasper, J. C. Inzer Jr. of Gadsden, Robert H. King of Gadsden, James E. Simpson of Birmingham, George C. Johnson of Athens, State Sen. W. F. Wilson of Moundville, Pierre Pelham of Mobile, Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion of Montgomery, J. H. (Jack) Kelly of Haleyville, H. Coleman Long of Uniontown and State Rep. Sam C. Nettles Jr. of Arlington.

For Symington — State Rep. Charles H. Adams of Dothan, Former Lt. Gov. Guy Hardwick of Dothan and Reuben Newton of Jasper.

For Russell — Ed Beasley of Montgomery, J. B. (Mac) McKinney of Talladega and Frank E. Dixon of Gadsden.

For Kennedy (tentatively) — Lewey Stephens Jr. of Elba.

For Drafting Truman—Fred H. Davis of Centreville.

KENNEDY AILING?

Montgomery Advertiser

Health Issue Raised

Montgomery, Alabama.

By Johnson's Forces

Tues. 4/5/60

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Lyndon B. Johnson's supporters made the health of Sen. John F. Kennedy a hot issue Monday night by asserting the Massachusetts senator has suffered from Addison's disease and owes his life to cortisone.

Addison's disease is caused by adrenalin deficiency.

A spokesman of Kennedy—the front-running candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination—declared later that the Johnson people are engaging in "despicable tactics."

The statements about Kennedy's health came from John Connally executive director of the Johnson campaign, and Mrs. India Edwards, cochairman of the Citizens for Johnson National Committee. The Texas senator has not announced his candidacy, but is expected to do so shortly.

Pierre Salinger, chief press representative for Kennedy, called newsmen together and, showing signs of anger, declared:

'It is a sure sign of the desperation of the opposition that they should resort to such despicable tactics just before the convention (which opens here next week).

Salinger said that for 10 months he followed Kennedy on one of the most arduous political campaigns. He declared that anybody who had seen the senator in action would have no fear about the candidate's health.

Newsmen questioned Salinger about a passage in a Kennedy biography indicating that at one time Kennedy did suffer from Addison's disease. Salinger did not dispute this statement, which appears in a book by James M. Burns entitled "John F. Kennedy —A Political Profile."

He did stress, however, that the Kennedy illness was a thing of the past. As he remembered the book, he said, it stated that Kennedy had formerly suffered from what doctors had described as a mild form of Addison's Disease.

Salinger said Kennedy has needed no adrenalin injections for the last two years and is now in tip-top health.

Connally told the press conference:

"By all means, we're willing to compare the health records of Sens. Johnson and Kennedy. They can compare Sen. Kennedys Addison's disease and Sen. Johnson's heart attack (of several years back)."

Mrs. Edwards added:

"If it weren't for cortisone, Sen. Kennedy wouldn't be alive. Many doctors have told me about it (Kennedy's disease). It's no disgrace to have it. He (Kennedy) has it now.

"I object to this muscle flexing about his youth as if he were in better health than anybody else."

Mrs. Edwards was asked how she knew about Kennedy's ailment. She said she learned it from unnamed doctors.

Pressed for details by newsmen, Connally interjected:

"Let's not belabor the question."

Mrs. Edwards, formerly vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, made plain that she did not believe Kennedy was disqualified to be president for reasons of health. She said the form of Addison's disease that struck him is not dangerous if controlled.

She objected, however, to what she termed Kennedy's insistent calls for "youth and vigor" in a presidential candidate. She interpreted this as a criticism of her favorite, Johnson.

James McGregor Burns in his book quotes an interview in which Kennedy said that during World War II he suffered from malaria, and also from exposure to the elements when his PT boat was sunk. One result, Kennedy said, was a partial insufficiency of adrenalin.

He said, however, there has been "complete rehabilitation" and he now requires no special medical care.

Burns wrote that the ailment Kennedy suffered from might well be diagnosed as a mild case of Addison's disease, but that it was not of the classic type which is due to tuberculosis.

LBJ Makes It Official, Hat In Ring

Texan Announces Before Packed House Of Backers, Cameras

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson formally jumped into the battle for the Democratic presidential nomination Tuesday. He said he expects to be the party's choice in Los Angeles.

The Texan made his announcement at a nationally televised news conference in the auditorium of the new Senate Office Building before a packed crowd of reporters and applauding Johnson partisans.

Johnson said he hadn't come out for the nomination earlier because Congress was in session and "somebody has to tend the store." This referred to his duties as Senate majority leader.

But a campaign committee has been working hard for him for some time.

PREPARED STATEMENT

In opening the news conference by reading a prepared statement, Johnson made no direct claims for himself, but said some of his supporters had told him he might be nominated on the third ballot.

"Whether this is true or not, I cannot say, nor can anyone," he added.

But in the question and answer session later he asserted, "I am a candidate for president and I expect to be nominated president."

Johnson did not make any specific delegate claims of his own. He said merely his friends had told him he would have more than 500 votes on the first ballot and that his "chief opponent"—obviously Sen. John F. Kennedy—would have less than 600.

It will take 761 votes to win the nomination.

JABS AT KENNEDY

The Texan did not mention Kennedy by name at any point. But a number of his comments were clearly jabs aimed in the direction of the Massachusetts senator.

"Those who have engaged in active campaigns have missed hundreds of these (Senate) votes," he said. "This I could not do—for my country or my party."

Johnson's prepared statement was written in a rather low and solemn key. It laid great stress on the serious world situation and the problems which will confront the next president.

Speaking of foreign affairs, Johnson said the question is not so much a need for a new policy as improvement in execution of the old policy.

EXPERIENCED OFFICIAL

"Some live wires" are needed for running things in that field, he said.

Johnson pictured himself as an experienced government official; one who had known "the presidency—and the men in it—intimately" since 1937.

He took what seemed a slam at Kennedy's recent intensive campaigning.

"Feeling as I do about the American presidency—about the awesome tasks before our next national leadership— I would not presume to tell my fellow Democrats that I am the only man they should consider for this job or to demand that any delegate vote for me," said Johnson.

"I am not going to go elbowing through 179 million Americans—pushing aside other senators, governors, congressmen—to shout, 'Look at me—and at nobody else.' "

"All the forces of evil in this world" will be poised for whatever weakness the next president may show, Johnson added. "Those forces will have no mercy for innocence, no gallantry toward inexperience, no patience toward errors."

Johnson said that none of the "giants" of the Democratic party—he mentioned Franklin D. Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson and Al Smith—had been nominated on the first ballot in conventions in recent decades.

Kennedy emphasized Monday that every Democratic nominee but one had been chosen on the first ballot since 1932.

Johnson declined to place any particular philosophic tag on himself, but he said with emphasis "I was a voting liberal in 1954 when McCarthyism was at issue in the U.S. Senate."

This carried a reminder that Kennedy did not vote on the resolution to censure the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis) ill and he is with him in Texas. The Massachusetts senator was away at the time with a long illness.

HEALTH ISSUE

Johnson's campaign aides in Los Angeles made Kennedy's health an issue Monday by saying he suffered from Addison's disease, caused by adrenalin deficiency.

But the Texan himself raised no such question Tuesday.

Johnson recalled that both he and Kennedy had had some health troubles. He referred to his own heart attack in 1955, which he said kept him idle "several weeks" and to Kennedy's recurrence of a wartime back injury that, Johnson said, kept Kennedy hospitalized "several months."

But he said both were tough enough and have come around well. Kennedy's travels around the country in campaigning for the nomination show he is fit, Johnson said. He added that "so far as I am aware all the candidates are in good health."

PART IN RECORD

Johnson bore down on the theme of Democratic party "responsibility"—a favorite of his—and by implication the part he has had in writing such a record in the 5½ years he has been majority leader.

"We of the Democratic party have built a record of responsibility," he said. "Americans have approved. From the position of out in Congress, in the state houses, in the city halls, we have —in just six years—moved to the position of in, holding now the strongest majority position any party has held in modern times. Responsibility has won the trust and the votes of the nation."

The senator announced what had been long expected—that his friend House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex) would nominate him at the convention. He called Rayburn "the greatest Democrat of them all."

Rayburn sat in the front row during Johnson's news conference. He stepped forward afterward and was the first to shake the senator's hands.

Johnson's friends and supporters outnumbered reporters at the conference and greeted his remarks with steady rounds of applause. The senator said he would go to Los Angeles from Washington Thursday.

His wife, Lady Bird, was not present for his announcement. Johnson said later her father is

34d 1960

DEMOCRATIC

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

SENATOR JOHNSON

AP Wirephoto

LYNDON JOHNSON POSES WITH SAM RAYBURN AT PRESS PARLEY
House Speaker To Enter Fellow Texan's Name As Demo Presidential Candidate

BUTLER SAYS BOLT POSSIBLE

Platform Meeting Opens

Montgomery Advertiser P. 1
Montgomery, Ala. Wed. 7/6/60

Convention Groundwork

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Democrats hopped into official preliminaries to a scrapping national convention Tuesday with barely a ripple of excitement at Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson's announcement of his presidential candidacy.

Johnson rooters quickly claimed there now will be a groundswell of new support for the Texas senator from the ranks of delegates who were unwilling to commit themselves until Johnson did.

Rival camps said Johnson's formal pronouncement of his candidacy in Washington merely confirmed what everybody already knew and therefore changed nothing.

PLATFORM PLANNED

The Democratic convention kick off comes next Monday. But the 100-plus member platform committee began hearings Tuesday with the immediate emphasis on trying to hammer together a plank that will capitalize on any disenchantment farmers have with the GOP.

And while Johnson avoided mentioning the subject again National Democratic Chairman Paul M. Butler took occasion to deny he has done any rigging of the convention in favor of Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

In an appearance before the platform committee Butler disputed charges made by former President Harry S. Truman, and endorsed by Johnson, that Butler has shown partiality toward Kennedy.

"I deny with all my soul, with all my heart that not one thing has been done to rig this convention in favor of any candidate."

Once more Butler conceded to reporters there is a possibility of a bolt by some Southern delegates who might balk at giving formal assurances they will support whatever platform and ticket come out of the convention.

Philip B. Perlman of Baltimore, former U. S. solicitor general and the platform group's acting chairman for the moment said the hearings are really "the opening gun in the battle destined to end with a glorious Democratic victory."

"The nation," Perlman said, "is in desperate need of a president who will devote full time and effort to the duties of his office—a leader who has the ability and determination to resolve the great issues that face us and who will not attempt to escape delay or confuse those issues."

It didn't take long for members of the Platform Committee to become enveloped in a row with Dr. Edward R. Annis, speaking for the American Medical Assn., over medical help for the elderly.

Annis urged the Democrats not to endorse a program financed through the Social Security program and its taxes. Committee members muttered about threats when Annis said an endorsement of such a method would make it hard for doctors to vote Democratic. Annis said he himself is a Democrat from Florida.

Rep. Ray Madden of Indiana interrupted to declare AMA top officials are "playing politics for the Republicans" on the medical aid issue. The Eisenhower administration opposed the Social Security approach.

Things were even noisier at the entrance to convention headquarters.

Montgomery Advertiser
Wed. 7/6/60

A band of a hundred or so Adlai E. Stevenson fans churned and chanted through a parade, waving all sorts of draft-Stevenson banners. "Wisdom over wealth," one placard entreated, in an obvious reference to Stevenson and Kennedy, the son of a millionaire.

To the cadence of a thumping drum and the echoes of a bugle, the Stevenson cohorts set up a chant of "Stevenson to Washington."

The marchers included a grizzled graybeard, middle-age men and women, zealous youth, and sweet young things in shorts and blouses.

A pair of shapely misses wearing Kennedy-for-president sashes trailed along after the paraders—finding takers for Kennedy buttons.

HAT IN RING

Johnson skimmed his sombrero into the ring at a Washington news conference.

The Senate majority leader pictured himself as a man of responsibility and experience—a person who has known the presidency and the men in it intimately, since 1937. Somebody had to tend store in the Senate, he said so he was unable to announce his own candidacy formally before Congress recessed. But now he said: "I am a candidate for president and I expect to be nominated for president."

Kennedy backers simply turned on more pressure for a first ballot victory.

Supporters of Stuart Symington called on delegates who like the Missouri senator to stand firm through a donnybrook which they said will kill off both Johnson and Kennedy and leave Symington and Adlai E. Stevenson battling it out for the nomination.

While there were no outward indications of a formal coalition, Stevenson advocates were taking a similar line—that Johnson and Kennedy both have an absolute ceiling on the votes they can command, and that it is below the 761 necessary to capture the big prize.

NOT SURPRISED

As for Johnson's formal announcement Robert Kennedy, brother of the senator, summed up the attitude in various other candidate strongholds:

"It doesn't come exactly as a surprise. I don't think it changes the situation."

But he added something which politicos favoring other hopefuls were unwilling to accept: "Sen. Kennedy will win."

Certainly the Kennedy people were putting forth plenty of effort, even in the early stages of the skirmishing here. But so were Stevenson and Johnson and Symington lieutenants.

At the airport where a few delegates were arriving, at convention headquarters in the Biltmore Hotel, in bars, restaurants and news conferences, political professionals and amateurs were busy buttonholing and talking up the cause of one candidate or another.

Gov. Buford Ellington of Tennessee was one of those contending Johnson has helped himself greatly by declaring himself a candidate at last. This, he said, is what many delegates have been waiting for.

500 VOTES

Tennessee will have 33 votes in the convention. Ellington predicted all of them will land in Johnson's column.

In Washington, Johnson said his backers figure he will roll up about 500 votes on the first roll call, with Kennedy falling a bit short of 600. He said they expect Johnson votes from more than 25 of the 50 states.

But the clan of Kennedy supporters wasn't budging from a claim that the Massachusetts senator has more than 700 votes he can count on—not far from the magic number.

LBJ's 'Catholic Wife' Moves Baptists In 'No' Resolution

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
2-10-60
P. 1-F

A resolution opposing election of the Democratic ticket was adopted by a Baptist group after a minister said he understood that Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson's wife is a Catholic.

A relative of the vice presidential candidate denied this Saturday.

The Florida State Assn. of Missionary Baptist Churches yesterday opposed the election of Massachusetts Sen. John F. Kennedy, a Catholic, for president, and Johnson for vice president.

Rev. Harris W. Crittenden, pastor of the 30th Avenue Baptist Church in St. Petersburg, told the approximately 450 delegates before they unanimously adopted the resolution:

"We understand that although Sen. Johnson is a Baptist, his wife is a Catholic and his children attended Catholic parochial schools."

However, a cousin of the Texas senator who teaches public schools at Johnson City, Tex., Mrs. Ohlen Cox, told the Associated Press Saturday:

"That is not true. I know that Ladybird is not a Catholic. I taught both of the children myself, and they attended the Johnson City public schools. Right now they are attending the Austin public schools."

Crittenden said there was little discussion on the resolution because the delegates "were already settled on the issue. We all feel the same way about it."

The resolution itself did not mention the candidates by name. It expressed "sincere disapproval of the election of any candidate to either the United States presidency or vice presidency whose religious affiliations and ties are committed to the dogmas of union of church and state governments."

Kennedy said in accepting the presidential nomination that his decisions on public policy would be his own and that he would reject any kind of religious pressure or obligation that might interfere with them.

The resolution adopted by the group here said that "Baptists have been advocates of the liberty of the human soul and freedom of conscience and believe in rendering to Caeser the things that are his and to God the things that are God's."

It added that the delegates thought those things could be best done under "our historic American ideals of separation of church and state."

"Much political pressure is being exerted to influence the election of a United States president and vice president whose family and religious ties bind them to this seditious principle of union of church and state governments," the resolution said.

Officials of the Baptist group said it represents about 10,000 members in Florida and southwest Alabama.

Johnson Aims Political Fire At Stampede

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
7-11-60
P. 2

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas—still outwardly confident of his prospects—Sunday protested attempts to stampede Democratic convention delegates into a band-wagon nomination of the party's presidential candidate.

"I have too much respect for the delegates to think they are going to select a nominee on the theory that they've got to get on a band wagon or throw their independence in the sewer because they want to get in on the kill," he said.

Johnson, the Senate Democratic leader, called his own prospects of capturing the nomination encouraging.

A newsmen said he gathered Johnson had no intention of conceding defeat.

WHIRLWIND DAY

"No, I do not," Johnson said.

The Texas senator, second only to Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts in delegate strength, spent a whirlwind day receiving visitors in his hotel suite, appearing on television programs, and dropping in on state delegations to appeal for support.

On one occasion after another, he said he was confident the delegates would take time to size up the rival candidates and not let themselves be stampeded, "despite all the great propaganda efforts," an obvious crack at Kennedy forces.

RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE

On a TV program Johnson said one sure thing is that "we're not going to have the gallery stacked with Johnson people."

On the program he was asked whether religious prejudice would be a factor in the election if Kennedy, a Roman Catholic, were nominated for president.

Johnson said he thought the West Virginia primary "proved once and for all that Protestants will vote for Catholics." He added that what he wanted to see out here is "some of these Catholic states. . . vote for a Protestant."

The Texan paid calls on the New Jersey, Georgia and Alabama yield to Texas to put his name in nomination first, and Alabama later agreed.

Johnson said he thinks Kennedy has about 600 votes and "is real desperate about the other 160." It takes 761 to win the nomination.

Asked if he thinks it still possible to put together a coalition to stop Kennedy, Johnson replied that he doesn't think it is a question of stopping Kennedy—that he believes Kennedy has been stopped since West Virginia.

NOT INTERESTED

As to whether he would accept second place on the ticket, Johnson said he expects to be nominated for president. If not, he added, he doesn't expect to be nominated for vice president.

"I'm not interested in being vice president," he said, although he declared he was "not so arrogant" as to say that he wouldn't accept a job to which he was called to serve the country.

Johnson, in reply to another question, said the No. 1 job for the next president is "to seize the initiative and regain the leadership" he contended the United States has lost in the last few years.

The senator continued to receive a stream of callers in his hotel suite. One of his first callers was Sen. E. L. Bartlett of Alaska. Bartlett told reporters he thinks Kennedy has more support among the nine-vote Alaska delegation than any of the candidates, although he added he personally favors Johnson.

Sen. Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut, an ardent Johnson booster, was another caller and said the situation "looks mighty good" for the Texan.

Gov. John Burroughs of New Mexico and the state's Democratic chairman, Seaborn Collins, were others who dropped in to see Johnson. Collins said the New Mexico delegation is predominantly for Johnson.

TRUMAN JOINS IN

LBJ Whirls Into L.A., Sets Out After Kennedy

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas whirled into town Friday looking for a job as presidential candidate of the Democrats and proclaiming loudly that "I'll get it."

Johnson was on an uphill road. Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts still was running out in front, with more battened-down support than anybody else at the Democratic National Convention opening Monday.

Sept 7-9-60

Some of Kennedy's backers were beginning to back down though on predictions of a first-ballot victory — but not on their forecasts of an ultimate Kennedy win.

An outnumbered but battling band of supporters of Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri persuaded former President Harry S. Truman to change his mind again and come to the convention after all. Gov. James T. Blair Jr. of Missouri announced that Truman will be here Monday.

ATTACKS KENNEDY

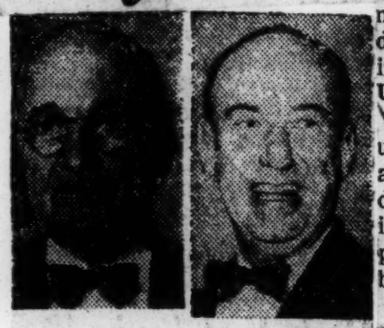
Blair also launched a free-swinging attack on Kennedy, said Missourians have surveyed the Los Angeles scene, and, "We believe we can nominate Stuart Symington."

Adlai E. Stevenson, by proxy, came through with another "I will accept a draft" statement. He promised that if he is drafted—and almost anything can happen at a Democratic convention — he will campaign "with vigor and a sense of real purpose."

The message was read to newsmen by Lt. Gov. Glenn M. Anderson of California, a newly enlisted Stevenson delegate.

Whose number will come up next week on the spin of the political wheel hinged in large measure on big, key delegations and a few smaller ones that are glued to favorite sons.

But it also could hang on the extent to which Kennedy rivals might try, and succeed, to unite



TRUMAN STEVENSON

behind one of their own number or some darker horse.

None of the favorite-son governors—Edmund G. Brown of California, Herschel Loveless of Iowa, George Docking of Kansas, Robert Meyner of New Jersey — was

JOHNSON KENNEDY

moving off a dead center stance.

Neither was Gov. David L. Lawrence of the big officially uncommitted Pennsylvania delegation.

Johnson was the last candidate out of the starting gate and the first on the convention scene. Kennedy, Symington and Stevenson are coming in Saturday.

And once Truman, the party's peppery elder statesman, reaches Los Angeles, nobody will be surprised if he and people such as Symington and Johnson huddle in some rendezvous for highly important consultations.

Back home, Truman said he'll have a statement Saturday.

The convention Credentials Committee met briefly and recessed until Monday without getting into any scraps over seating of delegates.

The Platform Committee was winding up four days of hearings in preparation for the actual work of doweling together an assortment of planks on which the presidential nominee will have to stand in the campaign against the GOP.

UNLIKELY MANEUVER

One maneuver that appeared unlikely to carry far was aimed at working into the platform a declaration that no Democrat who is unwilling to support the party pledges should accept a responsible post in Congress.

News conferences piled on top of one another.

Johnson was on the list. He had already had an informal say in a pep talk to several hundred noisy rooters when he stepped out of a private plane at the Los Angeles Airport.

Johnson hoisted his ten-gallon hat in salute, grinned at a band playing his "leadership" campaign song, and took that theme himself.

"The only important thing," he said, "is who ought to lead the nation."

He called on the convention — obvicusly with a certain Texas senator in mind, to pick someone who is "seasoned, trained and experienced to lead men."

In an obvious slap at the Kennedy camp, the senate leader hit at "razzle-dazzle predictions" of what the convention will do.

WHOOP IT UP

His partisans whooped it up when he said he first came to California 26 years ago to look for a job and found one. Now, he said, he is back again looking for a job, "and I'll get it."

At a standing room only news conference, Johnson said it was up to delegates to decide whether the eight-year differences in ages, 51 to 43, between himself and Kennedy is a crucial difference.

But, he added, he thinks they will decide in his favor as a candidate, using as a yardstick such things as seasoning, judgment, experience and ability to bring divergent men together.

"the vice presidency," he said, "is a good place for a young man who needs experience."

Hoffa Under Fire In Kennedy Camp

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Sen. John F. Kennedy's campaign headquarters Friday accused Teamsters Union President James R. Hoffa of making "a crude effort" to inject himself into the Democratic presidential nomination race.

Robert F. Kennedy, brother of the Massachusetts senator and campaign director, said in a statement: "Mr. Hoffa has recently indicated that he is going to support (Republican) Vice President (Richard M) Nixon in the coming election and yet he again attempts to inject himself in the Democratic nomination battle."

SENATOR LYNDON B. JOHNSON
STATEMENT ANNOUNCING CANDIDACY

Johnson's Statement Announcing His Candidacy

N. Y. Herald Tribune 7/6/60

WASHINGTON, July 5 (UPI)—The text of the statement today by Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson formally announcing his candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination follows:

A few days from now we begin choosing our next national leadership.

The final choice will be made in November—by all the people. But what you have to choose between in November will be decided for you at the two national conventions.

I know this responsibility weighs heavily on the 6,000 Americans who are delegates. I am sure they have the prayers of the 179,000,000 Americans for whom they will be acting.

But what matters most in July may count for very little in the long and perilous years beyond.

After July, the bandwagons will be silent.

The dark horses will be out to pasture.

"One Man"

And we will stand face-to-face with whatever destiny this century holds for us—with one man, the one man we choose this year, standing out in front to lead us.

All the forces of evil in this world will stand poised, ready to strike at freedom through whatever weakness he may show. Those forces will have no mercy for innocence, no gallantry toward inexperience, no patience toward errors.

It is a lot for any man to ask for such a job and argue that he is qualified for it.

"Since F. D. R.'s Time"

Since 1937, in F. D. R.'s time, I have known the Presidency—and the men in it—intimately. I cannot truthfully say that any man is qualified for it in advance.

In days gone by, Democrats have had Woodrow Wilsons and Franklin Roosevelts and Al Smiths. But none of the conventions which nominated these giants opened with the choice already made. None was nominated on the first ballot. Even so recently as 1952, Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson was not chosen until the third ballot.

Unlike the Republican party, our Democratic party has always had open and free conventions—and our greatest leaders have been nominated at our freest conventions.

Up to Delegates

Democrats — Democratic delegates—are going to make up their minds together in convention, as they have done before.

In these times, a few days can be a long time.

Sixty days ago the future looked vastly different than now. Men were talking confidently of far different things than now. Then came the Paris conference—and Mr. Khrushchev unmasked the future in all its grim challenge to us.

A few weeks ago the President left Washington here—with every reason to believe he would soon be visiting a strong bastion of freedom in the far Pacific.

Perspective Changed

Within hours, the whole perspective of the Pacific's whole future was changed for us and for the rest of this century.

The American Presidency itself has a far different role than it did when some began seeking to tie up those who will be convention delegates.

The choice we make in July in both our parties—must take into account much that could not be seen six weeks or six days ago.

What all this may mean to individual men matters little. The party nominations are not "owed" to anyone.

The future of America—not the future of individual men—is at stake.

My name will be placed in nomination at the Democratic convention.

I understand that many will support my name on the first ballot—and a good many more on the second. Some of my supporters are even saying that by the third ballot votes for me may reach a majority.

Whether is is true or not, I cannot say—nor can any one.

Bars Advance Pledge

The men and women who will be casting those votes do not know themselves. And I myself would never try to tell them that they should bind themselves in advance to any choice except the choice of what is best for America.

In their considerations, I shall be honored to have the delegates consider my candidacy.

I have a post of duty and responsibility here in Washington—as the majority leader of the United States Senate. Because of that duty—a duty to all the people—I cannot be absent when there is public business at stake.

Those who have engaged in active campaigns have missed hundreds of these votes.

This I could not do—for my country or my party. Some one has to tend the store.

Congress in Recess

As much as I would have liked to say "yes" to those who have asked me to make an early announcement of my candidacy for the Democratic nomination, I could not do so while Congress was in session.

Now that is changed. I am, as of this moment, a candidate. I am a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of President of the United States.

There are some observations I want to make on the Presidency.

A President's job is to maintain not his own position but the position of America—the position of the free alliance—against all the evil dangers now gathering.

If he himself is narrowly partisan, if he himself is a divisive influence, if he himself is inexperienced in making government work, he becomes a weak link in the whole chain of the free world.

World Leadership

Since Woodrow Wilson, the American Presidency has been looked to as the world's chief office of peace-making and leadership for freedom.

In many of the years since—especially the last thirty years—the American Presidency has been filled by men who had or quickly won great international prestige and influence.

Now the Communists are moving in—to kill off, downgrade the new Presidency as a world influence.

If they can destroy the world's trust in this office the Communists can destroy the leadership of freedom itself.

That is why—after the Paris conference—I, for one, felt so strongly, as one who shares the responsibilities of national leadership, that we should not do Mr. Khrushchev's divisive work for him.

Supports President

I did not—and I will not—leap in to chew on President Eisenhower, personally, just as I have not and will not spend my time now trying to destroy any in my party or other parties who might come to this high position.

Mistakes have been made—serious and inexcusable ones.

But my interest—and I believe the interest of most Americans—is in curing those mistakes, avoiding them, not in exploiting them for small partisan gains.

Because the next President of the United States—whoever he may be—will not be a hero President known to the world, it is many times more important than ever that he be able to make our freedom secure by making our system fully work.

"A Working President"

The next President is not going to be a talking President—or a travelling President. He is going to be a working President.

He must work on America's position in the world.

His job is to convince the world—both our enemies and our allies—that America is strong and freedom is strong.

He can't wring his hands that America is second-rate—because America is not second-rate. He can't cry out about moral decay—because this generation is not a generation of decay.

Certainly America's voice will be an uninspiring voice if it can do no more than argue against growth, against raising our standards, against helping our aged and our young, against improving the people's health, against creating new opportunity, against aiding the world's underdeveloped areas.

"Symbol of Justice"

To lead in the world, America must now more than ever, be a symbol of justice for all. We must in our own land eradicate and erase injustice wherever it appears.

There are no problems our system cannot answer.

But to do these things, we must have in our national leadership a man able to stand against the challenge of the Communist world.

There will be little time to learn the job.

We can only anticipate that the next President will be greeted by the threat of a Russian submarine base in Cuba, less than 100 miles from our shores. He will be met by efforts to penetrate internally into republics of this hemisphere. He will be met by new ultimatums over Berlin. He will be met by attacks upon the security of American bases throughout the world—by insults to the American flag and embassies abroad—by indignities against our citizens everywhere.

Not "The Only Man"

Feeling as I do about the American Presidency—about the awesome tasks before our next national leadership—I would not presume to tell my fellow Democrats that I am the only man they should consider for this job or to demand that any delegate vote for me. I am not going to go elbowing through 179 million Americans—pushing aside other Senators, Governors, Congressmen — to shout, "look at me—and at nobody else."

I only want my fellow Democrats, my fellow Americans, to look long and hard and wisely to find the right man.

We of the Democratic party have built a record of responsibility.

Americans have approved.

From the position of outs in Congress, in the state houses, in the city halls, we have—in just six years—moved to the position of ins holding now the strongest majority position any party has held in modern times.

Responsibility has won the trust and the votes of the nation.

I am sure that responsibility—and only responsibility—will win again this fall and win the greater challenges for all the nation which lie beyond July, beyond November, beyond January.

Sen. John F. Kennedy, Our Choice

Next Tuesday's election will without a doubt be the most important one in the lives of millions of Americans, for on November 8th we will elect a President to lead the United States into the challenging sixties.

Our choice is Senator John F. Kennedy, the standard bearer for the Democratic Party. We sincerely believe him to be the best qualified man by experience, intellect, and character for the "world's most important job."

We have been impressed by Senator Kennedy's forthrightness and honesty in discussing the major issues of the campaign in the "Great Debates" and in his major campaign speeches. We feel that as the standard bearer of the Democratic Party, he has demonstrated that he has a keen sense of dedication and awareness of the tremendous responsibility that goes with the office of the presidency of the United States.

Senator Kennedy wants the United States TO MOVE AHEAD and this is clearly outlined in the Democratic Party's forward looking and liberal platform, which has been acclaimed the "best" platform any political party has approved. Further, Sen. Kennedy has expressed himself as being just as interested in issues which affect the welfare of the people as those which affect those of big business.

After careful scrutiny of the debates and digestion of the candidates' campaign speeches we think Sen. Kennedy stands heads and shoulders over Vice-President Nixon. For instance, Mr. Nixon charges Sen. Kennedy is "downgrading the United States" when the Democratic candidate is severely critical of the GOP administration for standing still for the past 7½ years and being responsible for failing to keep pace with world progress. Nixon twists the criticism of the GOP party into being critical of the United States when anyone with an ounce of sense knows that the GOP party is not the whole United States. This tactic is used over and over on practically every thought, proposal or idea that Sen. Kennedy introduces. Mr. Nixon appears to be doing a pretty good job of trying to "downgrade" Sen. Kennedy as a candidate of the Democratic Party rather than develop or project some ideas of his own as one would expect of a sincere and dedicated candidate for the highest office in the land. Mr. Nixon gives little to weigh and consider against what Sen. Kennedy recommends and proposes for the future of America. of a sincere and dedicated candidate for the highest office in the land. Mr. Nixon gives little to weigh and consider against what Sen. Kennedy recommends and proposes for the future of America.

There was a time, right after Mr. Nixon accepted the GOP nomination, we thought he had possibilities, but with his periodic excursions into the South to woo the "status quo" vote of the southern whites and the subsequent endorsement by many southern dailies of Mr. Nixon we came to the inescapable conclusion that the vice-president was not the man. Since that time the inescapable conclusion has been reinforced by the "Negro in the cabinet" debate between he and Mr. Lodge. Further, Mr. Nixon never developed a clear cut program because most of what he says is always "conditioned" and subject to change.

Without going into the merits of Quemoy-Matsu, foreign policy, higher or interest rates, farm policy, housing, employment, Social Security etc., we think Sen. Kennedy's position overshadows Vice President Nixon's position because he (Nixon) "conditions" nearly every stand he takes. Sen. Kennedy speaks with more conviction from the record and with the facts while Mr. Nixon is only sharp when attacking Sen. Kennedy's alleged inexperience, irresponsibility and immaturity.

Of all that we have read of the campaign a paragraph in Walter Lippman's column "Today and Tomorrow" struck us as being the most significantly eloquent appraisal of Sen. Kennedy, which said:

"The contrast with Mr. Kennedy has become very sharp. It has been truly impressive to see the precision of Mr. Kennedy's mind, his immense command of the facts, his instinct for the crucial point, his singular lack of demagoguery and steadfastness of his nerves and his coolness and his courage. And through it all have transpired the recognizable marks of the man who, besides being highly trained, is a natural leader, organizer, and ruler of men."

All things considered the Democratic Party is the party of the people, and is the party that does things for the people. The GOP is the party of the big interests. The best hope for the Negro is with the Democratic Party and its standard bearers, Sens. John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson. The Negro has done better (jobs, civil right, housing, education, etc.) under Democratic administrations than under GOP administration. All records will bear this out.

The Democratic Party has backed its candidate, Sen. Kennedy, with the best platform ever and the strongest plank on civil rights in the Senate and in the South. Neither was afraid and had one speech for the South and another for the North as some other candidates did.

Significantly, the overwhelming support Sen. Kennedy is getting in the key pivotal states by the top Negro political and civic leadership headed by Congressmen William Dawson, Adam Clayton Powell, Charles Diggs and Robert Nix, plus the fact that labor (the AFL-CIO) has endorsed Sen. Kennedy, clearly indicates that the Democratic presidential and vice presidential candidates are the men to vote for. On November 8th BE SURE TO VOTE, and then see to it that at least 5 of your friends vote.

Predicts Kennedy victory—

Kennedy would let South have voice, Smathers asserts

BY AL STANTON, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 2—U. S. Sen. George Smathers declared yesterday John Kennedy showed he wanted the South to have a voice in his administration when he picked Lyndon B. Johnson as his Democratic vice presidential running mate.

Kennedy, just after his nomination as the Democratic presidential candidate, chose Johnson "against the opposition of certain labor leaders," Smathers said.

The tall, handsome Floridian, Democratic presidential campaign chief in the South, spoke to an overflow audience at the Whitley Hotel.

He told the Jaycee-sponsored gathering that the South is "too smart to be taken in by the duplicity of the multi-headed Republican Party."

Smathers said GOP candidate Richard Nixon, in a recent Southern speech, "beseeched the people of the South to vote for him."

"EIGHT HOURS later," Smathers said, "Nixon was telling garment workers in New York they should vote against the Democrats because they put a Southerner on the ticket."

Winding up a 30-state campaign tour which included several Northern states, Smathers said, "I frankly admit Southerners find themselves at variance with the Democratic platform.

"But it is significant," he said, "that not a single elected Southern official has come out for the Nixon-Lodge ticket.

"Those of us who know these people know that the South and the nation will find more sympathy and consideration in electing Kennedy and Johnson."

Nixon could have picked a Southerner as his running mate, but didn't, the Florida senator said.

HE DECLARED that Southerners have "enormous power and influence by virtue of their seniority in the Senate."

He urged Southern voters to protect this advantage by electing Kennedy.

Smathers said the Republicans make promises to the South every four years, but it's nothing but

And on development of the Coosa-Alabama River system, "You'll have nothing but talk for four more years if you elect Nixon and Lodge," he declared.

But under Kennedy, he said, "There is no question but that that project will be started in the next four years."

SMATHERS PREDICTED a landslide victory for the Democratic ticket Nov. 8.

He said Florida and Texas would go Democratic, despite Republican claims for those states.

Only Virginia is doubtful for the Democrats among the Southern states, Smathers said.

He lauded Gov. John Patterson, who attended the luncheon speech, and praised Sen. Lister Hill at length for the senior Alabama senator's work in the Senate.

Many of Gov. Patterson's cabinet members and staff were among the audience.

Sen. Kennedy pledges raise for teachers

BY GEOFFREY GOULD

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 2—(AP)—Sen. John F. Kennedy said today there is no sense of urgency in Vice President Richard M. Nixon's campaign—but there should be.

The Democratic presidential candidate told a fund-raising breakfast that the next president will have a period of grace after he takes office in which there will be little opposition to his programs.

"But unless the ground work is laid during the campaign all that valuable time is lost," Kennedy said.

Kennedy pledged that he and the Democratic Party would enact an aid-to-education bill that would provide grants to states to be used for teacher salaries or school construction, as decided by the states. "That way we can insure local control," he said.

KENNEDY spelled out his education proposals in a talk prepared for the breakfast, which he did not deliver in its entirety.

Before he got serious, the Democratic candidate bubbled over with quips and gibes at Nixon.

"This is a beautiful state," he said, "and I'm sure Mr. Nixon will enjoy it. Mr. Nixon is calling me a liar so much every day, but I say this state has plenty of beautiful women and I challenge him to call me a liar."

Kennedy spoke at a "Key to Victory" breakfast at the Beverly Hilton Hotel. He outlined promises in the education field before hopping to San Diego and San Francisco.

After his San Francisco appearance, he will fly to Phoenix, Ariz. Between now and election night, he'll touch 16 states. A stop at Detroit, Mich., on Friday had to be dropped because it just couldn't be fitted into the tight schedule.

A new and mocking note toward Vice President Richard M. Nixon again entered Kennedy's tone yesterday, a kaleidescopic day that brought him here from the East Coast for a mammoth downtown motorcade at noon.

The reception was hot, and so was one of the escorting police motorcycles. It burst into roaring flames and set afire the carpet of ticker tape in the street. No one was hurt.

AS HE DID the day before, Kennedy taunted Nixon for bringing President Eisenhower into the campaign in the closing days before the election next Tuesday.

At a rally at the Douglas aircraft plant in Long Beach, Kennedy said, "Yesterday I understand Mr. Nixon spent two hours and a half in the White House asking the president to go with him to Pittsburgh and Cleveland.

"Mr. Eisenhower is not a candidate. Mr. Nixon is. And if he can't stand up to the American people, if he won't come and meet me in a fifth debate, how is he going to stand up to Mr. Khrushchev?"

(Actually, the president will not be accompanied by Nixon at Pittsburgh and Cleveland).

AND KENNEDY AGAIN sought to point up the devergence of views among some Republican leaders by saying: "Mr. Nixon takes a ride through New York City tomorrow. He has with him Gov. Rockefeller, Henry Cabot Lodge, President Eisenhower. Where is Barry Goldwater? I think it is only fair that they all get in the car and ride down Broadway."

KENNEDY ISSUED a statement saying the administration's decision to release an additional $155 million for development of the B70 supersonic bomber was a "transparent political maneuver."

Kennedy said the Democratic-controlled Congress actually appropriated $365 million this year for the B70 but the administration used only $110 million of it.

"That the Republican administration waits until a week before the election to release the funds speaks for itself," Kennedy said.

"The objective is not to increase national defenses; it is to increase Republican votes."

BUSHELS OF CONFETTI and ticker tape cascaded down on Kennedy as he hit the downtown area at the noon hour. The crowds were huge, but so were those that greeted Nixon when he came here Oct. 14. To those who saw both, the reaction seemed about comparable.

The exploding motorcycle fuel tank added a dramatic note to the downtown Kennedy visit. The officer managed to leap off with nothing worse than singed breeches and the crowd prudently drew well back.

The machine spouted 10-foot flames and thick, black smoke for some minutes, and held up the caravan. Later, Kennedy's car overheated and he had to change vehicles in mid-motorcade.

In addition to school construction and a teacher salary bill, Kennedy proposed at today's breakfast "the establishment of an educational extension service within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare." He said this would improve the quality of education in the same way the agricultural extension service has aided farmers for the past 75 years.

HE ALSO PROPOSED enactment of a student loan insurance act, "modeled on the highly successful program which has been adopted by my native state of Massachusetts." He said this would help implement his oft-stated goal of giving every young citizen a chance for a college education regardless of financial circumstances.

Kennedy gave a statewide-televised speech last night at the East Los Angeles State College Stadium. Because of a mixup in time signals, he wound up his speech a few minutes early, started toward a new climax, and finally said with a grin:

"This speech has three or four endings, according to the signals I get."

He was introduced by Adlai Stevenson, his predecessor as Democratic standard bearer, who said of him:

"He has talked sense to the American people, and that's why he is going to win."

Only 3 Dixie Leaders Won With Sen. Kennedy

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
7-17-60

LOS ANGELES (UPI)— Three Southern leaders—and only three—put their money on Democratic presidential nominee John F. Kennedy and won.

One did it a long time ago, a second made an agonizing decision two days before the national convention opened, and the third could do it only privately.

Gov. John Patterson of Alabama made his decision several years ago and never wavered. He stayed with Kennedy even when the Massachusetts senator said he wanted a strong civil rights platform and was not seeking Southern votes at the convention.

Gubneratorial nominee Terry Sanford of North Carolina waited until 48 hours before the convention opened and then, in a news conference, endorsed Kennedy. It was a difficult decision for Sanford. Kennedy was not the choice of the state nor of the delegation.

One delegate, casting his vote during a poll of the Tar Heels, looked at Sanford and said, "Johnson—for principle, not for patronage."

A SMALL NUMBER

Between them, Patterson and Sanford delivered 9½ presidential votes for Kennedy, a small number but all there was for him in the South.

The silent supporter was South Carolina Gov. Ernest F. Hollings, who liked Kennedy personally. But Hollings came from a state bound by the unit rule. He knew he could not override the Johnson sentiment. In the interests of state harmony, Hollings voted for Johnson along with the rest of the delegation.

Hollings and Sanford — and Southerners like them — will be among the men to whom Kennedy will turn for leadership during the campaign and, if elected, during his White House administration.

He indicated as much when he asked the two to his hotel suite to discuss a vice-presidential candidate along with leaders from all over the country.

Georgia Gov. Ernest Vandiver and Virginia Gov. J. Lindsay Almond also were asked. But they do not represent the Southern leaders who will play key roles for Kennedy in Dixie.

Both Hollings and Sanford are young, like Kennedy, and progressive. They do not accept the party civil rights platform, but in other respects they must be considered members of the Kennedy camp.

Patterson is of a slightly different stripe. He is more vocal on the subject of civil rights and actually caused Kennedy some trouble by endorsing the Massachusetts senator.

The endorsement was used against Kennedy by Negro leaders, including Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York. He claimed Kennedy called Patterson's open endorsement "An unfortunate, tactical mistake."

There are other Southerners to whom Kennedy will turn for leadership in the South.

One very probably will be Gov. Luther Hodges of North Carolina who endorsed Johnson but is considered one of the most moderate and progressive Southern governors.

Hodges was the lone Southerner who was prominently placed in a second-row seat on the platform when Kennedy made his acceptance speech.

Thomas E. Dewey Questions 'Maturity' Of Sen. Kennedy

News & Courier
Charleston, S.C.
7-21-60

CHICAGO (AP) —Thomas E. Dewey, who was one of the youngest presidential candidates ever put forth by the Republicans, Wednesday questioned whether Democratic nominee John F. Kennedy "really is grown up enough to be president."

Dewey, who lost two presidential elections while in his 40s, said he was not criticizing Kennedy, 43, because of his age.

But, Dewey, now 58, told Republicans in a speech prepared for their national convention, the question is: "Which man has the experience, the maturity, and the judgment to make the fateful decisions in the years ahead?"

"On this score," Dewey said, "Sen. Kennedy has already disappointed his followers."

On the other hand, Dewey, a former governor of New York and the Republican nominee for president in 1944 and 1948, described Vice President Richard M. Nixon as a man who "understands the gravity of the burdens he faces and approaches them with greater humility."

Dewey said Nixon, the party's certain nominee, "has served eight years at the heart of our national government."

"He has been a strong, wise leader in the National Security Council," Dewey continued. "He has carried out missions of great diplomatic delicacy to 54 nations of the world from Ghana to Poland and from Indochina to Russia."

Dewey criticized Kennedy for saying that President Eisenhower "should have apologized" to Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev after the U2 spy plane incident.

In the June Oregon primary, Kennedy said that if he had been president he would have expressed regret to the Soviet Union over the incident but would not have yielded to Khrushchev's demand for an apology.

"It is the simple fact," Dewey said of Kennedy, "that he has had no first-hand experience either in foreign affairs or in government administration."

"He did venture into the field of foreign affairs three years ago," the former governor continued. "He made a major speech demanding that France surrender Algeria."

Despite widespread unfavorable reaction, Dewey said, Kennedy repeated his statement.

"He then quietly retired from the field of foreign affairs," Dewey continued, "with a record of no hits, no runs, and two errors!"

Dewey coupled his attack on Kennedy with a defense of the Eisenhower administration's record.

Jack Lashes Discrimination In U.S. Immigration Laws

Miami Herald, Miami, Fla.
7-17-60

HYANNIS PORT, Mass. — (AP) — Sen. John F. Kennedy promised Saturday that a Democratic administration never would abandon the peoples of "captive nations" behind the Iron Curtain.

He told immigrant Americans a Kennedy administration also would wage a "high priority" campaign to amend immigration and naturalization law "to ban discrimination based on national origin."

The Democratic presidential nominee, his work-rest vacation at his summer home drawing to a close, voiced these promises in a drive to win the votes of immigrant and foreign-descended Americans.

He also announced he will visit Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt at her Hyde Park, N.Y., home next Sunday. Kennedy telephoned her Friday night to accept her invitation.

Mrs. Roosevelt backed two-time nominee Adlai E. Stevenson for the Democratic presidential nomination. After Kennedy won it, she said Stevenson should be secretary of state in a Democratic administration.

Sen. Stuart Symington, one of the three candidates who battled Kennedy for the nomination, arrived Saturday for a talk with the presidential candidate. Symington's visit ends the parade of Democratic leaders to the Kennedy vacation headquarters.

must run about 10 per cent ahead of its normal party registration.

Nixon further feels that the Roman Catholic religion of his Democratic opponent, Sen. John F. Kennedy, may be working in Kennedy's favor so far. However, he believes this may be neutralized by election time.

The vice president was obviously pleased with the result of his opening swing.

Goes to Summer Home

Bostonians Give Kennedy Rousing Airport Ovation

The News & Observer, Raleigh, N.C., P. 1
Mon, 7/18/60

BOSTON (AP) — Sen. John F. Kennedy, the Democratic presidential nomination in his pocket, returned Sunday from Los Angeles to a tumultuous welcome at Logan Airport from the city that gave him his political start 14 years ago.

"Being successful at the convention was just a beginning," the Massachusetts senator told a cheering throng estimated by police at 15,000.

Just A Beginning.

"And if we are successful in November, it will be just a beginning. It will represent an opportunity to lead this country in a most difficult and dangerous period, an opportunity for service and sacrifice for us all."

Kennedy, 43, spoke only briefly before changing planes for a flight to his Cape Cod summer home at Hyannisport. He had left Los Angeles by jet plane at 10:17 a.m. and touched down in Boston at 6:20 p.m.

The senator seemed a little surprised—but very pleased—by the size of the reception. There were hundreds of placards and banners, proclaiming, "Welcome back Jack," and two brass bands serenaded him.

The principal welcoming speech, delayed by the enthusiasm of the crowd, was made by Mayor John F. Collins, who proclaimed Sunday "Jack Kennedy Day," in Boston.

Those With Him.

In the Kennedy party were his brother and campaign manager, Robert, and his four children, and two sisters, Eunice Shriver and Mrs. Stephen Smith, along with a large number of aides, staff assistants and reporters.

Kennedy, his aides and squads of newsmen accompanying him, switched after about half an hour from the big jet plane to a smaller craft for a flight to Hyannisport, where he plans a two-week rest.

The man from Massachusetts didn't slacken until Saturday the gruelling pace he had set since his arrival July 8 for the convention in which he captured the nomination. By midafternoon he had finished the job he set out to do, taking firm hold on his party's helm for the coming campaign drive in a bustling round of activity.

With the last chore done, Kennedy exclaimed in tones of deep relief that this was it. The tensions seemed to drain from him. He said he planned a week of solid rest at Hyannisport, and then a week of conferences with legislative and other political big wigs on his plans 1. for the campaign ahead, and 2. to ram through Congress a telescoped program of bills after it reconvenes Aug. 8 for about three weeks.

Stayed At Home.

For the moment, however, Kennedy was looking forward to reunion with his wife, Jacqueline, who had remained at home because she expects their second child in the fall.

He sounded like a one man chamber of commerce for Hyannisport as he told newsmen how sure he was they will enjoy the Cape Cod resort center which has been his home since his youth.

Behind Kennedy was a week in which he had captured the nomination, chosen Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas to be his running mate, installed Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington as the new Democratic national chairman for the campaign, and otherwise made clear he intended to run the campaign firmly.

Ahead lies a big job of peacemaking among embattled factions within the party; spelling out details of the program he plans for the August Congress session, and charting the course for the November election campaign in which Vice President Richard M. Nixon is expected to carry the Republican presidential banner.

34d 1960 DEMOCRATIC SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY

D. C. Woman Lawyer Chosen By Sen. Kennedy

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

MRS. LAWSON

is named to aid Demo candidate

HYANNIS PORT, Mass. — Senator Kennedy announced the formation, Tuesday, of a civil rights section for the 1960 campaign.

Announcement of the move was made following an hour-long conference, Friday, between the Senator and Frank Reeves, Washington attorney and Democratic National Committeeman from the District of Columbia.

The step is interpreted in many quarters as an effort to strengthen the Democratic nominee's position with the colored electorate.

The senator has come in for considerable criticism from the nation's colored leadership as a result of a somewhat shaky voting record on civil rights.

In addition, there has been a tendency for many to question Kennedy's sincerity in support of the party's strong civil rights plank in view of the support accorded him by Southern die-hard segregationists.

* * *

AMONG THESE are Governor Patterson of Alabama, who announced his support of Kennedy following a breakfast session at the Senator's Washington home.

Also present at the breakfast meeting was State Senator Sam Englehardt, head of the Alabama White Citizens Council, and architect of the Tuskegee gerrymander legislation which deprived virtually all of the colored residents of the town of Tuskegee of the right to vote in municipal elections.

A statement issued by the Democratic National Committee on Tuesday said that the new campaign civil rights section would advise the nominee "on civil rights matters and assist in the preparation, position, papers and statements.

Named as director of the section is Mrs. Marjorie McKenzie Lawson, a long - time advisor to the Senator.

Other members of the section include Charles S. Brown, on leave from his post of administrative assistant to Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan; Herbert E. Tucker Jr., assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts;

John Field, assistant to Sen. Phillip A. Hart, (D-Mich.), and former executive director of the Michigan FEPC; Louis Martin, vice president of the Defender publications, and professor Harris Wofford Jr., an assistant to Senator Kennedy and a former member of the staff of the Civil Rights Commission.

Robert Sargent Shriver Jr., president of the Chicago Board of Education and brother-in-law of Senator Kennedy, will represent the Senator in the planning and carrying out of the program.

Congressman William L. Dawson, vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will play an important role in all aspects of the campaign and the civil rights section will report to him regularly.

Frank Reeves is slated to explain the operations of the civil rights section to state and local leaders on a cross country trip this week.

Afro American Baltimore, Md. Sept 8/13/60 G1

KENNEDY HOLDS CAMPAIGN TALKS — Sen. John F. Kennedy met with Frank D. Reeves on the lawn of his home in Hyannis Port, Mass., recently, to discuss with reporters the coming campaign to talk about civil rights. Reeves, a Washington lawyer and expert on civil rights, will accompany the senator in the next few months as he tours the country.

Negro Aide To Travel With Sen. Kennedy

Tallahassee, Alabama Daily Times Sept. 7/26/60 P1

HYANNIS PORT, Mass. (AP) — Sen. John F. Kennedy today appointed Frank Reeves, a Washington lawyer, as an assistant to travel with him in the presidential campaign.

Pierre Salinger, Kennedy's press secretary, said Reeves, who is a Negro, will have "a wide variety of duties—his job is not at all limited to civil rights."

This Week's Newsmakers

LEJEUNE HUNDLEY

SEN. JOHN KENNEDY

LEJEUNE HUNDLEY, colored, Alabama beauty, who will go to Europe to establish good relations with the emerging nations of Africa, which captured the queen's title at the largest Cannes Film Festival in France, will become one day will constitute a fourth of the membership of the first girl of color to be entered in the Miss America contest in Atlantic City on Sept. 8. She is to be sponsored by Apex, the hair preparation and cosmetic firm now headed by Bruce Fine.

SEN. JOHN KENNEDY, the Democratic Presidential nominee, indicated in New York Friday that if he is elected he plans to use "our

Kennedy Is Confident, Johnson Backers Grim

The Evening Star, D.C.
Wed. 6/29/60

By a Star Staff Writer

MOUNT GLACIER, Mont., June 29.—According to Senator Kennedy's supporters here, the fight for the Democratic presidential nomination is all but over.

P. A-7

According to those of Senator Johnson, it has only begun.

But as Democratic Governors prepared to leave their annual conference here and turn their eyes a week hence toward Los Angeles, all the weight of evidence seemed on the Kennedy side.

Supporters of the Massachusetts Democrat, such as Gov. Michael DiSalle of Ohio, moved about with airy confidence. The situation, they said, was well in hand so much so that Sargent River of Chicago, Senator Kennedy's brother-in-law, came here, spent two hours and went away.

650 Votes Predicted

The Kennedy supporters predicted he would have between 650 and 700 votes on the first ballot out of 761 needed for the nomination. And they were ready to point out, as Gov. DiSalle did, where the other votes would be coming from to put their man across on the second or third ballot, if not the first.

The Johnson supporters, on the other hand, were grim as they worked quietly, if desperately. But they were a little vague about where their votes were coming from to win the nomination.

Gov. Price Daniel of Texas who heads the Johnson supporters, predicted his man would get 502 votes on the first ballot. On the second, he said, the Johnson total would rise to 664 with votes picked up from Senator Kennedy in Indiana, Maryland and Ohio, and from Senator Symington of Missouri in his home State.

From Pennsylvania

Asked what support he would have from Pennsylvania's bloc of 81 uncommitted votes, Gov. Daniel would only say "real good." But Gov. DiSalle predicted Senator Kennedy would get 50 Pennsylvania votes on the swing and said: "I think it will be a first ballot nomination."

All sides agreed that no votes had been changed in this annual get-together of the Governors. But a constant stream of news conferences have afforded the rivaling sides an opportunity to discuss their claims.

Gov. DiSalle came to a late afternoon press conference yesterday armed with a sheet of scrawled figures giving Senator Kennedy 621 votes without a single one, he said, from California, Kansas, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and North Dakota. All he would concede Senator Johnson on the first ballot was 413.

After the Break

He said his estimate of the Kennedy vote was on the conservative side. Here are the votes he said would move to Senator Kennedy when the break began:

California, 60; Illinois, 15 after getting 50 on the first roll call; Missouri, 39; Nevada, 14; New Jersey, 40; North Dakota, 11; Pennsylvania, 50, and Utah, 13.

He claimed Iowa's 20 votes on the first ballot despite the favorite san candidacy of Gov. Herschel Loveless.

Gov. Loveless was one of four favorite-son candidates who met for breakfast yesterday in what was regarded as a "slow Kennedy" movement. Others who attended were Govs. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey, Edmund G. (Pat) Brown of California and George Docking of Kansas.

Afterwards, Gov. Brown said no agreement had been reached and it was likely that at least one of the favorite sons would swing to Senator Kennedy before the Los Angeles convention.

Pledge Readied

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Brown Is Expected To Release His State's 81-Vote Delegation

By WILLIAM THEIS
United Press International Staff

LOS ANGELES, July 7.—California Gov. Edmund G. Brown is ready to declare his support of Senator John F. Kennedy for the Democratic presidential nomination and remove himself as a favorite son candidate, it was reported reliably Thursday.

Brown's announcement releasing the 81-vote California delegation may come any time between now and Sunday, according to persons close to the Governor.

Sat. 7-9-60

It also was learned that Representative James Roosevelt, son of the late President and a California delegate, would announce Friday for Kennedy. His brother, Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., already is an active campaigner for Kennedy. Their mother, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, is backing Adlai E. Stevenson for the nomination.

Stevenson Camp Active

The latest word on Brown's intentions came as the Stevenson-for-president forces served notice that no presidential candidate has the Democratic nomination locked up.

P. 7

Senator A. S. Mike Monroney of Oklahoma, long-staunch supporter of Stevenson for a third nomination, challenged Kennedy camp claims that the Massachusetts senator will have the needed 761 nominating votes by the second ballot. He said Kennedy does not have "an original vote of over 604½," assuming California does not place Brown's name in nomination. He said Kennedy will still be 100 votes short of the nomination on the second ballot—the "long, last mile."

How many votes Brown can take with him into the Kennedy column is a matter of great pre-convention debate. But the best sources have forecast that a majority of the 81 votes would swing to the senator once Brown pulls out.

The other big question affecting the nomination showdown is what Pennsylvania Gov. David L. Lawrence will do and how his delegation's matching 81 votes will go.

Almond Boosts Johnson

Virginia Gov. J. Lindsay Almond predicted Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas would win the nomination on the fourth or fifth ballot. Almond said that, speaking for other Southerners as well as Virginians, "We want to nominate a man who can win."

In Chicago, Johnson said convention delegates should "stop, look and listen" for moves by the Kennedy camp to stampede them into a first ballot nomination.

Johnson said the delegates are being told "they are only going to rubber-stamp a decision made for them before they even convene."

But, like Monroney, Johnson insisted the convention is "still open."

KENNEDY BACKERS FORESTALL FIGHT

The New York Times

Hope to Avoid Loss of Votes in South—Puerto Ricans Dispute on Factions

Sat. 7-9-60

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, July 8—Senator John F. Kennedy's forces stepped in here today to forestall a fight over one Virginia delegate whose credentials to the Democratic National Convention have been challenged.

P. 19

The convention credentials committe postponed action until Monday on a challenge to Frank C. Vaughan, vice chairman of the Richmond City Democratic Committee. It also put off a decision in a controversy involving two rival Puerto Rican factions.

Committee sources said every effort would be made to settle the controversies and thus avoid a fight on the convention floor.

The committee's leadership includes a number of Kennedy partisas. While they are taking a tough line on civil rights questions before the convention platform committee, they are believed anxious to avoid a credentials fight that might take away support from Senator Kennedy in the South if he is the party's candidate in November.

Challenges Discouraged

Senator Kennedy's backers already are credited with heading off challenges to a number of prominent Southerners considered vulnerable because of past deviations from the party. They include Gov. Price Daniel of Texas, Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and Leander Perez of Louisiana.

National party sources also said that plans aimed at barring delegations from states with "free" Presidential electors also had been discouraged.

The challenge against Mr. Vaughan was filed yesterday by Virgil H. Goode of Rocky Mount, Va. He is a convention delegate from the Fifth District and an opponent of the organization of Senator Harry F. Byrd.

Mr. Vaughn was accused of having been "one of the principal organizers and leaders" of a "Democrats for Eisenhower" movement in 1952 and 1956. Mr. Goode, in documents filed with the committee through an attorney, also contended that Mr. Vaughn had campaigned "actively and publicly" for the Republican ticket.

Letter Clipping Submitted

A copy of a letter to members of the Richmond bar soliciting support for the Republican campaign was submitted. It lister Mr. Vaughn as a member of the Eisenhower group. A newspaper clipping presented to the committee quoted him as saying in 1960:

"I would never take an oath or make a statement in advance to support the nominess of the national committee."

Calvin W. Rawlings, national committeeman from Utah and chairman of the credentials committee, recommended that consideration of the matter be delayed until Monday. He noted that neither Mr. Vaughn nor Mr. Goode was present to give his side of the controversy to the committee.

A committee source said these possible courses were under consideration:

¶To persuade Mr. Goode to withdraw his challenge against Mr. Vaughan.

¶To throw out the challenge on the ground that it was an eleventh-hour move that failed to follow proper procedure.

¶To conduct a hearing before the full committee.

Principle of Loyalty

This source termed the Virginia challenge a "relatively insignificant thing." He contended that where a major principle of party loyalty was involved "we should have a first-rate cast of characters" before taking it up.

The Puerto Rican controversy chiefly involved the inability of the two groups to agree on rules and regulations of the island's Democratic party. One group is led by José A. Benitez, an advocate of Statehood for Puerto Rico. The other is supported by Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín, who favors maintaining its present territorial status.

Mr. Rawlings said the matter involved "difficult legal questions" and added:

"I believe it wiser to get from the two groups their interpretations of the rules and regulations of the Democratic party in Puerto Rico, and with these in hand I believe we can then resolve the question in a craftsmanlike and dignified manner on the basis of legal interpretation."

Missouri switch ruled out—

Birm. News, Birm, Ala.
Thur. 7/14/60, p. 12

806 official vote for Sen. Kennedy

LOS ANGELES, July 14—(AP)—Here is the roll call by which Sen. John F. Kennedy won the Democratic presidential nomination last night on an official total of 806 votes. Missouri switched its 39 votes from the column of Sen. Stuart Symington to that of the winner at the end of the state-by-state rundown, but convention officials ruled that the clerk had not repeated the change to make it officially 845, so the 806 stands.

Votes, State	Johnson	Kennedy	Stevenson	Symington	Others
29 Alabama	20	3½	½	3½	1½
9 Alaska		9			
17 Arizona		17			
27 Arkansas	27				
81 California	7½	33½	31½	8	½
21 Colorado		13½	5½	2	
21 Connecticut		21			
11 Delaware	11				
29 Florida					29
33 Georgia	33				
9 Hawaii	3	1½	3½	1	
13 Idaho	4½	6	½	2	
69 Illinois		61½	2	5½	
34 Indiana		34			
26 Iowa	½	21½	2	½	1½
21 Kansas		21			
31 Kentucky	25½	3½	1½	½	
26 Louisiana	26				
15 Maine		15			
24 Maryland		24			
41 Massachusetts		41			
51 Michigan		42½	2½	6	
31 Minnesota					31
23 Mississippi					23
39 Missouri				39	
17 Montana	2	10	2½	2½	
16 Nebraska	½	11		4	½
15 Nevada	6½	5½	2½	½	
11 New Hampshire		11			
41 New Jersey					41
17 New Mexico	13	4			
14 New York	3½	104½	3½	2½	
37 North Carolina	27½	6	3		½
11 North Dakota		11			
64 Ohio		64			
29 Oklahoma	29				
17 Oregon		16½	½		
81 Pennsylvania	4	68	7½		1½
17 Rhode Island		17			
21 South Carolina	21				
11 South Dakota	2	4	1	2½	1½
33 Tennessee	33				
61 Texas	61				
13 Utah	3	8		1½	½
9 Vermont		9			
33 Virginia	33				
27 Washington	2½	14½	6½	3	½
25 West Virginia	5½	15	3	1½	
31 Wisconsin		23			8
15 Wyoming		15			
4 Canal Zone	4				
9 Dist. Columbia		9			
7 Puerto Rico		7			
7 Virgin Islands	4				
Totals	409	806	79½	86	140½

Others: Meyner 43, Humphrey 41½, Smathers 30, Barnett 23, Loveless 1½, Brown ½, Faubus ½, Rosellini ½.

Eugene Patterson

Atlanta Constitution

The Case of the Missing Senators

Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 7/20/60

To apply his pressures at Los Angeles Lyndon Johnson needed senators. They were his best levers on the governors who ran the delegations. He rapidly ran out of Senate help in Kennedy-bound states as his support shrank to the South.

But even Southern senators were noticeably scarce.

Stennis and Eastland were there from Mississippi, keeping a hand on the volcanic governor, Ross Barnett. South Carolina had Johnston and Thurmond present. Holland and Smathers were on the scene for Florida, but Smathers was busy being a favorite son.

340 * * Louisville Courier

Tennessee's Gore and Kefauver kept their heads down. Virginia and Louisiana senators were not conspicuous. Alabama caused Johnson some worry before it agreed to yield and permit his name to be put in nomination first, but Hill and Sparkman were not there from the Senate to help.

Georgia's Talmadge and Russell, strong friends and allies of Johnson, were also absent. The fact that they did not go to Los Angeles may be an indicator of the reason for so much senatorial absenteeism at Johnson's hour of defeat.

It may be an indicator for the simple reason that Sen. Russell and Sen. Talmadge are the kind of men who would have gone through fire for Johnson if he had asked them. Talmadge has called Johnson the most gifted compromiser since Henry Clay. And Russell, perhaps more than any other man in the Senate's inner circle, has helped Johnson run the chamber. He received Johnson's help in his own presidential bid eight years ago.

If the Texan had picked up the telephone and asked them, they would have gone to Los Angeles without heed for possible harm to themselves.

But the indications are that Johnson knew his friends could have their influence damaged if he called them in to lose with him. His refusal to summon them was the tipoff that he knew his defeat was sure.

He also knew the civil rights plank in the budding platform would be a bitter lick to Southern office-holders present.

* * *

He was realist enough to read the signs and loyalist enough to spare his friends a useless Armageddon. One other factor that weighed in the absence of Talmadge and Russell ought to be noted: the Georgia delegation was well managed by the leaders there. It needed no senatorial presence for itself.

Even so, Russell and Talmadge were in daily touch with the convention and the cause of Johnson. The fact that it was a lost cause did not surprise either them or Johnson.

The fact that he accepted the vice presidential nomination did surprise them and probably lacked their approval.

Sen. Russell, who is the senator best qualified to succeed Johnson as majority leader, undoubtedly disapproved his friend's readiness to withdraw from the sensitive Senate position.

Johnson, nevertheless, remains their friend, bound by abiding ties, and it will be interesting to watch, as you can bet Sen. Kennedy is anxiously watching, for their public reaction to the Texan's vice presidential candidacy.

First Ballot Victory For Kennedy Talked As Illinois Goes Along

Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., Mon. 7/11/60 p. 1

Georgians Still Look To Johnson

By EUGENE PATTERSON
Editor, The Constitution

LOS ANGELES—Both Senators Johnson and Kennedy came before the caucus of Georgia's Democratic delegates Sunday and pleaded for the state's support—Kennedy with a soft tap and Johnson with a bang.

Stuart Symington showed up late at a reception and asked for the Georgia vote too.

All three presidential candidates went over big but Johnson got the yips and yells with a kinfolks' pitch. Following the enthusiastic ovation for Johnson, Gov. Ernest Vandiver told reporters:

"I think the Georgia delegation will definitely cast its vote for Johnson."

There was no doubt about it. The 33-vote Georgia delegation has spurned a seat on the Kennedy bandwagon and held firm for Johnson at this stage. The delegates will vote on their preference officially at an 11 a.m. caucus Wednesday. They stayed technically uncommitted Sunday in order that all candidates might appear before them.

Adlai Stevenson was invited but declined on grounds he is not a candidate.

Associated Press Wirephoto

KENNEDY, BROWN CONFER ABOUT CALIF. VOTES

Western Delegation Is Released to Front-Runner

Enthusiasm for Johnson had not exactly run riot in a largely apathetic Georgia delegation before Sunday. But the Texas senator generated some happiness with his five-minute request for support. Kennedy got a favorable reaction but no rush to vote for him. Symington seemed to be pretty well liked.

GENEROUS INTRODUCTION

Husky-voiced and weary-eyed Johnson arrived with his wife, Lady Bird, shook hands heartily through the Georgia crowd and received a generous introduction from Gov. Vandiver.

He set out by saying he would be voting for Herman Talmadge or Richard B. Russell if either of the Georgia senators were running instead of he.

Since 1865, Johnson said, the South has been denied the right to produce Presidents. Only Sunday afternoon Paul Butler said "I couldn't be elected because of where my mother was when I was born," he said.

"I want to tell you, we're a dern site more interested in where a man's going than where he's from."

Then Johnson told the Georgians "You're shortly going to have to make the most important decision you've ever made.

"You're going to have to decide which man can lead this nation away from a policy of drift.

"Which man will recognize there are 50 states in the Union and try to unite them? Which one do you want to stand between you and Mr. Khrushchev?"

Then Johnson really warmed up the Southern idiom. "Which man," he asked, "will care when you're sick and cry when you die?"

"Which one has stood up under fire and which one broke gait?

"Which one is best for you and Molly and the babies?"

Loud applause drowned him out. Then Johnson continued: "My grandpa Johnson came out of the woods near Macon and went to Texas, set up a little town out there named Johnson City, named it for himself.

"I owe you folks a lot — so much that if I tried to say it all I'd get sentimental.

"I worked with your distinguished governor here, in 1948 and again in 1952, when we were trying to break through the jam. We didn't win, but we were right.

"And when this is over," Johnson said, "I'm going to come down to Georgia and kill me some quail and eat me some ham."

The Kennedy talk was skillful. Warm applause followed it. Agriculture Commissioner Phil Campbell, a delegate, said later the delegation's reaction to Kennedy was "very favorable." But Campbell said Johnson seemed to offer "much more forceful leadership."

Kennedy seemed clearly to be aiming at November. He went out of his way not to press the Georgians for support now. He took care to be complimentary toward Johnson and toward the judgment of the Georgians who chose to support Johnson. He skipped civil rights.

Symington told the delegates he was sorry he didn't have a mother or a father or a wife from Georgia" but that all he could truthfully offer was one Confederate ancestor.

He spoke amiably and got a friendly response. He praised Sens. Talmadge and Russell, said peace with honor is the most important issue, and asserted that he knew Georgia leaned to Johnson but "if anything happens, please keep me in line."

Nobody in the Georgia delegation seriously thinks Johnson can win. But Kennedy, who looks like the winner at this stage, has not attracted wild support among the Georgians. They seemed to be more amused than soothed by Robert Kennedy's modification of his brother's position on Negro sitdown demonstrations.

Sen. Kennedy has endorsed the sitdown movement, including sitdowns at "public facilities, including lunch counters." When Robert Kennedy was asked privately by Georgia delegates to amplify, he said Sen. Kennedy endorses legal sitdowns but not illegal ones.

A great ovation followed.

Kennedy came to the caucus ahead of Johnson and got a polite reception. The pale-eyed young senator made a three-minute speech that disarmed the Southerners and seemed to fill them with warmth.

"I'm extremely anxious to have your support if it becomes possible for you to give it to me," Kennedy said with self-effacing courtliness.

"I recognize you support another very able candidate, but I frequently recall your help four years ago when I sought the vice presidency. And I was anxious to come here and just see my friends from Georgia.

"I come today to ask your help now if you can give it to me, or in the election afterward if I am successful here.

"If I am not successful here," Kennedy said, "and the candidate you support is successful, I want to tell you I will go all the way to support him in November."

Jack Passes 600-Mark In Race, Tally Shows

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts all but nailed down the Democratic presidential nomination Sunday. He did it with the help of one-two-three political punch from Illinois, California and Iowa.

And the Democratic national convention, where the candidate picking is supposed to take place, hasn't even started yet.

Reports sprang up that Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri was getting discouraged and ready to quit the race for the nomination—except that this would send even more votes flocking to Kennedy. Symington's press secretary, Steve Leo, labeled the reports "absolute nonsense."

PLACED FIRST

The name of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas will be placed in nomination first, courtesy of the Alabama delegation, first on the alphabetical roll. But it began to look as if that would be about the only time during the convention that Johnson might be first. Johnson did pick off all of Georgia's 33 uncommitted votes Sunday. But they actually had been in his pocket all along.

An Illinois caucus threw 59½ of the state's 69 votes to the Kennedy cause—more than the senator's strongest supporters had expected. Symington's 6½ were far less than he had contemplated. Adlai E. Stevenson, a former governor of Illinois, collected only two votes on his home grounds. One vote remained uncommitted.

BIG VICTORY

The upshot of this, on the unofficial Associated Press tally sheet, was to boost Kennedy past the 600-mark—to 620½ votes—in promised first-ballot support. It takes 761 to go over the top.

Johnson trailed Kennedy with 273 votes, Symington tagged along in third place with 83½, and Stevenson had 40.

The outcome of the Illinois nose-count added up to a big victory for Kennedy. But that wasn't all.

Gov. Edmund G. Brown, favorite son of the powerful California delegation, came through with an "I-am-for-Kennedy" pledge.

The split delegation put off a poll until Tuesday. But Kennedy supporters expect to load a hefty shaping up. For Stevenson said he has been flattered by reports that he might be asked to become secretary of state, and Kennedy has said any Democratic president should consider Stevenson for that position.

Brown called on Kennedy and told him ahead of time what everybody had regarded as a certainty, that he would throw his support behind the Massachusetts senator. He didn't tell anybody else at the time, but left that for a California caucus.

Kennedy already had pulled the favorite son of Kansas, Gov George Docking, aboard his bandwagon. Docking also consulted Kennedy and pronounced him a "shoo-in." Kansas has 21 votes and casts them as a unit.

Other delegations with uncertain, uncommitted delegates were getting restless.

Dissension reportedly blazed up in the Kentucky delegation over efforts to hold the bulk of it in line for Kennedy's chief rival, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas.

Johnson kept his campaign on the road. So did Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri and the volunteer team attempting to get things started for Adlai E. Stevenson.

DESPERATION STAGE

But things were approaching the desperation stage for this trio.

Johnson lieutenants were talking more in terms of holding their own than of any victory sweep. And holding their own wouldn't be enough.

Gov. Herschel Loveless cancelled the Iowa delegation's commitment to support him as a favorite son, once it has done that on the first ballot Wednesday. And even before that first ballot is officially over, he said, the delegates can toss their 26 votes where they will.

This happened at an Iowa caucus.

The governor promptly began taking a straw vote of the delegation —. and, with a flourish, marked his own for Kennedy. The poll showed: Kennedy 16½ votes, Symington 4, Johnson 2, Stevenson 2, absent 1½.

Wednesday.

Sunday night Kennedy brought to a Democratic National Committee dinner, attended by all the candidates, a prepared address he might well have saved for an acceptance speech.

HOUR OF UNITY

"For the candidates," he said, "the hour of unity is at hand. We have all been friends for a long time. I know we always will. We have always supported our party's nominee. I know we all will in 1960.

"This fall will see the classic, age-old struggle—between the party of hope and the party of memory—the party of the future versus the party of the past—the party that breaks precedents versus the party that breaks promises. And every candidate here tonight joins me in one final campaign promise—we are going to win that struggle in November."

ADLAI 'FLATTERED'

One of those candidates, Adlai E. Stevenson, who has been saying he would accept a presidential draft, said Sunday he also would accept something else—a Cabinet post in a Democratic administration.

This was just another indication of the way the convention was

34d 1960 DEMOCRATIC

CABINET DECISIONS
PRESIDENT-ELECT JOHN F. KENNEDY

KENNEDY NEARING CABINET DECISIONS

New York

Meets Today With Ribicoff, Udall, Lovett and Williams —The 4 Are Prospects.

Thurs. 12-1-60

By W. H. LAWRENCE
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—President-elect John F. Kennedy scheduled conferences tomorrow with four men who have figured prominently in speculation about his Cabinet. 7.1

His headquarters indicated today that the time for Cabinet appointments was fast approaching, and that one or possibly two members might be named before the week-end.

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. said Senator Kennedy favored early Congressional action on school aid and increasing the minimum wage. The Manhattan Democrat conferred with the President-elect.

Those asked to meet with Senator Kennedy at his Georgetown home tomorrow are:

Robert M. Lovett, New York banker who served as Secretary of Defense and Under Secretary of State in the Truman Administration. A Republican, he has been mentioned as a possible Kennedy choice for Secretary of State or Secretary of Defense. But some doubt that his health and strength are adequate for full-time Cabinet service.

Udall Has Appointment

Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut, considered the almost certain choice for Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare after he indicated disinterest in appointment as Attorney General, the post with which his name originally was linked.

Representative Stewart L. Udall of Arizona, whose name has been high on all lists of prospects for Secretary of Interior. Well-informed sources said no final decision had been made about this post, in which Gov. Orville L. Freeman of Minnesota, defeated for re-election, also is interested.

Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, retiring after six terms, who originally figured in speculation for the welfare post but now reportedly is being considered for a post as Assistant Secretary of State, dealing with African or Asian affairs. 23

Governor Williams was asked to breakfast and Mr. Lovett for lunch. Mid-afternoon appointments were set for Governor Ribicoff and Mr. Udall. New York

Leaving his Georgetown home to work on Capitol Hill for a part of the day tomorrow, Senator Kennedy will also confer with three Senate colleagues—Henry M. Jackson of Washington, the Democratic National Chairman; Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, just re-elected, and Richard B. Russell of Georgia, chairman of the Armed Services Committee.

Senators Jackson and Humphrey will go to Senator Kennedy's office, but the President-elect will pay a courtesy call on Senator Russell in his own office. The Georgian was silent during most of the Presidential campaign. In the final days he endorsed the Democratic ticket.

Senator Kennedy continued to delay announcement of a Budget Bureau director or representative to move into the immediate job of consultation with the outgoing Eisenhower Administration on budgetary problems. But Pierre E. Salinger, his press secretary, promised an announcement tomorrow.

There was published speculation today that the choice would be David E. Bell, Harvard professor and Budget Bureau official in the Truman Administration. There was no confirmation of this report despite word from Cambridge, Mass., late today that Mr. Bell was on his way to Washington.

It was announced today that Senator Kennedy would make a week-end flight to his father's winter home at Palm Beach, Fla. He will leave here Friday afternoon and return Monday afternoon for his Tuesday morning conference with President Eisenhower on governmental transition problems.

Mr. Salinger said one major appointment would be announced from Palm Beach on Saturday, and he did not exclude the possibility that the prospective appointee would be on hand when the announcement was made. This seemed to point to Gov. Luther H. Hodges of North Carolina, the Southern campaign manager.

Then he met with Joseph D. Keenan, secretary-treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who was a campaign aide, and then with Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. of New York, the incoming chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee.

At lunch Mr. Kennedy met with James M. Landis, former New Deal official and Dean of the Harvard Law School, who is preparing a report on the problems of regulatory agencies.

In announcing the Florida trip, Mr. Salinger said that the Senator would be accompanied by his 3-year-old daughter, Caroline, in the family-owned Convair named for her. She will remain in Florida awaiting the arrival of her mother, who gave birth to a son by Caesarean section on Nov. 25.

Mrs. Kennedy is expected to be recovered sufficiently to travel to Palm Beach by late next week. The Senator will be back in Florida for Christmas with his family.

United Press International Telephoto

DISCUSS WAGE AND EDUCATION BILLS: President-elect John F. Kennedy pauses on steps of his Georgetown home with Representative Adam Clayton Powell of New York. They conferred for an hour and gave priority to education and wage measures.

President-elect's reported choice as Secretary of Commerce.

Informed sources said Senator Kennedy, in his Cabinet deliberations, had been considering at least three members of the House—Representatives Udall, Edith Green of Oregon and Frank Thompson Jr. of New Jersey.

One reason why the selection of Mr. Udall for the Interior post is not quite so certain now as it once seemed is the President-elect's belated recognition that appointment of all three House members to the Cabinet would endanger, if not destroy, the liberal control of the House Committee on Education and Labor, on which all three serve. Continued control of this committee is vital to Mr. Kennedy's domestic program.

A late afternoon visitor at the Georgetown house today was Representative George S. McGovern of South Dakota, who has been mentioned for Secretary of Agriculture since his defeat for the Senate by Karl E. Mundt.

Mr. Kennedy had a busy round of appointments on a day in which his office originally had said none were scheduled. He had breakfast with Senator George A. Smathers of Florida, a long-time friend and his

Kennedy Stock Soars;

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

State Yielding To LBJ

Mon. 7-11-60

50-4 Vote Gives Texas First Shot

By BOB INGRAM
Advertiser Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — The Alabama delegation voted by a 50-4 margin here Sunday to yield on the first roll call to Texas to permit the nomination of Sen. Lyndon Johnson for president.

The vote, overwhelming though it was, did not reflect the mounting support within the delegation for Sen. John Kennedy, the favorite son of the Patterson administration.

Key members of the Patterson team here in this excited city forecast that by Wednesday—the day of the first roll call—Kennedy would receive at least 15 of Alabama's 29 convention votes.

OPPOSING VIEW

From the opposing camp came an opposing view. Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion, chief of the Johnson supporters, forecast the Texas senator would claim at least 20 of Alabama's votes.

Gallion was greatly enthused over the vote for the yield, however it was abundantly clear that this vote was not in any manner a good barometer of the Kennedy strength in the delegation.

Gov. Patterson and his crew have been and are continuing to apply pressure as only a governor can do, and it is being felt.

The vote on the yielding question climaxed a two-hour caucus at the Biltmore Hotel in a tiny room built to accommodate about one-half the number that was present.

OPENLY WOOED

Alabama's votes were openly and ardently wooed by three of the four top contenders. Sens. Johnson and Stuart Symington addressed the group, as did young Bob Kennedy, a brother of Senn Kennedy. No one appeared in behalf of Adlai Stevenson. Gov. Robert Meyner of New Jersey also addressed the delegation.

Johnson hit Alabama with a twin assault. His attractive wife, Lady Bird, came first, and logically so from a political standpoint Both her parents were born in Alabama.

She talked about her property holdings in Autauga and Chilton counties, and about her many kinfolk back there. She made some points for her husband.

TREMENDOUS OVATION

Next came the handsome Johnson, bringing on a tremendous ovation from the delegation and spectators. It was he who asked that the state yield to Texas on the first roll call.

"If you yield," he concluded, "you won't have to send any notes of regret when its over."

Following close on his heels was young Kennedy, who made no bones about the fact that his older brother wanted votes from Alabama and the South. Kennedy was led into the room by Gov. Patterson.

OVERALL PICTURE

Kennedy, almost as well known as his brother, made it clear that he was aware that the Alabama delegates and the Alabama governor were not in complete agreement with Sen. Kennedy on all issues, obviously referring to the matter of civil rights.

But he urged that the delegates look at the overall picture" rather than just individual issues.

"We are going to win," Kennedy said bluntly. "But it would be helpful if we could receive support from all parts of the country."

He said Kennedy would especially appreciate support from the South because "we believd that the South has been the backbone of the Democratic Party." Only he of the speakers mentioned this issue.

BIGGER HIT

Symington, introduced by former Lt. Gov. Guy Hardwick, a backer of the Missouri senator, perhaps made a bigger hit than all, largely due to his fine ability to tell jokes. He got a lot of laughs, if not votes.

Dwelling at length on the question of defense—which has always been his long suit—Symington insisted that he was the best qualified candidate in the race.

Noting that he was aware that at the present time the Alabama delegates perhaps leaned another way, he closed with a joke which has as its punch line: If anything changes, just keep me in mind."

During the frequent interruption by the candidates, the delegation adopted rules of procedure and also voted to caucus each day one and one-half hours before the opening of the convention session.

The four votes cast against the yield for Johnson came from dyed-in-the-wool Patterson people—Ed Beasley of Montgomery, Sonny Hornsby of Carrville, William J. O'Neal of Montevallo and Roy D. McCord of Gadsden.

AP Wirephoto

SEN. JOHNSON AT ALABAMA'S CAUCUS
With T. C. Almon, Chairman Of State's Delegation

Sen. Kennedy, Mrs. Phillips In Huddle

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va
Sat. 7-30-60
P. 11

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Senator John Kennedy, the Democratic choice for President, huddles with Mrs. Vel Phillips, national committeewoman from Wisconsin, at a meeting of colored delegates attending the National Convention at Los Angeles. Sen. Kennedy and Sen. Lyndon ohnson, his running made, were "selling" the Party's new ultra-liberal platform.

Mrs. Phillips was injured in an automobile crash shortly after she attended the opening session of the convention. She suffered leg injuries when the car in which she was riding collided with another vehicle. She was treated at a hospital and released. The driver of the other car was booked on susnicion of drunken driving.

Kennedy-Johnson Ticket Seen by Virginia Leader

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
July 7-8-60
p. 6

RICHMOND, July 7 (AP)—Sen. John F. Kennedy's southern spokesman today foresaw a Kennedy-Johnson ticket as a likely result of next week's Democratic Convention in Los Angeles.

William Battle, who served with Kennedy in the same Navy PT boat squadron in the Pacific during World War II, said his belief in the possibility of such a ticket with Kennedy at the top was strengthened by Sen. Lyndon Johnson's formal announcement he was a candidate for the Presidential nomination.

Johnson said he had always been prepared to serve his country in any capacity. Battle said the Senate Majority Leader thus left the door wide open for the formation of a Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

"In my opinion it would be the strongest possible ticket for the Democrats," said the Virginian. Battle is the son of former Virginia Gov. John S. Battle.

Sen. Thruston Morton of Kentucky, the GOP National Chairman, already has forecast the probability of such a Democratic lineup. He suggested that Kennedy and Johnson forces have already worked it out that way.

Battle spent the weekend with Kennedy at Hyannisport, Mass. He said that backers of Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Mnnesota are bringing pressure on Kennedy to take Humphrey as his running mate if he wins the nomination. The argument was that Humphrey would be a big plus value with the farm and labor vote. On this Battle said:

"There's been absolutely no commitment made to Humphrey, and although you can't predict the turn of a political convention, I'm reasonably confident Sen. Humphrey will not be Sen. Kennedy's running mate, if Sen. Kennedy is nominated."

Battle is to serve on the Convention Credentials Committee. Any challenges will go before this Committee and Battle is interested in seeing the Kennedy forces take every step possible to prevent the challenging of southern delegates who may have supported President Eisenhower in 1956.

"Democratic Chairman Paul Butler was bent and determined on challenging former Eisenhower Democrats, but with the help of Sen. Kennedy, I'm confident that such a challenge is now very improbable," Battle said.

Vandiver to Let Vote Decide If Electors Will Be Pledged

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
July 6-60
p. 1
24d

By GENE BRITTON

Gov. Vandiver Monday said he will let the voters in the September Democratic primary decide whether the Georgia party's electors will be pledged to the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

Smashing precedent, the governor—who has thus far refused to voice support for the ticket—said Georgia Democrats will be asked to vote whether they want the 12 electors pledged or left free, for strategy purposes, to support whomever they please.

He called a meeting of the Georgia Democratic Executive Committee for Aug. 15 for the purpose of passing a resolution to implement his proposal.

He told his news conference 12 electors would be chosen at the August meeting. The September primary vote would determine whether the 12 would be pledged or unpledged. The governor said the question would be determined on a popular vote basis.

Vandiver emphatically insisted that he would take no part in any campaign either for allowing the 12 to decide for themselves or for pledging them to support the ticket.

In the September primary—when congressmen, members of the General Assembly and county and local officers are up for nomination—space will be reserved on the ballot for voters to indicate their preference for pledged or unpledged electors.

Vandiver's proposal prompted Mayor Hartsfield to declare he couldn't understand why voters in a Democratic primary should be asked "whether to be Democrats or not."

In addition, the important seniority of Georgia congressmen could be jeopardized, Hartsfield said, adding: "If Georgia's electors should withhold their support for the nominees, where would that leave our senators and representatives?"

LET VOTERS DECIDE

The governor's plan drew support from State Democratic Chairman James H. Gray and Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd.

"I can think of no more democratic way to handle this particular situation than to let the voters themselves decide," Byrd said.

Under a Georgia law, the Democratic electors are not pledged to cast their votes for the Democratic nominess even though the nominees carry the state in the presidential election.

LEADERS DISGRUNTLED

Disgruntled by treatment of the South at the Democratic National Convention, many Georgia Democratic leaders have urged implementing the law in the presidential election this fall.

Asked at his news conference Monday precisely how he thought unpledged electors might be beneficial to the state, the governor explained:

If the elecoral votes cast by the electors of all the states were equally divided between the Democratic and Republican nominees, the Georgia electors could withhold their support, throwing the contest into Congress where each state would have a single vote. In such a case, Georgia and other Southern states would find their votes in such demand that they might be able to wring significant concessions from the rival parties, particularly as to civil rights.

Vandiver said he thought the election this year would be closer than any in recent American political history.

The governor's failure to announce his support of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket and the threat of using the unpledged electors law have been under heavy attack from some quarters. Critics point out that unpledged electors would, in effect, be taking away the right of the voters to express a choice between the Republican and Democratic nominees.

Vandiver said there may be a strong campaign waged by both supporters and critics of the unpledged electors plan. But he will take no part in it, he said. Members of his administration may campaign if they choose since it is important that the issue be fully aired, he added.

He snapped back at one of his critics, former Gov. Ellis Arnall, who last week charged Vandiver with indecision and failing to live up to his obligations as titular head of the Democratic Party in Georgia.

Arnall made the charges without "reflecting too much on them," Vandiver said.

"I think it would have been well if he had used more reflection some 20 years ago when he nominated Henry Wallace for the vice presidency," he said.

Contacted later, former Gov. Arnall said he supported Wallace, Harry Truman and all Democrats because he is a Democrat and has always supported Democratic nominees for the presidency and vice presidency.

Asked about Vandiver's plan for leaving the matter of pledged or unpledged electors up to the voters, Arnall said Vandiver has "abandoned his leadership."

He said he was sorry the governor was "tampering with what has always been a choice between Democratic and GOP electors."

Vandiver also said he had discussed the idea with Sens. Russell and Talmadge and that they both favored letting the voters decide. Contacted at his home in Winder, Sen. Russell said emphatically he had "no comment." Sen. Talmadge could not be contacted.

ANSWERS TRUMAN'S BLAST

Kennedy Denies Rigging Charge

Montgomery Advertiser, S.I., Tues. 7/5/60

Montgomery, Ala.

NEW YORK (AP)—Sen. John F. Kennedy emphatically declined Monday former President Harry S. Truman's invitation to step aside in his bid for the Democratic presidential nomination.

He also disputed Truman's implication that the Democratic convention was rigged in Kennedy's favor.

"I do not intend to step aside at anyone's request," Kennedy told a nationwide television and radio audience. "I was the only candidate to risk my chances in all the primaries—the only one to visit every state."

Kennedy said he was ready for the presidency because a new generation of leadership is needed to cope with new problems and new opportunities.

INTERRUPTS HOLIDAY

The Massachusetts senator interrupted a vacation with his family on Cape Cod to fly here to answer Truman's charges.

Truman told a news conference in Independence, Mo., last Saturday that he had resigned as a delegate to the Democratic convention in Los Angeles July 11 because he did not want to be a party to "proceedings that are taking on the aspects of a prearranged affair."

Truman also asked Kennedy, 43, to put aside personal ambitions, saying the senator lacks the maturity and experience to fill the presidency in a troubled world.

Monday, Truman was not immediately available for comment on Kennedy's reply.

Truman said at his home in Independence, Mo., that he didn't watch the Kennedy telecast and had no comment.

"I have encountered and survived every kind of hazard and opposition," said Kennedy, "and I do not intend to withdraw my name now, on the eve of the convention."

'WILL BE OPEN'

On Truman's "prearranged" convention charge, Kennedy answered:

"In response, let me say: to the extent that I have anything to do with it, it will be an open convention—as every convention of our broadly based party is open—even though our candidate has been selected on the first ballot in every single convention but one since 1932 (including the 1948 convention which nominated Mr. Truman)

"To me, an open convention means one reflecting the free will of delegates freely elected in contested primaries and state conventions."

Kennedy said that based on his observations of Truman "in 1952, 1956, and last Saturday, Mr. Truman regards an open convention as one which studies all the candidates, reviews their records, and then takes his advice."

About his maturity, Kennedy pointed out that he had served 18 years in the service of his country—as a World War II naval officer and as a member of Congress for the last 14 years.

"I have traveled in every continent and country—and in the last few years alone, in every one of the 50 states—more than any other active presidential contender now on in history, to the best of my knowledge," he added.

Truman in his news conference, had listed 10 other Democrats who would be good presidential possibilities. About this, Kennedy said:

"If we are to establish a test for the presidency whereby 14 years in major elective office is insufficient experience, then all but three of the 10 possibilities mentioned by Mr. Truman must be ruled out—all but a handful of our presidents since the very founding of the nation should have been ruled out—and every president elevated to that office in the 20th century should have been ruled out, including three great Democratic presidents: Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman himself."

Answering reporters' questions after his statement, Kennedy predicted he would have 600 votes in early balloting and said "We may do better than 'that." He added, however: "I do have some hurdles to overcome." A total of 761 votes is needed to win the nomination.

He said he believed Truman would support him if he is nominated.

ACTION 'WON'T HURT'

"I think it would be very important to have his help," he added.

Asked if he thought the Truman action might hurt the Democratic nominee's chances in November, Kennedy replied:

"No—we might as well have all these fights right now and go to the people united in November."

Kennedy said he would be "delighted to have the support of anyone in the South" although conceding that Sen. Lyndon B Johnson (D-Tex) has the South well sewed up.

He sidestepped a question on civil rights, referring to his own past record and saying he felt sure that the convention's platform committee will do a good job in that respect.

To Truman's Blast

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y (AP)—The man Harry S. Truman backed four years ago praised Monday the "poise and maturity" with which Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass) has answered Truman's attack on his presidential ambitions.

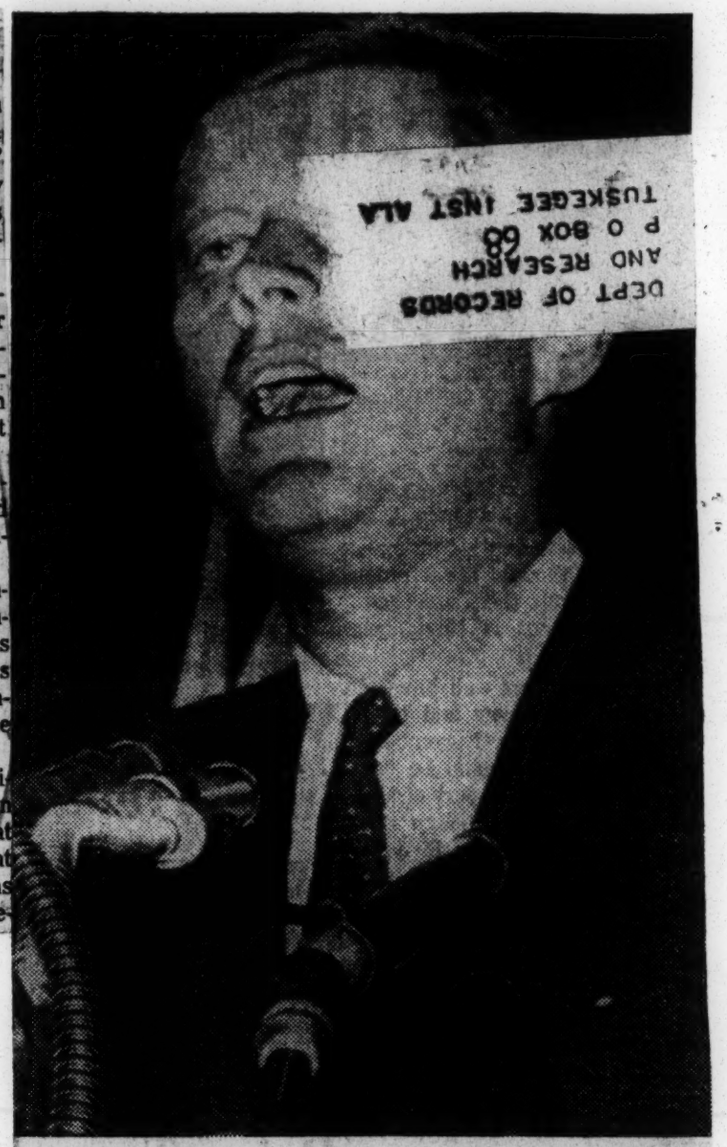
Former Gov. W. Averell Harriman, whom Truman supported for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1956, issued his statement of praise for Kennedy from the Harriman summer home at nearby Sands Point.

Harriman also predicted Kennedy's nomination on the second ballot at the Los Angeles convention.

The former governor said Kennedy, at a news conference Monday answered Truman's questions as to his fitness and tactics "squarely and forthrightly, without rancor and with respect due our former president.

"He rightly pointed out," Harriman said, "that he took the open road to the convention and that his support has been gained that way. I am sure most Americans will be impressed by his statement today."

Ave Praises Reply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AP Wirephot

KENNEDY FIRES ANSWER TO TRUMAN CHARGE
Senator Flatly Rejected Proposal He Step Aside

Truman Denounces Fixed Convention, Questions Kennedy

Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.
Sun. 7/3/60 P.

Move Aimed At Halting Bandwagon

INDEPENDENCE, Mo. (AP)—Former President Harry S. Truman Saturday denounced what he called fixed conventions, in remarks obviously aimed at throwing up a road block in Sen. John F. Kennedy's drive for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Truman told a nationally-televised press conference he will not attend the Democratic National Convention opening July 11 at Los Angeles "because I have no desire whatever to be a party to proceedings that are taking on the aspects of a prearranged affair."

QUERIES KENNEDY

Truman had some nice things to say about Kennedy, currently the front-runner for the nomination, but then addressed some remarks specifically to the 42-year old Massachusetts senator.

"Senator, are you certain that you are quite ready for the country or that the country is ready for you in the role of president in January, 1961?" he asked. "I have no doubts about the political heights to which you are destined to rise.

"But I am deeply concerned and troubled about the situation we are up against in the world now and in the immediate future That is why I would hope that someone with the greatest possible maturity and experience would be available at this time. May I urge you to be patient?"

In Los Angeles aides of Sen. Kennedy promptly said he would demand equal air time to answer Truman. He had no other comment

DECLINES COMMENT

Kennedy himself, at his summer home at Hyannis Port Mass., on Cape Cod, declined to comment immediately on Truman's query as to whether he is "quite ready" for the White House. When a newsman pressed him as to whether he would reply eventually, Kennedy said, "Naturally."

Gov. LeRoy Collins of Florida, who will be permament chairman of the convention and who was mentioned by Truman as one of several who should be considered as possible candidates, denied the convention is rigged.

PRAISES CHOICE

Collins said in Los Angeles that such charges are "completely without foundation."

Paul Butler, national Democratic chairman, also has denied the rigging charge.

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, Senate majority leader and now considered as running second behind Kennedy in the preconvention presidential sweepstakes, said in Washington that all delegates should have the opportunity to make a Democratic choice of their candidates.

The Advertiser

Truman, who is backing his fellow Missourian, Sen. Stuart Symington, for the nomination, named Johnson in his list of possible candidates, saying the Texan had "grown in skill and esteem in his service to the nation and the party."

Journal

The former president declined to detail his reasons why he thinks the convention is taking on the aspects of a prearranged affair.

Montgomery Ala

"I am speaking up at this time because I would hope that many of the delegates who have been stampeded or pressured into preconvention commitments against their better judgment—and I know at first hand of such instances—will have a chance to exercise further judgment," he added.

"I don't like a fixed convention," he declared.

P.-2A

OVER-ZEALOUS BACKERS

Truman said he thinks to a great extent that Sen. Kennedy "is a victim of circumstances brought on by some of his overzealous backers, which is unfortunate and unfair to him."

He made clear that "my disappointment at the manner in which some of the backers of Sen. John F. Kennedy have acted involves in no way, in my own mind, the person or qualifications of the senator himself."

Truman, who opposed the Democratic nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson in 1956, said he had done his best to warn against a closed convention in that year.

"Let us not make the same mistake twice in a row," Truman said. "Let the Democratic convention nominate a man who not only can be elected but will know what to do to pull the country out of the difficulties we are in now at home and abroad."

TO SUPPORT TICKET

Asked if he thought Kennedy could be elected if nominated, Truman said: "I can't tell you. That's up to the voters." But he added he would support the Democratic ticket picked a Los Angeles.

"In endorsing Sen. Symington, I felt that we could elect him because he would have the important advantage of a united party," Truman said. "I would like to have been at the convention at Los Angeles to second his nomination."

He termed Johnson "one good man who deserves serious consideration of the convention. . . . No section of the nation need have any concern or doubt as to where he would stand when the interests of anyone in the country are involved."

Johnson said, "I appreciate very much President Truman's generous words about me."

Truman listed Congressman and former Gov. Chester Bowles of Connecticut as among those from who the final choice should be made. Others he mentioned were Gov. Robert D. Meyner of New Jersey, Sen. Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, Sen. Albert Gore of Tenessee, Gov. Orville L. Freeman of Minnesota and Collins.

TELEGRAM OF THANKS

Gore, without commenting on the rest of Truman's remarks, said in Washington that he had sent the former president a telegram of thanks for mentioning Gore as one of those qualified for the presidency.

Truman did not mention Stevenson, who has said he would accept a draft, but in a question-and-answer session he said Stevenson or anyone else has a right to be a candidate

Stevenson told reporters at Libertyville, Ill., that he regretted Truman would no be at the convention, "at which his presence would add a great deal," and declined to comment on the rest of Truman's remarks.

"The overriding importance at this time is the necessity for an open convention," Truman said. "We must be absolutely certain that all of our good men be properly sized up on the convention floor before the final choice is made."

Truman said he wished it were not necessary for him to make these remarks, "but I am convinced that it is necessary and that the party and voters be alerted."

"A convention which is controlled in advance by one group and its candidate leaves the delegates no opportunity for a democratic choice and reduces the convention to a mockery," he added.

Truman, who resigned from the Missouri delegation which is instructed to vote for Symington, said there were no conditions under which he would change his mind about attending the convention. But he added, with a broad grin, that he hasn't canceled his Los Angeles hotel reservation and indicated he would be in the area during the convention.

Firm for Human Rights, Kennedy Tells Negroes

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Ga.

By ANTHONY LEWIS

(Copyright 1960 by the New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON—Sen. Kennedy told Jackie Robinson Friday that he would make no political commitments in his campaign for the presidency inconsistent with full support for Negro rights.

"If anyone expects the next Democratic administration to betray the cause of human rights," the Massachusetts Democrat wrote, "he can look elsewhere for leadership."

Robinson, the former Brooklyn Dodger baseball star who is now vice president of Chock Full O' Nuts, has been highly critical of Kennedy on the racial issue. He has praised Vice President Nixon.

Wednesday night, Robinson met with the senator here to talk things over. In an interview Friday he indicated he was still not persuaded. Kennedy then followed up the meeting with his letter.

After hearing the letter read to him on the telephone, Robinson said he was "impressed with what appeared to be a sincere effort by Senator Kennedy to let us know he will do something on civil rights if elected."

"I'm not nearly so critical as I have been," Robinson added. "The important thing is his willingness to come out and say something at this time."

This was a day of struggle for the senator in the politics of civil rights.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Harlem Negro Democrat, told newsmen he opposed Kennedy for the Democratic presidential nomination. He said he had written 83 Negro delegates to the Democratic convention urging an anti-Kennedy fight.

On the other hand, a group of Michigan Negro leaders issued a sympathetic statement on a meeting they had with Kennedy. Among them were four delegates to the convention.

A main reason given by both Robinson and Powell for doubting the Kennedy stand on Negro rights was a meeting he had with Gov. John Patterson of Alabama on Feb. 27, 1959.

Pat. 7-2-60

Patterson came to the Kennedy home for breakfast. He brought along Sam Engelhardt, an Alabama White Citizens Council leader.

P. 10

Robinson said Patterson was an all-out segregationist. He noted that Patterson has endosed Kennedy for president and suggested that this cast doubt on the senator's civil rights views.

ACROSS THE TABLE

"It's not a pretty picture sitting across the breakfast table from a man with a reputation like that," Robinson said.

"You can't satisfy everybody. You're either for or against the practices that Patterson stands for.

"After eight years of Eisenhower and in the critical year of 1960, it would be fantastic for Negroes to support a man without getting a better understanding of why he should sit across the table from someone like that and accept his endorsement."

Kennedy wrote Robinson that he had to be ready to talk with the governor or public officials of every state.

"That does not imply my agreement with them or their agreement with me on particular issues," the senator wrote. "In my one brief meeting with Governor Patterson civil rights was not discussed, but I am sure he knows that we do not have similar views on this matter."

ALL-OUT INTEGRATION

The senator said he favored "an end to all discrimination—in voting, in education, in housing, in employment, in the administration of justice, and in public facilities including lunch counters."

Powell said he was supporting Sen. Symington of Missouri for the Democratic nomination. But he spoke warmly of Sen. Johnson of Texas.

He said his letters to Negro delegates would urge Negroes to support Johnson if he is nominated because he was "the only leader of the Senate, Republican or Democrat, to force the passage of civil rights bills in 82 years." He referred to the civil rights acts of 1957 and 1960.

the Democratic party if Kennedy is nominated but would neither support nor oppose the nominee.

Powell said he would not bolt

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
SENATOR KENNEDY

Demos Would Give Federals Wide Rein In Race Cases

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Democratic convention platform drafters agreed Sunday night on a civil rights plank which Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D-NC) said he could not accept.

Ervin is one of four southern delegates serving on a 20-member platform drafting committee.

He said the plank went too far in pledging use of federal powers to end racial segregation.

The North Carolina lawmaker declined to say, however, what southern delegates would do about the plank. He said he would confer with other southern leaders before the full 109-member resolutions committee takes up the platform at a closed meeting Monday.

NORTHERNERS PLEASED

Northern members of the drafting committee described the civil rights plank as excellent. They insisted that the party go on record pledging full use of federal powers to end racial discrimination in voting, schools, housing, employment and other fields.

Ervin said the plank, if carried out, would impose three powers on the south in the segregation problem. They would be the attorney general, the federal courts, and a permanent civil rights commission.

Asked if the plank would lead many southern voters to desert the party in November, Ervin said he was not a prophet.

Referring to the civil rights controversy, he said he would fight the proposals on the legislative floor—apparently meaning the floor of the Senate.

Rep. Chester Bowles of Connecticut, chairman of the platform drafting group, said the plank expressed a sympathy for, and understanding of, the sit-in demonstrations at lunch counters throughout the south and other sections of the country.

California Brought In By Brown

By W. H. LAWRENCE
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LOS ANGELES—Sen. Kennedy appeared Sunday night to have virtually nailed down the Democratic presidential nomination.

The young Massachusetts senator's indicated delegate strength soared to new heights, making a first ballot nomination a distinct possibility.

"Favorite son" candidates from California, Iowa and Kansas formally announced their own backing of Kennedy, and were expected to bring the vast majority of the 128 votes in their three delegations with them.

The big 69-vote Illinois delegation, led by Cricago's Mayor Richard Daley, gave Kennedy a whopping 59½-vote total in caucus late Sunday. Sen. Symington of neighboring Missouri collected six votes, and Adlai E. Stevenson had only two votes in his home state. One delegate remained uncommitted.

With the convention formally opening Monday, there seemed little doubt that Kennedy's victory would be assured long before the formal nomination process scheduled for Wednesday night or early Thursday.

Psychologically, the big uncommitted Pennsylvania delegation was in a position to deliver at a caucus Monday morning the last few delegates needed by Kennedy to attain the required majority of 761 votes.

The "stop Kennedy" forces remained determined, but they appeared running out of steam with an early and pronounced case of political fatigue.

For them, former President Harry Truman appeared to have conceded defeat. Truman notified his friends in Los Angeles he would not attend the convention because "I cannot lend myself to what is happening." He had resigned earlier as a delegate, but late last week his associates announced he would reconsider and arrive on Monday.

Sen. Johnson, the majority leader, refused to concede that the battle was over and his own chances of nomination were at an end. He declared anew his belief that Kennedy already was stopped, and that a Johnson victory still seemed likely.

But his estimate of the situation was not widely shared. Big state leaders, including those from Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois and California, already were concentrating on choice of a vice presidential running mate for Kennedy.

Their first choice reportedly was Johnson, but he insisted he was not interested in stepping down as majority leader, a post far more powerful than that of vice president. There was a strong boom too for Sen. Symington of Missouri, whose own presidential campaign never got off the ground.

The big break of the day was Gov. Brown's long-forecast endorsement of Kennedy, but its exact meaning in terms of first-ballot strength was unclear.

At first, Brown declared that the 81-vote delegation pledged to vote for him until released now was free to exercise "independent judgment." But later he said this did not mean necessarily that he would not be placed in nomination for at least a complimentary vote on the initial roll call of states.

DELEGATE POLL DELAYED

A poll of the California delegation to show the strength of various major candidates was put off until Tuesday afternoon over the objections of the "stop-Kennedy" group. The aim of the delay was to bring the Kennedy strength to the greatest possible total before an official count was made.

Gov. Loveless of Iowa told his 26-vote delegation that he was for Kennedy and the other delegates would be free to switch immediately after the initial roll call. Voting in public, Loveless then led the Iowa delegation in a poll that gave Kennedy 16½ votes, Symington 4, Johnson 2, Stevenson 2, with 1½ votes absent.

DON'T SUPPORT LOSER

Loveless, who carefully had avoided any public commitment before Monday, announced his backing of Kennedy with these words:

"I don't propose that you or I spend our time and effort to be on the side of a loser."

Among the Northern favorite sons whose candidacy might have stood in Kennedy's way, only Gov. Meyner of New Jersey continued as a hold-out. The "stop Kennedy" group had tried vigorously to persuade all the favorite sons to remain in the competition not alone for one ballot but for several if possible.

But Meyner's position in his own 41-vote New Jersey delegation was shaky, and it seems probable that the majority would jump to Kennedy at the first opportunity.

KANSAS ALL FOR KENNEDY

With Docking's formal withdrawal, Kansas with a total of 21 votes was claimed in its entirety for Kennedy under the unit rule. Docking said the Massachusetts senator now looked to him like a "shoo in."

The big political question mark was the course of action intended by Gov. Lawrence of Pennsylvania. He has been a frequent kingmaker in other conventions, and Monday he has another chance, either to speed or slow the Kennedy bandwagon.

The betting Monday night was that Lawrence would wind up backing Kennedy, and bring with him perhaps as many as 60 Pennsylvania votes. Even if Lawrence does not come out for Kennedy the expectation was that the Massachusetts senator would have 40 to 50 votes in Pennsylvania.

Kennedy's Lead Still Increasing

CONVENTION HALL, Los Angeles (AP) — John F. Kennedy jauntily invaded Lyndon B. Johnson's Texas stronghold Tuesday, tossed off the best his leading rival could throw, and eased on toward a Democratic presidential nomination that is everything but official.

The Massachusetts and Texas senators met face to face in a downtown hotel, before an audience sardined into a pie-shaped ballroom and a national audience at the TV sets.

Minutes later, the 81-vote California delegation to the Democratic National Convention conferred 30½ more votes on Kennedy. Johnson mustered 6½.

736 CERTAIN VOTES

Kennedy shot up to 736 certain, openly pledged first ballot votes

Related Story On Page 8A

as tabulated by The Associated Press. He was then only 25 short of the 761 required to clinch the nomination.

Nobody much doubted—Johnson was an avowed exception — that Kennedy would poll the rest from delegates getting panicky to ride with a winner. Then it will be just a matter of formalities of a roll call when the convention gets around to candidate picking Wednesday night.

Here in a municipal sports arena, Democrats began their second session of the convention, a session devoted to another outpouring of oratory and to action on a new party platform.

There was a new look, too, to the presiding officers. The Democrats elected Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida as their permanent chairman.

Florida delegates grabbed up Confederate flags and paraded in the aisles in his honor.

But the din and enthusiasm was something else again a bit later. Adlai E. Stevenson, a delegate and a presidential hopeful, arrived at the hall. Crowds nearly mobbed him. Police had to shoe-horn him through the door. A tremendous roar shook the arena.

Accompanied by Eleanor Roosevelt, the man who captured the party presidential nomination in 1952 and 1956 was ushered to the speaker's platform.

He voiced his gratitude for a moving welcome to the 1960 convention and added one observation: "After getting in and out of the Biltmore Hotel and this hall, I know now whom you're going to nominate. It will be the last survivor."

This was one of the usual shows for a convention. But as so often happens at conventions, the main one wasn't under the main tent.

That was the Johnson-Kennedy bout at convention headquarters at the Biltmore Hotel a couple of miles away. And quite a show it was.

SPAR FOR HOURS

It grew out of Kennedy's bid to every state—Texas included — to let him appear before its delegation. Johnson countered with a challenge to Kennedy to debate major issues facing the convention and country before a joint meeting of the Texas and Massachusetts delegations.

Neither man quite wanted to give in to terms of the other. They sparred for hours at long range, with telegrams and statements.

Finally, Johnson showed up in the ball room at the hour set for the Texas delegation to assemble, said he would be glad to let Kennedy come forward.

Nothing happened. Johnson smiled broadly and held his arms high in salute to fellow Texans marching in from the wings.

"I want to be cooperative," he said, "but I don't want to try the patience of this group."

About then Kennedy showed up. So did six Massachusetts delegates.

Johnson led off with a glowing introduction. Kennedy acknowledged it with gratitude.

There wasn't any great debate, although it wasn't Johnson's fault. Kennedy just wasn't being goaded

into any arguments. He simply turned aside all of Johnson's barbs with confident good humor.

NOT ASKING SUPPORT

The Massachusetts senator said he didn't suspect there is a great groundswell for him in the Texas delegation. And he said he didn't come to ask for Texas support.

He said he wanted to appear before every delegation, because the Democrats are a national party, because he wanted to give a hand to party unity, and because "I seek a place of leadership in this convention."

Kennedy touched on an issue here and there—the farm problem, civil rights.

Johnson took over and started digging at Kennedy.

Kennedy sat silent, not exactly enjoying himself, while the majority leader of the Senate slapped at records of some senators—he meant just one—on farm legislation and at absences during Senate votes on civil rights.

Johnson pointedly pointed to himself as a man of maturity and experience. And, he said, he didn't have the slightest doubt the convention will nominate Johnson and that Johnson will take over the White House next January.

All in all, it was quite a stump speech and it brought plenty of cheers from his partisans.

Then Johnson politely offered his rival another chance to speak as long as he wished.

SHORT SPEECH

Kennedy took about a minute.

"I'm glad," he smiled, "we're not going to put these speeches to a vote."

He noted that Johnson had made references to shortcomings of some other candidates and added: "Since he was not specific, I assume he was talking about some of the other candidates and not me."

KENNEDY NOMINATION SEEMS SURE; PENNSYLVANIA PLEDGES 64 VOTES; KEYNOTE SCORES ADMINISTRATION

United Press International Telepho

STRONG SUPPORT: Gov. David L. Lawrence of Pennsylvania and Senator John F. Ken nedy of Massachusetts in Los Angeles. He delivered 64 of state's 81 votes to the Senator

CONVENTION OPENS

Church Sees Failures of U. S. Policies at Home and Abroad

Text of the keynote address is printed on Page 21.

By W. H. LAWRENCE
Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, July 11—Senator John F. Kennedy apparently clinched the Democratic Presidential nomination today as the party's national convention opened formally on a flood of partisan oratory.

Senator Frank Church of Idaho keynoted the Democratic drive to regain the White House, striking harshly at what he termed the Eisenhower Administration's failures at home and abroad.

The keynote accused the Republican Administration of rising unemployment, lowered farm income and foreign policy failures that resulted from substituting "showmanship" for "statesmanship."

The talk was overshadowed by the massive pressure of the Kennedy drive, which had convinced even his opponents that nomination of the Massachusetts Senator was now inevitable. But backers of Senators Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas and Stuart Symington of Missouri insisted their names would be placed in nomination.

Pennsylvania Is Key

Pennsylvania provided the the crushing blow to the "stop-Kennedy" forces when Gov. David L. Lawrence ended his long hold-out and delivered sixty-four of his state's eighty-one votes to Senator Kennedy.

With this break, Senator Kennedy told a mid-afternoon news conference he was certain of 761 votes by the second ballot, without including any delegate strength from California, New Jersey, Minnesota or the District of Cloumbia. These four groups are certain to swell his total well beyond 800 votes.

Senator Lyndon B J.ohnson of Texas, the principal Kennedy rival, conceded the great advantage Senator Kennedy enjoyed with the backing of all the big states—California, Ohio, Illinois, New York, and Pennsylvania—and told Pennsylvania delegates he was not "trying to destroy that advantage."

Senator Johnson said he had no illusions about Senator Kennedy's great vote-getting appeal both in the convention and before the nation in November.

Though some of the Pennsylvania delegates thought that Senator Johnson was indicating his awareness of impending defeat, his headquarters subsequently issued a statement saying:

"The Pennsylvania report does not seriously alter our earlier predictions of a Johnson victory."

Humphrey Frees Delegates

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, who had collected about sixty-five delegates before he was eliminated from the Presidential race by his defeat in West Virginia by Senator Kennedy, followed by releasing all delegates of an obligation to support him.

He asked that his name not be placed in nomination for President or Vice President. The expectation was that most of the Humphrey delegates would climb aboard the Kennedy bandwagon.

As the convention gavel banged in the sparkling new Sports Arena, Vice-Presidential speculation centered on Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri, whose own Presidential campaign never picked up momentum despite strong backing from former President Harry Truman. Mr. Truman boycotted the convention, staying at home in Independence, Mo., in protest against what he termed "rigging" of the convention in behalf of Senator Kennedy.

The young Massachusetts Senator would discuss the Vice-Presidential situation only in guarded terms in advance of his own nomination. He would not answer a question about Snatore Symington for second place while the Missourian remained in contention for the Presidency.

In response to questions, he said his list of potential running mates included Gov. Orville L. Freeman of Minnesota, Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington, Gov. Herschel C. Loveless of Iowa, Senator Albert M. Gore of Tennessee, and Governor George Docking of Kansas.

But there was no sign this list was complete because it was compiled entirlve through questioning.

Delegates Jubilant

Delegates, for the most part, were in a jubilant mood as they poured into convention hall for the first session. But some angry Southerners, committed to the candidacy of Senator Johnson, spoke darkly of the November prospects with Senator Kennedy, a Roman Catholic, at the head of the ticket.

The routine opening festivities passed quickly with welcoming addresses by Mayor Norris Poulson of Los Angeles; Gov. Edmund G. Brown of California; Paul Ziffren, the retiring California national committeeman, and Paul M. Butler, Democratic national chairman.

Then it was time for the 35-year-old Senator Church to take the spotlight as the keynoter. Unlike many of the keynote speeches at previous conventions, Senator Church's address, which he had memorized, had the great virtue of brevity. But it lacked any memorable punchline that would make it a keynote to be remembered.

He lashed at the Republicans as a "hold back party" that had turned to Madison Avenue advertising experts for slogans instead of policies with the result that the leadership had been "tranquilized" for the last seven years.

Taking up the familiar Democratic charges one by one, Senator Church charged that the Eisenhower Administration

had produced only "a pitch-man prosperity, the kind that results when Government is run by hucksters not unaccustomed to selling inferior products by wrapping them in bright packages."

"It is no accident," he continued, "that big-business profits are higher than ever, nor that small business is failing at a record rate. The Republicans tell us that this is due to the immutable law of 'the survival of the fittest'."

"The fittest, of course, are the biggest, as anyone knows who has ever been in an alley fight. If small business doesn't want to get licked, it will have to get out of the alley."

Sees Farm Income Drop

Bidding for the farm vote, he charged that during the Eisenhower Administrations farm income dropped 23 per cent while surpluses mounted and the cost of farm programs rose to record highs.

The question before the voting public in November, he said, will not be President Eisenhower, nor the "old" or "new" Vice President Nixon, but rather "whether we can risk another four-year ride on the Republican train."

"We must make the change," he said. "Our problems at home call for it. Our predicament abroad compels it."

In the foreign policy field, he charged that the Administration had abandoned principle and had lost prestige, endangering the fate of the free world in the face of the Communist challenge.

He charged favoritism to Latin-American dictators, and the furnishing of weapons to "a Fascist Franco in Spain and a Communist Tito in Yugoslavia until the world has been left to wonder if we still stand for freedom."

Sees Nation Weakened

He charged that the Republican Administration had failed to keep the nation strong in the face of the Communist threat, placing budget-balancing considerations above military requirements.

"We are told by this Administration that we need not match the Soviet Union in missile strength, for this would impose too heavy a strain upon us," Senator Church continued. "Is it possible that the richest nation in the world can no longer afford to be the strongest?"

The Democrats, he said, must nominate a candidate who can revive American principle and prestige, while rebuilding American power.

"Give us a leader whose program will match this atomic age and the democratic party — true to its tradition — will once again lift our country upon the high road of destiny," he said, and concluded:

"For only an awakened and rededicated America can raise a standard around which the great fraternity of the free can rally, to summon from a newfound unity the resolution and the strength to make history's verdict ours."

The effect of Senator Kennedy's assertion that he had 761 votes without any help from California, Minnesota and New Jersey was to deny to those big states any claim that they had helped put him across when he was striving to reach a majority.

Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey was a big loser in terms of national prestige. He not only persisted in his own Presidential candidacy long after it was apparent he had stirred no interest beyond New Jersey, but he also tried desperately to slow down the Kennedy drive.

His aim of persuading other Northern "favorite sons" to stay in the running was a failure, as they all pulled out of the race even before the convention had convened.

Governor Brown, attempting to placate both sides, satisfied neither. Yesterday he endorsed Senator Kennedy as he long ago had agreed he would, but he did not keep his commitment to release at the same time the eighty-one-vote California delegation from their legal commitment to vote for him on the first ballot.

He held the California group at the request of Johnson, Symington and Stevenson backers who still were praying for the miracle that would stop Senator Kennedy. Release of the California group, now expected tomorrow, now will be meaningless and will do nothing to remove the indecisive image Governor Brown has created for himself.

KENNEDY TO SEEK JOHNSON'S VIEWS

If Nominated, He Also Will Ask Rayburn's Advice on New Chairman of Party

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, July 11—Senator John F. Kennedy made a gesture of conciliation today to his principal opponent for the Presidential nomination, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas.

He told a news conference that, if nominated, he would consult Senator Johnson, the Senate majority leader, and Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House about the choice of a new national party chairman.

The party chairmanship has been a sore point with the two Congresisonal leaders for years. They have warred more or less continuously with Paul M. Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. They refused to take part in the Democratic Advisory Council he set up after the last election.

Mr. Butler is scheduled to resign immediately after this convention, which ends Friday. Traditionally, the Presidential nominee has a free hand in selecting a new chairman for the campaign.

Rapid-Fire Affair

The Massachusetts Senator held the news conference this afternoon in response to pleas that he submit to questioning before his all-but-certain nomination occured. It was a brief, rapid-fire affair jammed in between meetings with delegations.

At the conference, Senator Kennedy for the first time claimed firm commitments from a majority of the convention delegates—761 votes are needed for nomination.

He also said that he was not counting any from California, New Jersey, Minnesota or the District of Columbia.

The first two are formally comimtted to favorite sons for the first ballot and the latter two to Senator Hubert H. Humphrey. However, Senator Kennedy is sure to have amny votes from all four.

e still refused to claim victory on the first ballot. He said it might come toward the end of the first or on the second.

A reporter asked whether Senator Kennedy would ask former President Harry S. Truman to campaign for him.

"Yes," the Senator said, "particularly if I thought I'd get a favorable answer."

If he is nominated, Senator Kennedy said, he plans to return to the Senate for the session beginning Aug. 8. He noted that he would be in charge of the floor debate over a bill to expand minimum wage coverage and raise the figure, which will be one of the major bills considered.

Each a Possibility

Questioners suggested a number of possible Vice-Presidential nominees, and Senator Kennedy said each was a possibility. Among these were Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri, still a rival candidate for the Presidential nomination; Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington, and Gov. Orville L. Freeman of Minnesota.

But Senator Kennedy said he had not made up his mind on the Vice-Presidential choice. He said he would "make no final judgment on this matter until I'm successful at the convention."

He was asked about the idea of throwing the Vice-Presidential spot open for a convention fight. Adlai E. Stevenson did this in 1956, and Senator Kennedy lost out narrowly to Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee.

"I have considered the idea," the Senator said, "but I'm not sure it's going to be the wisest course this time."

Senator Kennedy said he would decide tonight or tomorrow morning who would put his name in nomination. He denied that he or anyone in his behalf had approached Mr. Stevenson to make the nomination.

He was asked whether he had "dangled the portfolio of state in front of Adlai." Senator Kennedy said he had not.

The Kennedy organization announced today that Senator John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, House majority leader, had been appointed director of arrangements for the organization. Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut remains convention floor leader of the Kennedy drive.

Kennedy Given Hero's Welcome

Thousands Crowd Boston Airport to Cheer Favorite Son

By United Press International

BOSTON, July 17. — Democratic presidential nominee John F. Kennedy arrived home Sunday night from his Los Angeles convention victory to the deafening cheers of thousands in a hero's welcome.

The stamping, shouting throng at Logan Airport was in contrast to the 100 persons who saw the 43-year-old Massachusetts senator leave Los Angeles aboard a chartered jetliner.

The Kennedy entourage included his brother and campaign manager, Robert Kennedy.

Before going to Los Angeles International Airport, Kennedy attended early Mass with his family at the Church of the Good Shepherd in Beverly Hills.

No News Conference

He did not hold a formal news conference but said in answer to questions:

"I enjoyed my stay here. It was very good, very good."

He said he wasn't sure when he would be back but that it would be probably sometime in August. He then thanked policemen who had helped escort him through the convention crush.

"Thanks an awful lot," he said. "I appreciate it very much. You took good care of us."

Boston Is His

Accompanying Kennedy on the trip to Boston were Mr. and Mrs. Steven Smith (his sister, Joan) and Mr. and Mrs. R. Sargent Shriver (his sister, Eunice). The group of 100 at the airport to see them off included some 50 campaign workers and newsmen.

Mayor John F. Collins of Boston declared the day "John F. Kennedy Day."

"Boston is his," the Mayor said. "He started his career here, and he can have anything he wants."

Following the reception here, Kennedy was scheduled to fly by private plane to Cape Cod where his wife, Jacqueline, waited to welcome him home for a vacation in their Hyannisport summer home.

KENNEDY WINS 64 IN PENNSYLVANIA

Lawrence Leads Delegates to Bostonian—Stevenson Receives Eight Votes

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, July 11—Gov. David L. Lawrence led his Pennsylvania delegation in a sentimental break with Adlai E. Stevenson today. The action assured Senator John F. Kennedy a minimum of sixty-four votes from the Keystone State.

Former Gov. George M. Leader seconded Governor Lawrence's move in a speech that reflected the esteem in which he and others in the delegation held Mr. Stevenson.

"If I thought Adlai Stevenson was not going to be the next Secretary of States, I wouldn't sleep tonight," Mr. Leader told the eighty-one vote delegation at a caucus.

Senator Kennedy has said that any Democratic President should consider the former Illinois Governor as Secretary of State. One Senator has made no firm commitment, however, to such an appointment.

Mr. Stevenson received eight votes in the Pennsylvania poll for the Democratic nomination for President.

Johnson Gets 4½

The other votes were scattered as follows:

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, 4½; Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey, 1½; Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri, 1; Governor Lawrence, ½; absent, 1½.

In 1952, Governor Lawrence, the mayor of Pittsburgh, led the convention break to Adlai Stevenson. Four years later, Mr. Lawrence again was a major figure in the Stevenson campaign.

He came to Los Angeles this year oriented the same way, though avoiding firm, public commitments.

As he opened the Pennsylvania caucus, Governor Lawrence said he had thought for a long time that Governor Stevenson could win but had observed the good impression that the young Massachusetts Senator had made and the advantage he now had.

Religion Issue Raised

"I think we in Pennsylvania should look at this from a real, practical standpoint," Governor Lawrence told the delegation.

Without mentioning religious affiliation as such, Governor Lawrence spoke of a problem that had given him particular concern in making his decision. He referred to the Protestant counties in rural sections of the state. The Governor, like Senator Kennedy, is a Roman Catholic.

"In parts of our state our work will be hard; our work will be cut out for us," he said. "But I feel we can win those rural districts on the basis of the Republican record. We have the best Democratic organization we have had in our history. We can unquestionably win the state for the Democratic nominee."

The Governor said he just wanted the group to know how he felt. It was the first time he had expressed his 1960 preference to the delegation as a whole. The Pennsylvania caucus has no unit rule, under which all votes are cast for the candidate favored by the majority.

Governor Lawrence then recognized former Governor Leader.

"I have a deep and abiding affection for Adlai Stevenson," Mr. Leader said. "I have done some soul-searching. I had encouraged Governor Lawrence to delay his decision. We should commend him for being a man of steel, a man of iron. I said we should wait until we see the whites of their eyes.

"We are down to the wire now. We don't want to weaken the hand of our leader."

Kennedy Lauded

Mr. Leader reviewed Senator Kennedy's qualities, particularly his aggressive campaign. He said:

"I don't believe we could morally turn our backs on this man because he is young or because he is a Catholic. It took a great amount of courage to become front runner. He has handled himself well. His Truman speech [replying to the former President's attack] was masterful."

Mr. Leader said he agreed that the party "will have difficulties in some districts," referring also to rural areas.

He went on:

"We must elect a Democrat and I think morally that man has to be Senator Kennedy—not as a Catholic, not as a Democrat, not as a Northerner, but as a great American. If I thought Adlai Stevenson was not going to be the next Secretary of State I wouldn't sleep tonight."

David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers of America, cast his half-vote for Senator Kennedy and issued a statement saying he considered him "the strongest and the most candidate."

Miss Genevieve Blatt, Secretary of Internal Affairs, said that while she was not exhorting others to follow her she had to vote for Mr. Stevenson because:

"He is the best qualified and I have to follow my conscience. I have to vote that way for a short time."

Candidates Heard

At a public breakfast before the caucus, the delegates heard Senators Kennedy, Symington and Johnson in behalf of their candidacies, and Senator A. S. Mike Monroney of Oklahoma in behalf of Mr. Stevenson.

Some of Senator Johson's remarks were viewed by many as verging on a concession of victory to Senator Kennedy. He said that anyone who has the support of the Governors of California and Ohio, and of leaders in Chicago, New York City and New York State was in an advantageous position. He added the name of Governor Lawrence and then commented:

"The man fortunate to have their blessing would have a decided advantage. I haven't come here to try to destroy that advantage."

All the leaders, whom the Texan identified by name, have declared for Senator Kennedy.

At another point he acknowledged Senator Kennedy as the "front runner."

Johnson Scores 'Zealots'

Later, Senator Johnson issued a statement saying that the Pennsylvania caucus vote did not seriously alter the committee's earlier predictions of a Johnson victory.

"However, it probably will be interpreted by some of the Kennedy press zealots as a stampede, as even reversals are being expressed as triumphs in the mob psychology which Sen-

ator Kennedy's propagandists are exercising.

"If we concentrate on what is actually happening to the delegates, as distinguished from what the Kennedy press zealots would like the picture to be, the picture outside Pennsylvania has not altered materially."

Senator Moroney pleaded for said Senator Moroney. "He has grown ten feet tall," and said a Stevenson-Kennedy ticket would be "a political dream ticket."

Mr. Stevenson and received an While both Senator Kennedy enthusiastic response. He said

speeches by Senators Kennedy and Symington were made before.

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Thurs. 7/14/60

Mississippi Is Left Waiting, Watching

Democratic Deal Unacceptable, Will Republicans Offer Better?

By JAMES M. WARD
Editor, Daily News

LOS ANGELES — With a platform plank declared obnoxious for a candidate obviously unacceptable, Mississippi democrats this Thursday were ready to move once again on a "wait and see" policy.

There were several possibilities being considered:

1) — A recess convention to chart a course.

2) — An independent slate of electors.

3) — Arouse a third party movement

4) — Stay in the party.

Leaders of several southern states were discussing today the possibility of an all-South conference to decide which course the South will follow.

If the conclave is held it probably will not be scheduled until after the Republican convention later this month, in order to give Southerners an opportunity to see what the Republican Party will offer.

Meanwhile, one prime situation gave Mississippi time. To await the outcome of another rigged convention, that of the Republicans, coming up within a few days in Chicago.

It has been freely predicted that whatever the Democrats did in the way of appeasing the minority voters, the Republicans would go them $5 better.

As of last night, the Republicans possibly needing a few Southern votes to elect a president, got a basket of eggs tossed in their lap on an open issue.

They now must choose a conservative platform or else drift a notch downstream ahead of the liberal tide of the pro-liberal, pro-Negro attitude taken by the Democrats.

Boastful Republicans in Mississippi, famous for throwing challenges at Democrats, now sat in the position of being able to put up or shut up.

Awaiting a clear, concise and equally frank position on civil rights from the Republicans, the South had breathing time in which to operate.

In the event of a close election between Kennedy and Richard Nixon the South's position will not be as uncomfortable as it has been during the past several hours in Los Angeles.

While there was argument yesterday afternoon over the course to take on the floor last night in the state's decision to vote for a favorite son in Ross Barnett on the first ballot, it was the decision of the Mississippi delegation that Barnett and U.S. Sens. Jim Eastland and John Stennis would switch support to Lyndon Johnson if they could win recognition from the floor following the first ballot.

The plan was to support Barnett on the first ballot but to put the state on record following that ballot in support of Lyndon Johnson.

Mississippi's plan was to join the Johnson camp in keeping with southern unity.

This strategy was not so much an endorsement of Johnson but an expression of support for Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, Eastland, Stennis and other southern leaders who were supporting Johnson.

A PROUD MOTHER AND HER SON—Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, 70-year-old matriarch of the Kennedy clan, stands proudly beside her son, Sen. John F. Kennedy, in front of the Democratic national convention delegates who last night chose him to be their candidate for the presidency of the United States. —Daily News AP Wirephoto.

ATTERSON BACKING 'HURT'

Kennedy Out Of Favor With Negro, King Says

The Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.
Thur. 7/14/60

By BOB INGRAM
Advertiser Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said here Wednesday that Sen. Kennedy has a lot to do" to erase an image if expects Negro voter support in the November elec-

The noted Negro integration leader in an interview at his Biltmore Hotel suite said, however, he felt now that Kennedy is moving in the right direc-

P. 3-A

In response to a question concerning Negro support for Kennedy, Dr. King replied:

"Sen. Kennedy has a lot to do to destroy a certain idea that has gotten out and to make a better image. The idea has gotten out that he has compromised in civil rights and made behind-the-door deals with Gov. Patterson. The Patterson endorsement of Sen. Kennedy did a lot to hurt Kennedy in the Negro community.

"The job he has is an uphill one to convince the Negro that he will stand for a strong civil rights bill, and that he will use the whole weight of his office to implement the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court.

King said that at the present time Vice President Nixon has a great deal of support (among Negroes) and a lot of this can be attributed to the fact that they are not satisfied with Mr. Kennedy."

* * *

King pointedly refused to give his personal endorsement to any candidate, although admitted that he did have a preference. He also denied that he ever had endorsed Kennedy or that he intended to.

"My ultimate decision will be made after the campaign gets underway," he added.

In discussing other contenders for the Democratic nomination, Dr. King noted that Sen. Symington "has an excellent voting record on civil rights" and that "certainly the Stevenson of 1952 would have strong support in the Negro community."

King, a Baptist minister, conceded that Kennedy's religion would be a factor in the campaign in the event of his nomination.

"I hope that we will vote on issues and for the man, rather than condemning him simply because he is a Catholic," King said. "We will have legitimate questions we can raise concerning Catholic candidates, but once he has answered them we should not cast him aside."

King said the questions he would ask of Kennedy and his religion had already been answered in a "frank manner during the West Virginia primary."

"I would not oppose him on religious grounds although realism impels me to admit that in some groups and some areas there is a strong feeling concerning Catholics in the White House," he continued. "I hope it doesn't become a major issue and ultimately a nasty issue in this campaign."

* * *

Dr. King was enthusiastic in his approval of the Democratic Party's civil rights plank.

"I think it's the most positive, dynamic and meaningful civil rights plank that has ever been adopted by either party and I'm sure if the party goes through with the implementation of it we will go a long, long way toward solving the civil rights problems of the United States," King said.

He also said he was pleased that the plank had been adopted without "fanatical opposition" from Southern delegates. He said this lack of strong opposition "is a sign that maybe the South is coming to see it is ultimately futile to continue to move down the road of massive resistance."

King said the plank relative to sit-in demonstratios could have been more specific but that "at least it gives the impression that the party stands in sympathy with sit-in demonstration."

King, ironically, is staying in a hotel which has an almost exclusive Negro clientele. He was dressed casually in black loafers, dark blue slacks and a white dress shirt without tie. He looked very irreverent, but very relaxed.

An uphill job—

Kennedy must convince Negro, Rev. King says

The Miami News, Miami, Ala.
Thur. 7/14/60

BY REX THOMAS

LOS ANGELES, July 14—(AP)—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. said yesterday Sen. John F. Kennedy "has a lot to do" to erase what King called "an image of compromise" on civil rights.

B.J.

"Sen. Kennedy's job in this area," said the Negro leader in an interview, "is an uphill one, to convince Negroes that he will stand for a very strong civil rights bill and will use the whole weight of his office if elected to implement the Civil Rights Act."

However, King added, Kennedy has "surrounded himself with good men—men with strong civil rights records" and is "moving in the right direction."

He mentioned Rep. Chester Bowles (D., Conn.), Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan and former Gov. W. Averell Harriman of New York.

THE NEGRO MINISTER who led the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott said that, in his opinion, Kennedy must "make a better image" to win the support of Negroes throughout the nation.

King said the impression exists among Negroes that Kennedy has "compromised on civil rights, has voted with the South, and has made behind-the-door deals with Gov. (John) Patterson (of Alabama)."

Patterson, a spectator at the Democratic convention, endorsed Kennedy for the presidential nomination.

King declined to say whether he will support the Democratic or Republican nominee for president. He voted for President Eisenhower in 1956.

King praised the civil rights plank in the Democratic platform as "the most positive, dynamic and meaningful ever adopted by a political party."

Vow Other Means Of Curbing Customers

Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill.
Sat. 7-16-60

NEW YORK — The petition campaign conducted during April and May by the Committee to Defend Martin Luther King, jr., and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is being terminated by July 25.

The Committee has made known the results of its campaign in a letter to the Board of Directors of Woolworth's.

"Forty-five thousand people," wrote the Committee, "have, as a result of this campaign, pledged themselves not to buy from your stores until as a matter of national policy, you reverse and abandon the discriminatory treatment of Negro people in your Southern stores.

FULLY AWARE

P 21

"We are confident that this loss of customers from your stores is only a beginning; we promise that in the months to come we shall continue our work to inform the public as to the issues involved, and we look forward confidently to an even more massive loss of business from your store as the people become fully aware of the nature of the discrimination that you practice in the South and of the ominous implications of this policy for the future of American democracy.

"We are confident that you also will see not only that this policy is inherently undemocratic but that it is economically unwise."

FULL EQUALITY

The support of the petition campaign, the Committee continued, indicated a desire for full equality "among all sections of our people and in all sections of our country." Signatures on the petition, which pledges the signer not to buy from Woolworth's until it abandons its discriminatory policies, have come in from over thirty states and the District of Columbia.

Thousands of signatures have been gathered by trade unionists in plants and offices, thousands more by students on the college campuses and in high schools. Settlement houses and hospitals have contributed their share. Jewish, Catholic and Protestant groups have participated.

Outstanding work has been done among the students in the deep South, in New England, New Jersey and New York; in the Midwest, and in California, Oregon and the state of Washington.

34d 1960 DEMOCRATIC MISSISSIPPI

No Place To Go With Either Party

The Louisville Courier-Journal

IN THE too-long familiar mood of Mississippi madness, Gov. Ross Barnett is urging a Southern bolt from the Democratic Party. He says the Democratic platform (meaning chiefly the civil rights plank) is "so horrible, so repulsive, so obnoxious, and so contrary to our form of government I don't see how the people of the South can accept it." His time-ruined solution: a third party.

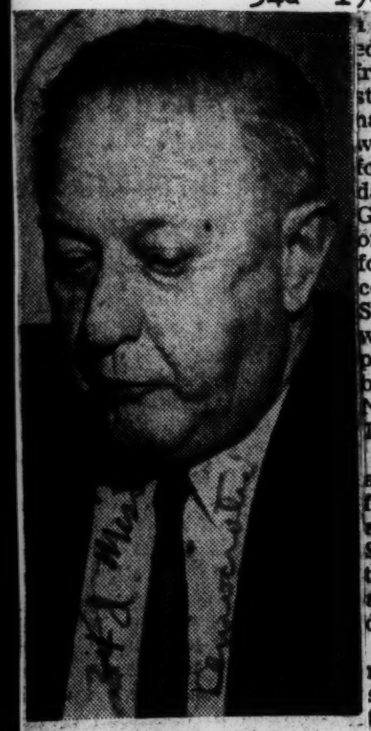
And just to prove that Mississippi madness is a bipartisan affliction the state's GOP leaders are heading for the Republican National Convention in Chicago with even more clouded hopes. They're looking for a Republican ticket and a platform that Southern Democrats can buy, "setting the stage for major Republican gains in Mississippi and the South."

There is historical merriment in all this, for if ever two parties in a single state have nowhere to go it is in Mississippi today.

Of the two state parties the Republicans, if anything, are the more laughable. Vice President Nixon, the probable nominee at Chicago, has a civil rights record that has soured the Southern diehards even on President Eisenhower. Should Nixon lose out by some miracle to New York's Gov. Rockefeller the South is already on notice that Rockefeller will insist on an even stronger civil rights plank than the Democrats devised — and such a plank is almost a political certainty in any event, the GOP's needs being what they manifestly are.

The real darling of the South's conservatives, and the one who is already assured of South Carolina's support for the GOP nomination, is of course Arizona's Senator Barry Goldwater. But Mr. Goldwater, though as staunch a standpatter as a Bilbo or a Coolidge could invent, is also a realist. He is having no third party nonsense. And even his friends concede that his dream of remodeling the GOP into his own image has even less substance in 1960 than history has accorded the similar dream of Candidate Eisenhower in 1952.

What Gov. Barnett faces is, if less laughable, even more pitiable. Most of the rest of the South has already "sold out" on him, seeing in the Kennedy-Johnson ticket not only the strongest combination the Democrats have offered in decades but far more —the increased prospect of legislative moderation as opposed to platform extremism, an end to the Democratic Party's own Civil War, and the enthralling possibility that by 1963, at the latest, a Texas Democrat, fully freed from the taint of sectionalism, might well have full claim to the White House.



State Senator Alexander

Legislator Urges States Rights Candidates

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
JUL 17 1960

Deltan Suggests Goldwater As Presidential Nominee

Special to The Commercial Appeal

CLEVELAND, Miss., July 16. —State Senator W. B. Alexander of Cleveland Saturday advocated a call to reconvene the Mississippi State Democratic Convention so that it can repudiate the Democratic platform.

"I cannot vote for a radical like John Kennedy on a platform which could well have been written by a bunch of communists and the civil rights portion of which was in fact dictated by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Americans for Democratic Action," Senator Alexander said in a letter to The Commercial Appeal.

"I strongly urge that the State Democratic Executive Committee reconvene the state convention in Mississippi, so we can repudiate the platform and the candidates, and name States Rights candidates and instruct our electors to vote for them.

"I further suggest that Mississippi take the lead in calling a convention of people interested in constitutional government from the Southern and border states and that we consider naming Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona as a candidate for president and some candidate like Senator Thurmond, Governor Vandiver of Georgia or any other good States Righter for vice president. I think we could at least carry the Solid South and with Senator Goldwater as a candidate, we could probably carry a good many border states and Arizona and New Mexico, and possibly even Texas.

"If we accept this platform and Mr. Kennedy, then we will forever be taken for granted and need never put up another States Rights ticket. I believe the people could finance such a ticket adequately and would do so.

"The platform need not even mention segregation but merely state that we strongly believe in the rights of the states to completely control their own domestic affairs, including education, schools, voting and all other local matters and that we strongly insist on a strict adherence to the Tenth Amendment. Also, that we strongly urge the balancing of the budget and a detailed complete and plain farm program," Senator Alexander said.

34d 1960

DEMOCRATIC

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
NEGROES ATTENDING

NOMINEES MEET WITH NEGRO DEMOCRATS — Sen. John F. Kennedy and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson meet in a public room of the Democrat's headquarters hotel with a group of Negro Democrats. In center is Frank Reeves, national committeeman from the District of Columbia. Others not identified. Daily News-A.P. Wirephoto.

Jackson Daily News 7-1
Jackson, Miss Sat. 7-16-60

Kennedy Pledges He Won't Be Dictated To By Anyone

Brings Religion Issue Into Open In Fiery Challenge To Repubs

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Sen. John F. Kennedy took personal command of the Democratic party machinery today after bluntly laying the religious issue on the campaign line.

In a dramatic address accepting the first presidential nomination given to a Roman Catholic since 1928, Kennedy told a cheering throng of 60,000 in Los Angeles' sprawling Coliseum last night:

"I am telling you now what you have a right to know: That my decisions on every public policy will be my own—as an American, a Democrat and a free man."

With that position fixed, Kennedy called his first general news conference since the party convention gave him its top nomination.

Moments after the sun had dipped below the rim of the vast stadium, Kennedy strode to the podium of temporary stands to lay down a blueprint for a fighting campaign to carry America beyond the "New Frontier" into a space age he said demands "a new generation of leadership."

But as a preliminary to his promise to provide "creative Democratic leadership in the White House," the 43-year-old Massachusetts senator grasped the issue of his Catholicism by the forelock and shook it out for his GOP opponents to inspect.

"I hope no American, considering the critical issues facing this country, will waste his franchise by voting either for me or against me solely on account of my religious affiliation," he said.

The shirt-sleeved crowd, which filled about two-thirds of the expansive reaches of seats roared back its approval.

And speaking with scorn, Kennedy brought up the name of the man certain to lead the Republican Party against Kennedy in the fall—Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

The Democratic candidate described Nixon as "a man who has spoken or voted on every known issue."

Mr. Nixon may feel it is his turn now, after the New Deal and the Fair Deal—but the Cards will be cut before he deals," Kennedy said.

In Washington, Thruston B. Morton, Republican chairman, said Kennedy's card cutting reference "was prompted by the fact that he has been playing with his own stacked deck at the Democratic convention."

Turning to world affairs, Kennedy defined the "New Frontier"—which he obviously hoped to make as much of a catch phrase as the New Deal and Fair Deal had become—as "a frontier of unknown opportunities and perils—a frontier of unfilled hopes and threats."

"Beyond that frontier are uncharted areas of science and space, unsolved problems of peace and war, unconquered pockets of ignorance and prejudice, unanswered questions of poverty and surplus," he said.

He said the times demand "invention, innovation, imagination, decision."

"For courage—not complacency—is our need today, leadership, not salesmanship," he said. "Are we up to the task—are we equal to the challenge? Are we willing to match the Russian sacrifice of the present for the future—or must we sacrifice our future in order to enjoy the present?"

This was the Kennedy of the youth crusade which he apparently intends to conduct during the general election campaign.

Behind him was Kennedy, the practical politician, who took over today, lock, stock and barrel, the positions of power in the Democratic party.

He tabbed Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington as his choice for chairman of the Dmocratic National Committee to succeed retiring Paul M. Butler. Jackson said he was studying the question of whether he could accept and carry out his Senate duties.

Democratic state chairmen, summoned to a meeting, were amazed to have thrust in their hands carefully prepared brochures on how to conduct the campaign in their states. Each contained a county-by-county breakdown of voting registrations and other detailed information.

The Democratic National Committee, which for four years had been an organization without a specific candidate, belonged also to Kenedy.

With the rolls still incomplete, the committee roster showed 41 changes in membership. Many of the departing members had been forced out in state committee voting when they declined to come out publicly for Kennedy in advance of the convention.

THOROUGHLY TABBED

There was no doubt that Kennedy's camp had catalogued every member. Those among the carryovers who had been reluctant to see the Massachusetts senator nominated could expect to be bypassed in the campaign.

It had been years since the Democrats, used to catch-as-catch-can campaigning, had encountered anything like the ruthless efficiency which marked the beginning of the Kennedy regime.

Where nominees in the past have been content to spend most of the summer putting together a campaign organization, Kennedy started the operation within a matter of hours after he received the nomination.

Katie Louchheim, vice chairman of the committee, submitted her resignation. It was reported she might be succeeded by Margaret Price of Ann Arbor, Mich.

Brother Robert Kennedy will be his campaign manager, in fact if not by title. Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff and State Chairman John M. Bailey of Connecticut will have prominent roles as will Hy Raskin of Chicago, a worker in the presidential primary vineyards.

Negroes Battling for Civil Rights

Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sat. 7/16/60, P.5

Confusion Marks Demo Convention

By WILLIAM G. NUNN SR.
(Courier Executive Editor)

LOS ANGELES — There is confusion!

This article is being written on the eve of the 1960 Democratic convention—a convention which will go down in history as "the convention of decision."

Negro Americans, here in record numbers, are talking-a-plenty; their voices are being heard; their demands are being given earnest consideration.

From Roy Wilkins to Martin Luther King to Adam Clayton Powell—the issues are being painted in iridescent colors; sketched in bold strokes which leave no particle of doubt as to intent and purpose.

■

NEGROES on the powerful platform committee, headed by the vocally intelligent Mrs. Vel Phillips, are pin-pointing questions to challenge the spokesmen of the South—Senator Spessard Holland of Florida and Gov. Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina.

The South has come up with the usual "veiled threat" of another "walk" if anything too specific is written into the plank about civil rights. But it is this reporter's candid opinion that:

(1) There will be no walk by the South, and (2) the plank will sound good, in an effort to satisfy Negroes, but it won't mean too much—unless the right person is nominated—and elected.

■

FROM WHERE we sit this issue of a "civil rights plank" is becoming old hat. Negroes fight for it at every convention—every four years—before both the Democratic and Republican groups.

We get the planks written in—usually couched in language which would take a Philadelphia lawyer to interpret.

Then—both parties blithely forget what's been written, and we fuss, fume and cuss 'em out for another four years.

What we'd like to see is less talk—more action with a dose of sincerity and purpose.

THERE ARE almost 90 delegates and alternates here. They will cast close to 50 of the 761 votes needed to elect.

They won't be voting in a bloc, but they could be a determining factor in naming the nominee.

Adam Powell is wearing a Symington button—stopping at the Ambassador—and drawing plenty of attention from the daily press.

Bill Dawson's headquarters at the Biltmore Hotel are nice—but it's hard to locate the Congressman from Illinois.

Congressman Charles C. Diggs, who early announced his support for Symington, is holed up at the Statler-Hilton, and appears to be a hold-out from the Michigan delegation.

Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. flew in from South America to spearhead the giant rally at Shrine Auditorium, where he and Powell were featured. A local minister, Rev. Maurice A. Dawkins, is waging a 24-hour "prayer fast" in front of convention headquarters.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
NEGRO DEMOCRATIC LEADERS

LBJ 'Bares Soul' Over Civil Rights

By Chester L. Washington
(Courier Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — In a closed session with nearly 100 skeptical Negro Democratic leaders, Senator Johnson "bared his soul" here.

The meeting was held following the Texan's nomination as Vice President, and Senator John Kennedy was also present.

Both Kennedy and Johnson pledged action on civil rights.

The unannounced caucus included three Negro Congressmen: Dawson, Diggs and Nix.

ALSO PRESENT were national committeewoman, Mrs. Vel Phillips; national committeeman Frank Reeves (D. C.), California Assemblymen Byron Rumford and Gus Hawkins; Cleveland Council Majority Leader Charles Carr; Clevelander Harvey Johnson; Judge Robert Franklin, Toledo; Joseph McLin, Dayton political leader, and scores of dubious delegates and alternates from other states.

Johnson told the meeting a Kennedy-Johnson administration "could do more in the field of civil rights than has been accomplished in the last century."

Assemblyman Hawkins quoted Johnson as saying he would begin implementing civil rights action in Congress beginning with its resumption of work Aug. 8. Hawkins further stated he believed Johnson spoke "with sincerity and integrity."

■

SENATOR Kennedy told the group not to worry about Johnson's choice, because:

"I will bear full responsibility for action."

Johnson promised to do "my level best to make progress in the field of civil rights." He said he was "aware" of injustice and had worked to abolish it against great odds in the Senate, and at home, Kennedy concluded:

"The platform is not merely a bunch of lumber to be thrown away after election."

Civil Rights Plank

Among the nearly 100 nations on the face of the globe, we can think of only three, possibly four, which would vote against the civil rights plank which has been included in the Democratic party platform for 1960. With the 10 states of the South who sought to kill this plank, one might include the Union of South Africa, Australia, Iceland and, maybe, New Zealand.

However, we are confident that history would shame any state or any nation which, at this point, would reject the high moral objectives which are the aim of this new American declaration of human rights.

One could not help but be shocked last Tuesday night when one Southerner (an American who prefers to regard himself as a Southerner) after another, rose to defend abridgement of voting rights, discrimination in employment, in housing, in education. What could they mean when they talked about law, about laws of which they were the authors and which were designed to discriminate against a segment of the population? What could they have meant when they wailed about states' rights when they knew full well that the only state right they were interested in was, and is, the right to deny equal opportunity to that group whose sweat and toil have built the South?

They could not support this magnificent declaration of human rights fashioned by Chester Bowles and his committee members. Well, if they can't, whom are they going to support? If Mississippi does not support the Democratic party, where does it propose to run? Does Mississippi presume that the Republican party will become the refuge of the segrgationists? There is no chance for that if the Republican party gives only slight ear to the admonitions of Nelson Rockefeller.

What the South proposes to do is to resign from the national community and the world community. It will sulk with South Africa. There is no way for it to turn. The Democratic party, with the platform it has presented can win without the South. The Republican party, with a similar platform, can win without the South.

Senator John F. Kennedy was quick, when asked if he endorsed the platform, to answer that he did. We could have known that. It has been his deep conviction that human rights problems are challenges to the best imagination, the best skills and the most devoted service of the executive branch of our Government.

What plank the Republicans will offer we cannot guess. It does not seem that it can offer less on civil rights than the Democrats, nor can the Republicans afford to nominate a candidate who will be less than forthright on this plank in their platform.

Whether or not the goals of the Democratic plank on civil rights are achieved in the next four years, or eight, the high level of its appeal will continue to exist and will beckon American leaders of the future, of both parties, to make the American dream come true. This plank almost restores the Declaration of Independence as Jefferson first wrote it.

Editorials

Strategy From Dixie

Southern Democratic delegates at the recent convention were disarmingly complacent about their "defeat" over the strong civil rights plank which was overwhelmingly approved.

There were no purple speeches, no bitter exchanges, no threats of bolting the party if the civil rights plank (and a strong one it is) were adopted, and some people wondered why.

Obviously, and despite the dissenting minority report on the controversial plank, these were not the Southern delegates of yesteryear ready to leap into a States Rights party at the first opposition to the Southern way of life.

The Southerners were complacent because they knew very well that they were and shall continue to be in a position of strength with a majority in both the Senate and the House of Representatives, and with control of all of the important committee chairmanships in their hands.

They know that unless there is a Republican landslide in November, they will continue to hold the whip hand.

So they could afford to offer no more than token resistance, hoping thus to help the efforts of Sen. Lyndon Johnson to win the Democratic nomination or at least not split the party in the face of a tough campaign.

Negroes need to realize that even if the Republicans have as strong or a stronger civil rights plank, there is no assurance that there will be enforcement of the pledges made for transient political purpose.

Indeed, the enemies of civil rights enforcement are more dangerous now than in the past because they have grown more cynical and sophisticated—and all of those enemies are by no means confined to the South, nor are they all in the Democratic party.

The most effective defense Negroes can muster is a mass turnout at the polls at the local level in order to control districts, elect Negro state legislators and send more Negro Congressmen to Washington.

IN SPOTLIGHT—Four of the top advocates of the strong civil rights program adopted during the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles are Paul Butler, Democratic national chairman; Mrs. Ethel Payne, editorial staff writer of the AFL-CIO Political Action Committee; Mrs. Vel Phillips, co-chairman of the convention committee on rules and order of business, and Representative Charles Diggs of Michigan. — Sorrell Photo.

List Negro Democratic Delegates

Here is the complete roster of Negro delegates and alternates registered at the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles:

ARIZONA
Ed Nichols—Phoenix

CALIFORNIA
Spencer Wiley—Los Angeles
Jefferson A. Beaver—San Francisco
Augustus F. Hawkins—Los Angeles
William Byron Rumford—Berkeley

CONNECTICUT
Rev. Julain Taylor—Ansonia

DELAWARE
Sidney Clark—Wilmington

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Rev. Drew Jackson
Mrs. Todd Duncan
Rev. Theodore S. Ledbetter
George L. P. Weaver

ILLINOIS
Ralph Metcalfe—Chicago
(Presidential elector)
The Rev. Clarence Cobb—Chicago
Claude W. B. Holman—Chicago
William L. Dawson—Washington, D. C.

MARYLAND
Irma G. Dixon—Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS
Malcom S. Taylor—Boston

MICHIGAN
Dr. H. H. McNeil—Bloomfield
Mrs. Frances Petreon—Encorse
Daniel West—Detroit
Horace L. Sheffield—Detroit
William Oliver—Detroit
Edgar Currie—Detroit
Henry Nickelberry—Saginaw
Mrs. Rosie Lee Gaines—Detroit
Charles C. Diggs—Detroit
Mrs. Esther Edwards—Detroit
Alex Fuller—Detroit

MISSOURI
Leon Jordon—Kansas City
Frederick N. Weathers—St. Louis
Jordan Chambers—St. Louis

NEVADA
Dr. Charles West—Las Vegas

NEW JERSEY
Miss Margaret B. Holmes—Trenton

NEW YORK
Adam C. Powell—YNC
Lloyd E. Dickens—NYC
J. Raymond Jones—NYC
B. Disley Dent—Brooklyn

OHIO
Charles V. Carr—Cleveland
Harvey J. Johnson—Cleveland

OKLAHOMA
Jack Simmons Jr.—Muskogee

PENNSYLVANIA
Andrew M. Bradley—Harrisburg
Mrs. Sarah A. Anderson—Philadelphia
Robert N. C. Nix Sr.—Washington, D. C.
Paul F. Jones—Pittsburgh

RHODE ISLAND
William H. Matthews—Providence

WISCONSIN
Mrs. Vel Phillips—Milwaukee

ALTERNATE DELEGATES

CALIFORNIA
Charles Wellman—Glendale
William Pollard—Los Angeles
Rev. F. D. Haynes—San Francisco
Daniel A. Collins—San Francisco
Frank G. Allen—Los Angeles

COLORADO
O. L. "Sonny" Lawson—Denver

DELAWARE
William Burton—Wilmington

ILLINOIS
Mrs. Edith Sampson—Chicago
Charles Skyles—Chicago
Robert Miller—Chicago
William Harvey—Chicago
Frank M. Summers—East St. Louis

IOWA
Robert F. Jackson—Des Moines
Chester I. Lewis—Wichita

MARYLAND
Lloydal Randolph—Baltimore
J. Alvin Jones—Baltimore

MICHIGAN
Jackie Vaughn—Detroit
Marshall Padgett—Detroit
Mon. Otis M. Smith—Flint

MINNESOTA
Judge L. Howard Bennett—Minneapolis

MISSOURI
David M. Grant—St. Louis

NEW JERSEY
Dr. Paul F. Sinclair—Jersey City
Mrs. Madeline A. Williams—East Orange

NEW YORK
Lillian M. Thompson—NYC
Mark T. Southall—NYC

OKLAHOMA
Tom McNeely—Oklahoma City
Primus C. Wade—Tulsa

OHIO
C. Josef McLin Sr.—Dayton
Robert V. Franklin Jr.—Toledo

PENNSYLVANIA
Herbert Holt—Philadelphia
Robert N. C. Nix—Philadelphia
Herbert Arlene—Philadelphia

34d 1960 DEMOCRATIC NEGRO WOMEN

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

Women Play Key Role at Democratic Convention

Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sat. 7/16/60, P. 16

SARAH ANDERSON
. . . Pennsylvania

MRS. LILLIAN THOMPSON
. . . New York

MARJORIE M. LAWSON
. . . Washington, D. C.

ATTY. EDITH SAMPSON
. . . Chicago, Ill.

GLADYS JOHNSON
. . . Detroit and D. C.

The Distaff Side Is Quite an Asset At the 'Big Show' in L. A. This Week

By Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — The Democratic National Convention, meeting here this week, is paying more and more attention to the role of the Negro woman in politics.

Women . . . headed by Mrs. Vel Phillips, the only Negro national committeewoman of either party . . . are busy as delegates, alternates, secretaries, aides, advisers and what have you.

■

FOR INSTANCE, one of the key figures in the camp of Senator Kennedy is Mrs. Marjorie McKenzie Lawson.

Ever since the New Englander hit the campaign trail, Mrs. Lawson has been an integral part of his traveling entourage. She has "made" all the states where Kennedy won.

Mrs. Gladys Johnson, former newspaper figure with this paper,

Esther Edwards

Mrs. Todd Duncan

is here playing a "key" role with Congressman Diggs. Mrs. Johnson, a keen political analyst and top public relations expert, will be using her influence and prestige to enhance the role the Congressman is expected to play.

■

PENNSYLVANIA is being represented by Mrs. Sarah Anderson,

Frances Petross

Dr. Margaret Just Butcher

a member of the Pennsylvania State Assembly. The wife of "Dolly" Anderson, nationally known Elks' leader, she is a power in Eastern Pennsylvania.

The District of Columbia is represented by a distinguished list of women of national prominence, including Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, Mrs. Todd Duncan and Atty. Dorothy W. Atkinson.

Mrs. (Atty.) Vaino Spencer represents California, while Michigan lists four women . . . Mrs. Frances Petross, Esther Edwards, Mrs. Rosie Lee Gaines and Mrs. Esther Dawkins.

Mrs. Lillian Mary Thompson is an alternate from New York City, while New Jersey shows the names of M. Margaret Holmes and Mrs. M. A. Williams.

■

ATTY. EDITH SAMPSON of Chicago, Ill., is a delegate-at-large from Illinois.

Mrs. Christine Davis, secretary to Congressman William H. Dawson, vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is hard at work in the headquarters set up by the Illinois veteran.

Yes, the women are moving ahead and making their presence felt . . . because the distaff side is very much in evidence at the "big show" here this week.

34d 1960 DEMOCRATIC

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
PLATFORM

Gray Leads Futile Push To Sink Rights Platform

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

SPORTS ARENA, Los Angeles (UPI)—The Democratic National Convention was urged Tuesday night to approve the strongest civil rights plank in party history. Southerners immediately countered with a foredoomed last-ditch battle to kill the provision.

Amid applause from Northern delegations — and silence from Southern groups—the plank was put before the convention as part of the party's 1960 platform.

Wed 7-13-60

Loud applause greeted references to lunch-counter sitdowns by Negro students in the South and to proposals for vigorous federal action to ban discrimination in employment, in schools and in most other fields.

Rep. Bowles of Connecticut, chairman of the platform committee, ticked off the 8-point civil rights program and the declarations of principle accompanying it.

Bowles then made a motion that the convention adopt the platform. General applause greeted his request.

Florida's Gov. LeRoy E. Collins, convention chairman, then called upon James H. Gray, Georgia state chairman, to present the first of two minority reports.

Gray, a member of the platform committee and principal author of the minority report, listed the name of each of the 10 states subscribing to it—Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Virginia and "last but not least, Tennessee."

A short cheer went up for each state.

Boos—countered by some Southern cheers—were sounded as he charged that the South had "been subjected to every conceivable harassment in the field of civil rights" by pressure groups "in states less loyal to the Democratic Party than those in the South."

When Gray formally urged delegates to reject the platform's civil rights section, a boo went up from the floor and the galleries. Moments later—when Gray charged there was a "calculated effort" to drive the South out of the party, there was mild applause and cheering.

Wed-7-13-60.

Gray's minority report drew periodic boos, a clear indication of the admitted futility of the Southern move.

A second minority report—also by a group of Southerners—was a proposal to change part of the platform dealing with a pledge to provide some surplus for gradual reduction of the public debt.

When Gray completed reading the minority report there were mixed boos and cheers.

ERVIN TAKES FLOOR

Sen. Ervin of North Carolina then moved in behalf of the Southern states that the entire civil rights section be stricken from the platform.

Ervin, a former state judge and famed story teller, said his family has "voted the Democratic ticket ever since Andrew Jackson was President."

He said his 4-year-old grandson was asked by a neighbor if he went to Sunday School. The boy replied that he did. Asked if he was a Presbyterian, he said, "No. I am a Democrat."

Ervin asked the delegates to reject the civil rights plan "because they are unnecessary, because they are a violation of the basic principles on which the government of this nation is founded."

"We don't want all the local government of the states transferred to Washington," he said. "I know because I've been both places."

"Don't make it too hard for us to carry the South," Ervin said. Referring to the South's 127 electoral votes. "You won't need but 142 more from all the other states to elect a president this fall."

FUSE FOR EXPLOSION

The platform, dedicated to "the rights of man," touched on almost every conceivable foreign and domestic angles. But it was built around a call for sweeping federal action to wipe out segregation in nearly all walks of life.

The platform, illustrated with film clips for television presentation, found no convention challenges to its lengthy denunciation of the Eisenhower adminitsration's record and its call for a return to Democratic leadership.

But civil rights, final item in the platform, was the fuse for an int party explosion over what Collins called "as important business as will come before the convention."

ERVIN LEADS OFF

Sen. Ervin was chosen by the Southern block to lead off the fight for a minority report by Dixie members. Their report urged delegates not to "lead their party to defeat with the halter of a platform framed upon the insistence of a radical wing of our party."

"We call upon delegates . . . to join with us in defending against the calculated effort which is being made by the radicals of both parties to drive the states of the South from the Democratic party," the minority report said.

Tennessee joined nine Deep South states in the minority report.

Some top Southern leaders tried to discourage their delegations from making an all-out floor demonstration. Gov. Almond of Virginia felt that an emotional fight might lead to a Southern walk out which would work against their favorite candidate Sen. Johnson.

NO BOLT THREAT

The walkout threat diminished when Gov. Vandiver told newsmen: "We will be here when it is over."

Bowles told a news conference it was his impression and hope "there will be no walkout" by Southern delegates.

He said he thought all the prospective presidential candidates would stand on the proposed platform and was "very sure" Sen. Kennedy would "stand (on it) with great enthusiasm."

Bowles summed up the platform statement on Communist intervention in Cuba as: "We can't allow Khrushchev to walk away with Latin America and we don't intend to do it."

Other issues the platform endorsed:

1. All-out resistance to armed Communist aggressiona nd Red-directed "encroachment" into free world bastions.

2. A switch of emphasis from military to economic aid to promote "partnerships" with the non-Communist nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

3. Wide-ranging action to end an "economic slowdown" which the platform said has failed to keep prices down and invites recessions.

4. A medical care program for the aged as part of the Social Security system.

Platform Stresses Rights, Communists

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

Wed. 7-13-60

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A political blueprint for restoring our national strength — military, political, economic and moral," was spread before the Democratic National Convention Tuesday night.

In typical something-for-everybody fashion, the party platform

Related Story, Page 3A

ranged for 15,000 words over a broad spectrum of foreign and domestic issues.

Top items were civil rights at home and Communist aggression abroad.

Addressing itself to Soviet rulers it said: "We confidently accept your challenge to competition in every field of human endeavor."

PLEDGES RECASTING

On national defense, the platform pledged a recasting of this nation's military capacity "in order to provide forces and weapons of a diversity, balance, and mobility sufficient in quantity and quality to deter both limited and general aggression."

"We pledge our will, energies, and resources to oppose Communist aggression," it said.

"Our objective, however," it said, "is not the right to coexist in armed camps on the same planet with totalitarian ideologies; it is the creation of an enduring peace in which the universal values of human dignity, truth, and justice under law are finally secured for all men everywhere."

The platform promised creation of a national peace agency to plan and coordinate activities directed toward international arms control and eventual establishment of a stable peace.

It promised to overhaul administrative machinery so that this country may avoid diplomatic embarrassments like the U2 spy plane incident.

FRAGILE BALANCE

In an obvious reference to the Eisenhower administration's foreign policy, the platform declared a fragile power balance sustained by mutual nuclear terror does not constitute peace.

A 4,200-word summary of the full platform pledged a Democratic administration to use the full power of the federal government—legal and moral—to end racial discrimination in public education, voting, employment, housing, transportation and in the administration of justice.

Southern delegates showed no enthusiasm for the civil rights plank. In fact they rejected it in a minority report as too extreme in the use of federal power.

Particularly galling to the Dixie delegates was a platform reference to recent sit-in demonstrations in the South.

"The peaceful demonstrations for first-class citizenship which have recently taken place in many parts of this country are a signal," it said, "to all of us to make good at long last the guarantees of our Constitution."

NEW TAXES?

The platform envisioned a broad economic advance on the home front, including new social welfare programs. Acknowledging this will cost money, the platform promised new taxes if needed to finance them.

"We will not allow political disadvantage to deter us from doing what is necessary (with regard to taxes)," it said.

However, it expressed belief that new economic growth and a tightening of tax collections would provide enough additional revenue.

No promise of a tax reduction was held out.

The summary made no direct mention of the Eisenhower administration. But there were plenty of indirect attacks on Republican policies and actions.

In an obvious dig at Eisenhower, it said:

MAKE MORE JOBS

"The new Democratic president will sign, not veto, the efforts of a Democratic Congress to create more jobs, to build more homes, to save family farms, to clean up polluted streams and rivers, to help depressed areas, and to provide full employment for our people."

In another indirect criticism of the Republicans, the platform declared the nation was on the threshold of plenty, but that the administration "hesitates, is confused and afraid."

"As a result, massive human needs now exist side by side with idle workers, idle capital and idle machines," it said.

"The new Democratic administration will confidently proceed to unshackle American enterprise and to free American labor, industrial leadership, and capital, to create an abundance that will outstrip any other system.

It pledged a system of medical aid for the aged financed under the Social Security system, an approach opposed by the Eisenhower administration.

JOHNSON REJECTION VOIDS IMPACT OF ALABAMA VOTE AT CONVENTION

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala. Tues, 7-12-60

By GROVER C. HALL, JR., EDITOR, THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER

CONVENTION HQS., Los Angeles, July 11—On the face of things at this point tonight, it really doesn't matter a hoot below how Alabama's delegation votes.

All the evidence is that Kennedy has got it and is going away.

If so, Alabama presumably will be a smoking battleground in the November election campaign.

A distinguished Texas editor, Charles Guy, just remarked that his mail is already one big sore boil and that "Texas will go heavily against Kennedy."

Many members of the Alabama delegation today were likewise fuming, some in disappointment that Johnson was rejected, others in cool ward heeling calculation.

But they are thinking in terms of the Protestant Confederacy. There is a great advantage as well as burden in running as a Catholic.

★ ★ ★ ★

THE SYNDICATED seers have applied the past to the present and gotten a typically erroneous answer. History does not repeat itself with any precision, but with the variability that makes the universe mysterious and beyond the jerk generalizations of physicist and philosopher alike. In short, the primaries were indeed empty victories for Kefauver and others, but they did surely win the nomination for Kennedy.

The Advertiser has never belittled the personal qualities of Kennedy. At a very early age he set himself apart from the 95 other senators and achieved his dizzy heighth. But beholding young Kennedy and his enemies my memory keeps snapping like a castanet on what the New York boss gasped when Teddy Roosevelt succeeded to the presidency by assassination . . . "and now the damned cowboy is President."

★ ★ ★ ★

In one respect this Alabama delegation differs from all others the past 20 years. There is an arresting lack of interest in the platform to be adopted and the vice president to be nominated.

Suddenly this morning, it struck me that despite constant contacts with delegates, the subject of platform and vice president had not become an object of chatter. Neither have the delegates discussed a method to make our rivers run upstream.

On the convention platform committee are two Alabamians, Ralph Smith of the Public Service Commission, and Dorothy Carmichael of Tuscumbia. They are in daily session with the committee, but few if any delegates seek information about what is to issue from the committee.

Every indication is that the civil rights plank will call for a yet greater burbonic plague to be visited upon the Confederacy. But by now, this abolitionist hell-mouthing has become life in a cold war to the south. We grow insensitive, secure in the knowledge that the Republicans will not be outdone by the Democrats.

Undoubtedly this civil rights plank will go beyond those of the past.

★ ★ ★ ★

Life is pleasant for Alabamians out here by the Pacific. The cool nights and warm noons make Spring in the air. The homely but neat Teris Hotel headquarters affords agreeable boarding house fellowship for the delegates.

In the coffee shop, the camaraderie is such even "Bull" Connor, Birmingham's police commissioner, keeps his voice down. You can find the Governor's press secretary amiably snapping pictures of Folsom, Hubert Baughn and the editor of The Advertiser cheek by jowl in a booth.

Folsom and Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion, in time to be adversaries against each other for the governor's office, sit back-to-back with ease.

Mister Meriwether and Sam Engelhardt are in a good humor.

The golden shafts of sun fall on the coffee shop's threshold. Just outside on the rack the papers proclaim the Pennsylvania break to Kennedy, but no one goes for a paper and idly wonder what Pennsylvania will do.

Last night the Alabama crowd was royally feted in an ex-Alabamian's chalet on the mountainside. The place had belonged to Greta Garbo. Tonight Gov. Patterson is host at a party after the convention session.

The only person around here who is not in a happy frame of mind is His Excellency JP. He assailed reporter Bob Ingram in the Teris lobby this morning. He was harsh and bellicose in the presence of a crowd because Ingram had printed a tabulation of how many gats JP and Co. pack. He charged The Advertiser with opposing loan legislation. As a matter of fact, Grandma was bellowing for that when JP was an apprentice lawyer living over there in Georgia.

ALABAMA SHELLING OUT $3,900 FOR GOV. PATTERSON'S SAFARI

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sept. 7, 1960

By BOB INGRAM

Checks totaling $3,902.65 have been issued by the state to meet initial expenses of Gov. John Patterson and his party attending the Democratic National Convention.

Included in this amount was $2,602.05 for airplane tickets for the party of nine and cash advances of $1,300 to six of the officials.

The records revealed that Olin Richardson, an employee of Alabama Gas Corp. and a member of the governor's party, also was flown to the convention at state expense. Richardson is the husband of Mrs. Ruth Richardson, the governor's private secretary. She also made the trip.

The tickets, providing for transportation from Atlanta to Los Angeles and back to Montgomery, cost $290.30 each for all members of the party except Finance Director Charles Meriwether. His ticket cost only $279.65 as he was on a different flight.

Tickets were purchased for Gov. Patterson, Mrs. Richardson, Meriwether, Richardson, Legal Advisor Bob Bradley, Executive Secretary Joe Robertson, Press Secretary Harry Cook, TV-Radio Secretary Bob Harper and Highway Patrol Cpl. Bob Griggs.

Robertson, Harper, Cook, Mrs. Richardson and Griggs all received cash advances of $200, while Bradley received a $300 advance.

The tickets were all paid from the fund of the governor's office, including Meriwether's ticket.

By coincidence, Friday's spending records also reflected final payments for expenses incurred by the governor's party to the National Governors' Conference in Montana last week.

Transportation by train to and from Glacier National Park for the party of 15, $3,478. In addition individual expenses paid were:

Gov. Patterson $276.65; Robertson $294.50; Mrs. Richardson $207.40; Bradley $140; Corp. Griggs $190; Cook $221.86; Harper $150, and Gen. Reid Doster, $125.

This made a total cost for the trip—excluding Meriwether's expenses other than travel—of $4,934.01.

Six of state electors balk at platform

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
Wed 7-13-60

BY AL STANTON
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 13—The six Alabama States Rights' independent electors served blunt notice today they would not vote for the Democratic presidential nominee if he adheres to the party's Civil Rights platform plank.

Frank J. Mizell Jr., Montgomery attorney and independent presidential elector, scored the Civil Rights stand approved at the Democratic convention last night over Southern protests.

He invited the five party loyalist electors in Alabama to join the independents in withholding Alabama's electoral vote from the Democratic nominee.

Mizell was one of six independent electors selected along with five loyalist electors in the May Democratic primaries.

THE INDEPENDENTS had run on a pledge to withhold their vote from the party nominee if he is unacceptable to the South. The loyalists pledged to vote for the convention nominees.

Mizell, in a statement for the six independents, said, "Last night the international salvationists and radicals at the Los Angeles convention, by platform edict in the fraudulantly and sanctimonious name of Civil Rights, ordered the Southern states to surrender their sovereignty and laws to the descendents of the Congo Negroes.

"Such is now, the official platform of Los Angeles.

"On the other hand, the Democratic Party of Alabama has as its cardinal principle 'white supremacy' emblazoned at the top of the party emblem.

"I CAN ASSURE any person nominated at Los Angeles that so long as he keeps faithful to that foul Civil Rights platform he will not receive six of Alabama's Dem-ocratic electoral votes, nor can he rely on scores of other Southern electoral college votes as being in the bag.

"Messers Allen, Archer, Beard, Brantley and Harrison, who were nominated as (loyalist) electors by the Alabama Democratic Party, are in a curious predicament. "These gentlemen are Alabamians to the core. They are pledged as they said they would be loyal to the Los Angeles nominee, who sons of conscience and good heart, annoint himself with the and I believe they will repudiate this unholy mess imposed on them at Los Angeles.

"We invite them to join Alabama States Rights Democrats in preserving Southern democracy."

Patterson to stump state for Kennedy

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

Gov. John Patterson will move quickly to set up a campaign organization to "deliver an all-out drive in Alabama to help carry this state for the Kennedy-Johnson Democratic ticket.

The governor, who returned to Alabama late last night by plane from Los Angeles, boosted an earlier suggestion made at the convention city to hold a statewide Democratic Party harmony meeting, either in Montgomery or Birmingham.

To this statewide rally would be invited all members of Alabama's congressional delegation, including U. S. Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman.

INCIDENTALLY, neither of Alabama's senators nor any of its nine House members attended the Democratic National Convention at Los Angeles.

U. S. Rep. Carl Elliott of Jasper, contacted by this reporter at the Dallas, Tex., airport Sunday night, praised the ticket of John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson and declared: "I will be glad to take the stump for it, and I think it will win not only in Alabama but will help us 'get the Republicans out of the White House'."

Elliott said he was on his way by plane to California for a series of congressional committee hearings.

OUTGOING Democratic National Committeeman Charles W. McKay Jr., Sylacauga attorney, who said the ticket would carry Alabama, also said, "I will be glad to take the stump for the ticket, if I am asked to do so."

McKay, former Gov. James E. Folsom, Lt. Gov. Albert Boutwell, former Lt. Gov. Guy Hardwick, vice chairman of the Alabama delegation, and former Circuit Judge George Wallace will be among prominent Alabamians who will be invited to the statewide political rally.

Gov. Patterson said Democratic leaders from every county in Alabama will be invited.

Gov. Patterson said, "I think we've got a good well-balanced Democratic presidential ticket and one that will sweep Alabama. I'm going to take the stump for the ticket."

"WE HOPE TO GET John Kennedy or Lyndon Johnson, or maybe both, to come into Alabama during the presidential campaign and address a statewide Democratic rally," added Patterson.

Patterson and members of his party, together with Birmingham Safety Commissioner Eugene Connor, newly installed Alabama Democratic national committeeeman, and this reporter all happened to be on the same plane out of Los Angeles, which was delayed more than 24 hours because of fuel line trouble.

Among others from Alabama on the plane were Joe Robertson, the governor's executive secretary; Harry Cook, Patterson's executive press secretary; Robert Bradley, Patterson's legal adviser; Mrs. Ruth Richardson, the governor's private secretary; Pitt Tyson Maner, of Montgomery, a member of Alabama's 58-member delegation to the National Convention.

Probate Judge Charles Formby of Cherokee County, and Lewey Stephens, an Elba attorney, both of whom are members of Alabama's delegetion; Grover Hall, editor of The Montgomery Advertiser; Advertiser Political Writer Bob Ingram, Montgomery Associated Press Bureau Chief Rex Thomas and dozens of others.

SOME MEMBERS of the Florida-Georgia and South Carolina delegations also returned home on the jet liner. But they were forced to spend an extra night in Los Angeles because of engine trouble, which delayed departure of the plane from the International Airport.

Other members of the Alabama deleg tion returned on earlier planes, with Mrs. Ruth Johnson Owens, national committeewoman, returning to Birmingham today.

JUDGE T. C. ALMON of Decatur, chairman of the Alabama delegation, and Mrs. Almon stayed over in Los Angeles until today, when they planned to leave on a five-day vacation trip to San Francisco and other cities of the West.

Another member of the Alabama group—Powell Burgess of Birmingham, hospital expert and member of Gov. Patterson's staff—returned home today. Burgess was about the hardest working Alabamian at the convention.

Delegate-at-large James E. Simpson and his wife, together with other members of the group, also left Los Angeles earlier for sight-seeing trips to San Francisco and other vacation spots.

Despite religion—

Five more state Demos will support Kennedy

SULLIGENT, Ala., July 18 — Five Northwest Alabama Democratic leaders today expressed support of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

But two of the five objected to Kennedy's religion and the platform adopted at the Democratic National Convention held last week in Los Angeles.

Circuit Judge C. H. Drawbridge of Fayette, Pickens and Lamar counties said:

"I think we have a winning ticket in John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson and I will certainly support them. I think this area will go Democratic as usual."

Probate Judge B. C. Paul of Vernon:

'WE HAVE TO TAKE the bitter with the sweet. I would prefer a Protestant and I don't like the platform, but I will support the Democratic nominees."

Mayor Claude Stokes of Sulligent:

"I'm going to support the Kennedy-Johnson ticket because I remember too well that the Republicans sent federal troops into Little Rock."

Mayor Raymond Bostick of Vernon:

"I'M A DEMOCRAT and I have nowhere else to go. I don't like Kennedy's religion or the platform but I will support the nominees in November."

F. M. Sizemore, chairman of the Lamar Democratic Committee and a Sulligent bahker:

"I have always been a Democrat and supported the Democratic party. I think we have two good men running on the ticket in November and I will heartedly support it."

Kennedy To Gain 7 Alabama Votes

By GROVER C. HALL JR. AND BOB INGRAM
Of The Montgomery Advertiser

CONVENTION HALL, Los Angeles, July 12—A convention floor poll tonight by The Montgomery Advertiser showed that Kennedy will have no more than about seven votes from the Alabama delegation on the first roll call.

All but four of Alabama's 58-member delegation were polled. The survey showed Sen. Johnson would get at least 15½ votes on the first roll call.

DEEP OBLIGATION

Chief among the Kennedy voters is Ralph Smith, who was appointed to the Alabama Public Service Commission by Gov. Patterson.

"I have a deep obligation to the governor and I've got to go with him," Smith said.

What delegates would do on a second ballot, if there is one, was no part of the question. Some, such as Delegation Chairman Judge T. C. Almon of Decatur who will go for Johnson on the first ballot, allowed for the possibility that he might go for Kennedy on the second if the senator's victory was inevitable.

PIDDLING SUCCESS

Charles W. McKay of Talladega, retiring Democratic committeeman, refused to say how he would vote. So did seven other delegates.

If the count remains true to this poll, Gov. Patterson has registered only a piddling success in behalf of Kennedy.

Neither he nor his agents were to be seen amid the delegates on the convention floor.

Telegrams and petitions of an anti-Kennedy nature are reaching Alabama delegates on the floor. The number, however, is not large. Nevertheless they induce earnest reflection on the part of those receiving them.

NOT SURE-FIRE

It was learned on the convention floor here tonight from a reliable source that Fred H. Davis, Centreville businessman and chief of Patterson's honorary military staff was not a sure-fire Kennedy voter.

In the poll Davis was one of the eight who refrained from announcing his decision.

It was also learned that Davis was under pressure both strange as well as formidable from back home.

Two of the biggest Patterson people in Centreville — weekly newspaper editor Jim Oakley and state Rep. Virgis Ashworth —reportedly were seeking to prevent Davis going for Kennedy.

The irony of this is that Oakley is a heap big Patterson man, coiner of the campaign slogan, "Nobody but the people . . . etc.," while Ashworth only last week was annointed by Patterson as his choice for Speaker of the state House.

There were few surprises in the poll. Here is how it went:

For Johnson (15½ votes)—T. C. Almon, MacDonald Gallion, James Inzer, Jack Kelly, Bob King, Coleman Long, Joe Simpson, from state at large; Sam Nettles, Pierre Pelham and Julian Watters from 1st district; L. W. Brannan, C. T. Donaldson and Al Turner from the 2nd; Jud Scott from 3rd; Elizabeth Edwards and David Yarbrough from 4th; George Cox, Charles Formby, Wiley Hickman from 5th; Dr. L. A. Moseley, Jack Waters and W. H. Wilson from 6th; N. L. Mathews from 7th; Charles Carmichael, Charles Cummings, George Johnson and Ed Maulding from 8th; Mike Bagwell, Malcolm Bethea and Bob Gwin from 9th, and national committeewoman Ruth Owens.

For Kennedy (4½ votes)—Ed Beasley, Frank E. Dixon, Sonny Hornsby, William J. O'Neal and Ralph Smith from state at large; Bowen Brassell and Lewey Stephens from 3rd; Roy McCord from 5th, and Murray Battles from 7th.

For Symington (2½ votes) — Guy Hardwick and Raymond Weeks from state at large; Charles Adams from 3rd; Reuben Newton from 7th, and Frank Lynch from 9th.

For Meyner—(½ vote)—Pitt Tyson Maner from 2nd.

Refused to disclose (8 delegates) — Dorothy Carmichael, Fred Davis and J. C. Henderson from state at large; Ernest Megginson from 1st; J. B. McKinney and Tom Cooley from 4th; W. C. Davis from 6th, and national committeeman Charles McKay.

Absent, not polled — Bettye Frink, John Britton, Joe Elliott and Jack McGuire.

Of the eight who declined to answer, previous polls have indicated that Mrs. Frink favors Symington; McKinney and W. C. Davis perhaps will go for Kennedy.

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DEMOCRATIC

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

Mrs. Roosevelt Says Kennedy 'Antagonized' Negro People

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Tue., 7-12-60

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Eleanor Roosevelt, urging once again a Stevenson-Kennedy ticket, declared Monday that Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts as the Democratic presidential nominee will not carry the Negro vote."

"He has in a number of ways antagonized some Negro people," the former First Lady told a private luncheon group including governors and senators from a score of states.

She said it was possible always to find someone who would join the campaign. "But the mass of the Negro vote is not going that way if he—Kennedy—is the head of the ticket."

Mrs. Roosevelt declared again that she thinks Adlai E. Stevenson, a two-time loser in the presidential race, is the best Democratic bet to win the presidency in November.

Mrs. Roosevelt also said she has been through a great many political campaigns, beginning with that of Alfred E. Smith in 1928. She said she had "the horrible feeling" that there still might be religious prejudice.

Kennedy is a Roman Catholic, as Smith was.

She said she thought that in certain areas of the country a great deal of religious prejudice might have to be fought. She said she believed that in a democracy everyone "regardless of religion" has the right to run for the presidency.

But she wondered "whether we can risk it at one jump?"

She said, too, she senses a fear that somehow people feel "they needed surety—they needed experience," in these difficult times.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who was First Lady during the almost 13 years her late husband served as president, said it "takes a terrible lot of courage to be president of the United States."

If the people and delegates face it, she said, they will come to the conclusion that only the best can and should win the nomination, "and the best are Adlai Stevenson and Mr. Kennedy."

34d 1960

DEMOCRATIC

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE

Students at Dem parley

The Afro-Am
Baltimore, Md.

Subscribing to a code of nonviolence, participants in the student movement contend that integration of human endeavor represents the crucial first step towards a society of justice.

ATLANTA, Ga. — For the first time in history the voice of colored students was heard at a major political convention when representatives of the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee appeared before the platform committees of the Democratic party on July 7.

They will appear before the Republican Convention on July 20.

Two members of the student delegation, Marion S. Barry Jr. of Nashville, Tenn. chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and Bernard Lee, of Montgomery, Ala., left Atlanta for Los Angeles, California, Monday morning, July 4.

John Mack of Darlington, S.C. now working in Los Angeles, joined them for their appearance before the full platform committee of the Democratic Convention, in the Biltmore Hotel, on July 7.

* * *

THE STUDENTS, in their statement to the platform committee, describing the development of the Student Movement, indicated in what way it is both a protest against all discrimination and an affirmation of the tenets of American democracy.

They urged the leaders and candidates of the Democratic Party to stop playing political football with the civil rights of eighteen million colored Americans and to take forthright and definitive action to make American citizenship a vital and living reality to all, regardless of race or creed.

Dealing with areas of particular concern to students, the delegation made specific recommendations regarding education, employment, voting and legal protection.

* * *

THE STATEMENT made emphatic the feeling of thousands of colored and white students throughout America that today, when the democratic governments are striving to maintain a free world, such governments must grant and protect the rights of its own citizens.

34d 1960

SIT -IN RIGHTS PLANK
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

DEMOCRATIC

From Movie Stars To G.O.P. Reporters

California Adds Its Distinctive Confusion To The Democrats' National Convention

The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky. Tues. 7/12/60 Sec. 5

Even Babies Join Pickets At The Arena

By ARTHUR EDSON
Associated Press Writer

Los Angeles, July 11.—Long before Democrats opened their national convention here Monday things were popping.

White and Negro pickets supporting Negro sit-ins were walking around in front of the Sports Arena, carrying placards which said, "When will you enforce civil rights?"

Most pickets seemed fairly grim, but one picket, 4-month-old Marc Metzger, kicked his heels happily as he rode in his carriage, pushed by his mother, Mrs. Deena Metzger of Los Angeles.

"He loves it," Mrs. Metzger said.

Even Bryan In Act

In Los Angeles, everything goes commercial.

A bunch of babes, scantily dressed, showed up carrying placards advertising "W. Jennings Bryan, the drinking man's candidate."

They were from the Gay 90's, a night club, and the whole thing undoubtedly would have horrified the real William Jennings Bryan, a great fundamentalist.

Beatniks Pad Around

A woman carrying a home-made sign pleading for Adlai Stevenson for President and Hubert H. Humphrey for vice-president, kept bawling out:

"Lose with Kennedy, win with Stevenson."

Backers of Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, who had placards all neatly stacked for so-called spontaneous demonstrations, paid her no mind.

Another group, wearing beatnik beards, carried placards that said: "Vote for Matthew Harrison Brady."

Turned out they were artist students hired for this occasion to plug a new movie based on Scopes monkey trial in Tennessee. A student wearing a dark beard, Brady is a fictional character in the show.

Organist 'Boils Pot'

Inside the blue and white saucer-shaped building people were stirring about 2 hours before the show was scheduled to begin.

Organist Gaylord Carter was pounding away.

"The idea," Carter said, "is to keep the pot boiling."

History will record that at 4 p.m. he played "Dixie" for the first of probably a hundred times during the convention.

Sure enough, it got the first shout of approval from a sprinkling of delegates who were here early.

Delegates See Stars

Movie stars floated around the arena as though the actors' strike were still on.

High-priced talent included:

Peter Lawford, Kennedy's brother-in-law; Frank Sinatra, Sammy Davis, Jr., Edward G. Robinson, Shirley MacLaine, Tony Curtis, Vincent Price, Lloyd Bridges.

Nobody knew what they were doing here, or in most cases even whom they're backing.

Standards Aren't

All convention halls, with state standards sticking up all over the floor, tend to look somewhat alike.

But befitting California, everything here is bigger and presumably better.

The standards themselves this year seem a little more ornate than usual. A golden eagle roosts on top of each pole.

Red, white, and blue bunting stretched across the ceiling. Each state had its own flag and a shield as decoration on a balcony running around the main floor.

G.O.P. Reports In

The 1960 official program stresses the new slogan, "The Democrats care."

And its first big display is a picture of Harry S. Truman, who "leads the Missouri delegation to the 1960 Democratic National Convention."

Which, of course, he doesn't.

Curiously, although Truman will be absent, a couple of prominent Republicans are here. Two former senators, William F. Knowland of California and Owen Brewster of Maine, are on hand. They're both acting as newspaper correspondents.

Meany Group Supports 'Sit-In' Rights Plank

The Courier-Journal Washington D.C.

Labor Leader to Ask Four Candidates To Lend Backing to Strong Measure

By CECIL HOLLAND
Star Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, July 9.—AFL-CIO President George Meany today threw the weight of organized labor behind the drive for a strong civil rights plank, indorsing sit-in demonstrations, as part of the 1960 Democratic platform.

Taking a personal hand in the effort, Mr. Meany planned to call on the four leading candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination to urge their support of a forceful civil rights statement.

He also conferred with 25 key labor leaders here and held a private meeting with Representative Bowles of Connecticut, chairman of the convention's platform committee.

The labor drive got under way as a 20-member drafting subcommittee including four Southerners, met behind closed doors to write a statement of party principles for this year's presidential campaign.

Mr. Bowles will head the subcommittee. The other members are:

Fair Recognition

Senator Anderson of New Mexico, Representative Blatnik of Minnesota, Representative Celler of New York, Representative Dawson of Illinois, Leif Ericson of Montana, Senator Ervin of North Carolina, Ella Grasso of Connecticut, Representative Green of Pennsylvania, Representative Harris of Arkansas.

Also, Senator Hart of Michigan, Representative Holifield of California, John J. Hooker of Tennessee, Representative Johnson of Colorado, Representative Kilday of Texas, Thorn Lord of New Jersey, Representative Madden of Indiana, Mrs. Patsy Takemoto Mink of Hawaii, Philip Perlman of Maryland, Vice Chairman of the Platform Committee, and Joseph L. Rauh, jr., of Washington.

Mr. Bowles said he sought "balance" in naming the platform drafters and had to pass up a number of qualified men. Senator Ervin said he thought the South had been given "fair recognition" on the group.

The committee was named yesterday at the end of four days of public hearings which brought out a sharp conflict between Liberals and Southern conservatives over the civil rights issue.

Both sides indicate they would carry the fight to the convention floor if they fail to get a plank to their liking. While the Southerners were pleading for "moderation," Labor Negro organizations and others were insisting on some indorsement of sit-in demonstrations.

"Moral Issue"

Organized labor entered the fray when it seemed that some compromise proposal was being worked out that would be acceptable to the southern wing of the party. One such proposal, it was understood, would reaffirm the party's 1956 civil rights plank with an added statement calling for strong presidential leadership in eliminating racial discrimination.

Mr. Meany, who testified before the platform committee yesterday, called civil rights "the No. 1 moral issue of our times."

After his appearance he met with other labor leaders at his hotel and worked out a strategy for the drive.

"We regard a strong civil rights plank as the key to a liberal platform," said Al Zack, Mr. Meany's press assistant.

Among the labor leaders meeting with Mr. Meany were Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers, James Carey of the Electrical Workers, William Doherty of the Letter Carriers, Arthur Goldberg, labor attorney, and Andrew Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative representative.

A half dozen or more drafts of a civil rights platform were before the subcommittee as it met for two days of deliberations, writing and rewriting.

Six-Point Plank

One of these was submitted by the Democratic advisory committee on civil rights headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

It proposed a six-point plank that would declare that "presidential leadership has been totally lacking since 1953" in the civil rights field.

"Executive leadership, spearheaded by an articulate, forceful Chief Executive, in step with the world march for improvement in the status of human beings, is urgently needed."

The advisory group recommended a White House secretary to handle civil rights matters, White House conferences from time to time to consider methods of resolving racial tensions, more vigorous action by the Justice Department in matters involving civil rights, and technical aid by the Federal Government to communities seeking public school desegregation.

As a final point, the committee said: "The President of the United States should make known publicly his own unalterable objection to racial discrimination anywhere in America."

The Southern leaders directed their main attack against any plank indorsing the sit-in demonstrations.

Gov. Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, who testified at the platform hearings, said:

"I wouldn't like to be segregated from the Democratic Party."

South and said: "we cannot afford in the Democratic Party by platform or otherwise to recognize these unlawful actions."

He pleaded for a platform declaration acceptable to the

Against Dodge On Rights

Journal + Guide p. 1/5

Sit-Downers And Elders Set Democrats Straight

Norfolk, Va, Sat. 7/16/60

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Leaders in the Southern student sit-down protest movement as well as more mature foes of segregation and discrimination had their say last week before the 108-member committee formulating the Democratic platform before the opening of the party's national convention here.

Representatives of the sit-downers made it clear that they wanted the Democrats to "stop playing political football" with civil rights and pledge to throw full federal support behind moves to end racial discrimination.

THEY OFFERED THEIR proposals as liberals on the commitee pledged that they would press for a plank supporting the Southern sit-downs and calling for further federal action on civil rights.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was pivot man for a series of witnesses representing the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a group of 33 organizations.

"THE CONFERENCE feels strongly," Wilkins said, "that the generalizations on civil rights which have been the fashion in platforms of past years should give way, in this critical year, to specific language"

He offered a broad program to empower the attorney general to file civil suits in school desegregation cases, to require every segregation cases, to require every segregated school district to submit an integration plan by the end of the 1961-62 school year, and to grant federal aid to facilitate compliance.

The program also would deny federal funds and subsidies to schools refusing to comply.

STUDENT demonstrators were represented by Marion S. Barry Jr., 24, of Nashville, Tenn., and Fisk University; Bernard Lee, 24, Norfolk, Va. expelled from Alabama State College in Montgomery, Ala., and John A. Mack, 23, of Darlington, S. C., a student at Atlanta University.

34d 1960 DEMOCRATIC

ENDORSEMENT OF THE SIT-DOWN DEMONSTRATIONS BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLATFORM COMMITTEE

Sitdown Plank To Bring Protest

The Atlanta Journal + Constitution

Georgians Say Near-Solid South Plans Strong Minority Report

Atlanta Ga

By CHARLES POU
Atlanta Journal-Constitution Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, July 9—Any endorsement of sit-down demonstrations by the Democratic Party's platform committee will bring a strong and almost solid protest from Southern committee members, Georgia's two members of the committee predicted Saturday.

But both party chairman James Gray of Albany and committee member Charles Bloch of Macon said the protest will be only in the form of a minority report. The two men emphasized that a convention walkout is not in the scheme of things—not for Georgia delegates, at any rate.

Charles Pou

Mr. Gray rattled off the names of nine Southern states and a possible tenth—Tennessee—which he says definitely will sign an already prepared declaration of protest.

June 7-10-60

FOR LYNDON Johnson reasons, said Mr. Bloch, Texas is not expected to be among the official protesters. The Georgia delegation is expected to officially declare its 33 votes for Sen. Johnson at a caucus Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Gray listed the unhappy states as: Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Virginia and North Carolina.

* * *

MR. GRAY said he believes there's an outside chance civil rights plank authors will take a look at the South's 250 or so electoral votes and omit sitdowning.

He said he has had indications from such fairly moderate committee members as Congressman William C. Dawson of Chicago, an Albany-born Negro, that this will be the case.

But Mr. Bloch, a veteran convention-goer, commented: "I rather think they will include endorsement of sitdowns. And that, to me, would be the most obnoxious thing they could do."

* * *

SOUTHERN members of the platform committee mainly have remained silent as witness after witness suggested various civil rights planks and means of hurrying desegregation in the South. The silence has been deliberate, said Mr. Bloch.

"It would do no good to get in a verbal hassle before a hostile audience," he said, "and actually this is the same old stuff we've been getting since 1944. All you have to do is tear the page off the calendar."

* * *

IT IS known, however, that another reason for the silent treatment tactic is fear of retaliation against Georgia and other Southern states which have unpledged elector laws.

Such statutes are in direct conflict with the party's loyalty oath pledge, which says state party officials must see to it that voters get a chance to vote for party nominees.

However, the point of conflict has not been raised here—and it is not expected to be brought up.

Georgia National Committeeman Denmark Groover of Macon said he has been informed by several "liberal" committee men there would be no move made to oust Southern states with unpledged elector laws.

* * *

THE BULK of Georgia's delegation—some 85 delegates and alternates and wives—arrived here by chartered plane Saturday afternoon. They were met by Georgia party officials already on hand and transported to hotel and motel accommodations in the Los Angeles area.

The sentiment of most delegates is to stick with Sen. Johnson all the way. While there are some pro-Kennedy delegates in the contingent, there are still others who say they will never vote for the handsome young senator, unit rule or no.

"I won't vote for him on the first ballot—or the 101st ballot," said one delegate.

* * *

THERE was still no great enthusiasm for Johnson among the Georgians, however. "We just don't have anybody else to vote for," said delegate Jimmy Bentley.

Gov. Vandiver was a late arrival to the convention city. He and Mrs. Vandiver and Highway Board Member Robert Jordan and his wife have been in San Francisco after attending the National Governors Conference in Montana.

CAROLINA WINNER—Terry Sanford.. (UPI Telephoto)

Birm Post-Herald

No. Carolina Demos Elect 'Moderate'

Birm Adv.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 26 (UPI) North Carolina's moderate approach to its racial problems won a sturdy endoresment yesterday in the nomination of youthful Attorney Terry Sanford for governor.

Mon. 6-27-60

Sanford's 75,000-vote victory in yesterday's gubernatorial run-off primary left the state in the middle of the road to integration, a course it has steered with no major difficulty since the mid-1950s.

P.P.

Sanford was virtually assured of winning the general election a gainst Republican Nominee Robert Gavin in a state where Democrats outnumber Republicans at the polls about 2-to-1.

With all but 23 of the state's 2094 precincts counted, Sanford had 350,784 votes to 275,049 for Segregationist I. Beverly Lake.

The primary developed into a fight over racial policy when Dr. Lake, a scholarly attorney, entered the campaign with a pledge to drive the NAACP out of the state.

Lake's chief strength came from Eastern North Carolina where Negroes live in greatest numbers and segregationist sentiment runs strongest.

Sanford sought repeartedly to steer the campaign onto what he called the real issues of the race—education, industry, farming and highways He pegged his campaign on a "positive program for progress."

But Lake hammered away at the race question and the issue evolved inthe final weeks of the campaign itno question of whether the state would abandon the local asignment plan which has allowed token integration in a few previously all-white schools.

34d 1960 DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Kennedy, Johnson And The Platform

In Los Angeles, and in cities and towns throughout 3,000 miles eastward, talk yesterday and today to a considerable extent has been about a question whether Johnson will help or hurt the Democratic ticket, and in many places, especially the ultra-liberal hives of North and East and in the deeply concerned South, about the even more specific question as to Johnson's position on the civil rights platform plank.

Sen. Kennedy plainly feels that Johnson strengthens the ticket. It is an added insurance to him, likely—a candidate who can help hold some or much of the South, even all of it—or that would be the hope.

Kennedy obviously sees Johnson as a unifying factor and Kennedy surely was convinced that Johnson would campaign with vigor on the platform. The Kennedy acceptance speech last night made it plain that he, the man who will set the campaign pitch and requirement for all who join him, endorses and will try to sell that platform in its entirety.

Sen. Johnson in a statement yesterday before Negro convention delegates promised that "if you give your strength and support, you will find you have made more progress in four years than you have made in the last 104."

That seems to make it clear enough to anyone that Johnson will try to help Kennedy, if he is elected, put through legislation further extending the civil rights field.

Many in the South, however, had favored Johnson for president because they felt he would be sympathetic to the region, to such extent as any national figure could. They hoped he would, at least, understand the South and its emotion and concern over ever further federal encroachments and mandates.

But there would seem to be, now, a change.

If there is such change as words, at least, make it seem to be, this is why, very possibly. Johnson as a presidential candidate could, himself, set the tone, influence the degree of "drive" toward new legislative action backed by the White House. He very possibly could have conducted an administration, affecting such a sensitive subjects as civil rights, as he conducted the course of the Senate. That was a course of cautious advance, limited to some traceable degree, at least.

But Johnson as a supporting vice presidential candidate is obliged not to vary from the pattern the presidential nominee will determine. As a vice president, he will be obliged, also, to accept the White House mandate, else split the party's administration machinery.

As Senate majority leader, Johnson could have, however, acted as something

The Democrats Have A Ticket

of a brake if he chose. The record shows that, on this issue, he never had been a vigorous advocate for extension of federal authority in civil rights fields beyond that which civil liberties advocates believed was a pitiful little.

The adverse reaction of ultra-liberal Democrats to the Johnson nomination seems to bear out the restraint of Johnson up until now.

Negroes appear to be split as to feelings about Johnson's presence on the ticket. Rep. Dawson of Illinois seconded his nomination. Adam Clayton Powell, a practical man in his own fashion, has described Johnson as one who has done something about civil rights. Martin Luther King holds back somewhat. So do others. It was apparent from one statement at the Negro delegates' meeting with Johnson and Kennedy that some of them will be watching Johnson's conduct closely in the next several weeks of campaigning.

Thus whether the ticket is strengthened or made to appear somewhat weak, from the viewpoint of those who endorse the Kennedy all-out platform and procedure, depends on where you stand or sit.

Here in the Deep South, most for some time will be watching and studying the entire approach of the Kennedy-Johnson team. But the mark of the campaign is already evident. It is set down in the platform.

Heretofore jokes have been common about platforms. It has been said that they were written to be filed and forgotten. They were considered an essential documentation of a politically polite desire to recognize concerns of this or that group or pressure agency. They were an appeal for bloc votes.

This platform contains all the appeals and more, by far, than any to date. But last night Sen. Kennedy said of it that he was pleased to have such "an eloquent statement of our party's platform. Pledges which are made so eloquently are made to be kept."

He intends, on that platform, to run "with enthusiasm and conviction," and part of his aim, as the platform itself outlined, is to put an end "to racial discrimination in all parts of our community life."

Kennedy, it has long been apparent, always means what he says. He does not speak idly. He backs Johnson's nomination and is seemingly certain of 100 per cent Johnson support of the platform and willingness to campaign on it.

Kennedy will require a campaign of vigor from all others, since he himself is so earnestly eager to wage just such a battle.

Johnson's selection as a political stratagem is evident and may be fruitful to the party. Johnson's position, in the campaign and in the vice presidency, should the ticket be elected, involves questions which will still be in Southern minds—and, as we have said, also on the ultra-liberals' minds.

Strong Rights Plank Drafted By Democrats

Platform Is Seen Slapping Johnson; Walkout Possible

By CECIL HOLLAND
Star Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, July 11.—A liberal platform containing what may be the strongest civil rights plank ever presented to a political convention threatened fireworks today a few hours before the opening of the Democratic National Convention.

As written by a 20-member drafting team dominated by supporters of Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts, the platform would imply approval of the Negro sit-in demonstrations in the South and it promised to use the full legislative and administrative powers of the Federal Government to end racial discrimination in voting, public education, employment, housing and other fields.

In addition to inflaming Southern leaders, the rights plank was interpreted as a direct slap at the presidential aspirations of Senator Johnson of Texas.

An even more powerful swat was taken in another plank calling for tax revisions including removal of the oil depletion allowance, a tax benefit cherished by Senator Johnson's home State oil interests.

The platform, as drafted, went before the full 109-member Resolutions Committee at a closed session this morning. If approved there, it will go before the full convention tomorrow. Southerners say anything may happen then—including a bitter floor fight or a Southern walkout.

Southerners Dismayed

Most of the Southerners backing Senator Johnson for the nomination were dismayed by what they considered the severity of the civil rights plank. It went beyond their worst expectations—and in at least one respect even beyond what advocates of a strong plank demanded of the Platform Committee in public hearings.

Pending a meeting before the closed session of the full Platform Committee, Southern spokesmen withheld a decision on what course they would follow.

But Senator Stennis of Mississippi told The Star:

"Based on what information I have, there will have to be some counter move."

A counter move could take the form of a minority report if the platform draft is approved by the full committee, and a fight on the convention floor. Beyond that was the posibility — and some of the Southern leaders were considering it—of a walkout if the convention adopts the recommended platform, as it is almost certain to do.

Johnson Candidacy Is Key

A decision on whether to stage a walkout may hinge on the candidacy of Senator Johnson. His Southern supporters are reluctant to stir up too much trouble at this point for fear of embarrassing him in the North.

Some of the more bitter Southerners said they considered the recommended platform as a clear indication that Senator Kennedy, the front-running candidate, had discounted the South in his presidential expectations.

The platform committee and its drafting subcommittee is headed by Representative Bowles of Connecticut, a foreign policy adviser of Senator Kennedy.

Text of the proposed platform was kept secret, but The Star learned that the civil rights plank, running about 800 words, included almost all of a seven-point program advanced by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. The conference is made of 30 organizations representing Negro groups, organized labor, Americans for Democratic Action and others.

The plank avoided outright indorsement of the sit-in movement but as far as the Southerners were concerned it amounted to that when taken

with the other sections of the plank.

In one paragraph of the plank there will be a reference to Negro demands for lunch counter service in the South. This is followed by a paragraph saying "the peaceful demonstrations for constitution rights" evidence the need for vigorous enforcement of civil rights.

Points in Plank

The civil rights plank also included these items:

1. Enactment of so-called title III, twice turned down by Congress, to empower the Attorney General to file civil injunction suits in any cases involving denial of civil rights. The present law limits this action to cases involving voting rights.

2. Support of the Supreme Court's school desegragation decisions and recommendations for Federal assistance to school districts preparing to desegregate.

3. Improved procedures in both chambers of Congress "so that the will of the majority will prevail"—a direct attack on the powers of the House Rules Committee and on Senate rules which now permit filibusters.

4. Vigorous enforcement of existing voting laws and the enactment, if necessary, of new ones to protect the voting rights of Negroes, including what the platform said was "direct" Federal control of registrations.

5. An executive order forbidding segregation and other forms of discrimination based on race or religion in "Federally aided projects."

6. A Federal fair employment practices law.

7. A permanent civil rights commission.

Proposal Summarized

The platform writers will present their proposals in an abbreviated statement running something over 3,000 words. It will summarize a 50-page document spelling out in more detail the Democratic positions.

The first section will cover foreign policy and defense and the second will be devoted to economic development. Very little difficulty was experienced by the drafters in formulating these. The third section will be devoted to civil rights—the only major source of controversy for the platform writers.

Some other highlights of the proposed platform were:

1. A severe indictment of the Eisenhower administration's handling of foreign policy and particularly the U-2 spy plane incident and the timing of the flight.

2. A strong expression of approval of medical care for the aged under the social security system—an indorsement of the Forand plan in all but name.

3. A call for higher taxes, if necessary, to meet the demands of the various programs indorsed by the platform—and the clear warning that if they are adopted the country must be prepared to lay aside for taxes 20 cents out of every dollar of new production.

4. A strengthened defense system, including, if needed, an airborne alert and protection of American bases overseas.

5. A far-reaching revision of tax laws, including removal of the present oil depletion allowance.

One-Sided Battle

The subcommittee met in the Sheraton-West Hotel, three miles from convention headquarters in the Biltmore Hotel. There, with two policemen outside the door, the civil rights issue was fought out.

It was a one-sided battle from the beginning and in the final crucial vote there were only two votes in opposition—those of Senator Ervin and Representative Harris of Arkansas. Two other Southerners were on the drafting subcommittee but they were absent from the showdown.

John Hooker, a Nashville (Tenn.) lawyer, failed to show up for either of the drafting subcommittee's sessions—eight hours Saturday an dnine yesterday.

Representative Kilday of Texas was present for part of the work, but absented himself for the civil rights showdown. Mr. Bowles had said he was placed on the drafting subcommittee to represent Senator Johnson.

Senator Ervin also opposed recommendations for the enactment of Title III, creating a premanent civil rights commission and eliminating of literacy tests and poll taxes as requirements for voting.

He said the civil rights plank was "about the most drastic recommendation that could be made." In the South, he added, there will be "emphatic disapproval" of it.

Full Text Of Democratic Plank On Civil Rights

LOS ANGELES. — (NNPA) — The full text of the civil rights plank in the 1960 Democratic party platform follows:

"On its values and goals the quality of American life depends. Here above all our national interest and our devotion to the Rights of Man coincide.

Democratic administrations under Wilson, Roosevelt, and Truman led the way in pressing for economic justice for all Americans.

But man does not live by bread alone. A new Democratic administration, like its predecessors, will once again look beyond material goals to the spiritual meaning of American society.

We have drifted into a national mood that accepts payola and quiz scandals, tax evasion and false expense accounts, soaring crime rates, influence-peddling in high government circles, and the exploitation of sadistic violence as popular entertainment.

For eight long critical years our present national leadership has made no effective effort to reverse this mood.

The new Democratic administration will help create a sense of national purpose and higher standards of public behavior.

We shall also seek to create an affirmative new atmosphere in which to deal with racial divisions and inequalities which threaten both the integrity of our faith and the proposition on which our nation was founded — that all men are created equal.

It is our faith in human dignity that distinguishes our open free society from the closed totalitarian society of the Communists.

The Constitution of the United States rejects the notion that the Rights of Man means the rights of some men only. We reject it too.

The right to vote is the first principle of self-government. The Constitution also guarantees to all Americans the equal protection of the laws.

It is the duty of the Congress to enact the laws necessary and proper to protect and promote these Constitutional rights. The Supreme Court has the power to interpret these rights and the laws thus enacted.

It is the duty of the President to see that these rights are respected and the Constitution and laws as interpreted by the Supreme Court are faithfully executed.

What is now required is effective moral and political leadership by the whole executive branch of our government to make equal opportunity a living reality for all Americans.

As the party of Jefferson, we shall provide that leadership.

In every city and state in greater or lesser degree there is discrimination based on color, race, religion, or national origin.

If discrimination in voting, education, the administration of justice or segregated lunch-counters are the issues in one area, discrimination in housing and employment may be pressing questions elsewhere.

The peaceful demonstrations for first-class citizenship which have recently taken place in many parts of this country are a signal to all of us to make good at long last the guarantees of our Constitution.

The time has come to assur equal access for all Americans to all areas of community life, including voting booths, schools, jobs, housing and public facilities.

The Democratic administration which takes office next January will therefore use the full powers provided in the Civil Rights Act of 1957 and 1960 to secure for all Americans the right to vote.

If these powers, vigorously invoked by a new Attorney General and backed by a strong and imaginative Democratic President, prove inadequate, further power will be sought.

We will support whatever action is necessary to eliminate literacy tests and the payment of poll taxes as requirements for voting.

A new Democratic administration will also use its full powers — legal and moral — to ensure the beginning of good faith compliance with the constitutional requirement that racial discrimination be ended in public education.

We believe that every school district affected by the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision should submit a plan providing ofr at least first-step compliance by 1963, the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

To facilitate compliance, technical and financial assistance should be given to school districts facing special problems of transition.

For this and for the protection of all other Constitutional rights of Americans, the Attorney General should be empowered and directed to file civil injunction suits in federal courts to prevent the denial of any civil rights on grounds of race, creed, or color.

The new Democratic administration will support federal legislation establishing a Fair Employment Practices Commission effectively to secure for everyone the right to equal opportunity for employment.

In 1949 the President's Committee on Civil Rights recommended a permanent Commission on Civil Rights. A new Democratic administration will broaden the scope and strengthen the powers of the present Commission and make it permanent.

Its functions will be to provide assistance to communities, industries, or individuals in the implementation of Constitutional rights in education, housing, employment, transportation, and the administration of justice.

In addition, the Democratic administration will use its full executive powers to assure equal employment opportunities and to terminate racial segregation throughout federal services and institutions, and on all government contracts. The successful desegregation of the armed services took place through such decisive executive action under President Truman.

Similarly the new Democratic administration will take action to end discrimination in federal housing programs, including Federally-assisted housing.

To accomplish these goals will require executive orders, legal actions brought by the Attorney General, legislation, and improved Congressional procedures to safeguard majority rule.

Above all, it will require the strong, active, persuasive, and inventive leadership of the President of the United States.

The Democratic President who takes office next January will face unprecedented challenges. His administration will present a new face to the world. It will be a bold, confident, affirmative face. It will draw new strength from the universal truths which the founder of our party asserted in the Declaration of Independence to be "self-evident."

Emerson once spoke of an unending contest in human affairs, a contest between the Party of Hope and the Party of Memory.

For eight years America, governed by the Party of Memory, has taken a holiday from history.

As the Party of Hope it is our responsibility and opportunity to call forth the greatness of the American people.

In this spirit, we hereby rededicate ourselves to the continuing service of the Rights of Man — everywhere in America and everywhere else on God's earth.

5 Demo Chiefs Agree To Send Free Delegates

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Jun. 3-20-60

Dixie Bloc Asks Others Adopt Plan

ST. SIMONS ISLAND, Ga. (AP)—Democratic party leaders of five Deep South states agreed Saturday night to send uninstructed, uncommitted delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

Other Southern states were urged to adopt the same policy.

Political strategists from Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina reached the decision during a meeting aboard a yacht off this south Georgia coastal resort.

Peter Zac Geer, executive secretary of Georgia's Gov. Ernest Vandiver, released the following statement in a ship-to-shore message from the yacht:

"Those present are agreed that the respective stat edelegations go to the National Democratic Convention uninstructed and uncommitted to any candidate.

"This position is unanimously assumed to be in the best interest of the people of the states represented whose problems are mutual.

It is to be hoped that other states with similar problmes will adopt the same policy. It is further agreed that close liaison will be maintained between state delegations."

Before the yacht departed on the weekend cruise Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas got the first nod as a presidential preference from a member of the group.

Gov. Buford Ellington of Tennessee, said Johnson offers the best hope for the South.

Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi boarded the yacht without comment. He was accompanied by William Simmons of Jackson, a national official of the Citizens Councils of America, and Bidwell Adam of Gulfport, state party chairman. Adam said he thinks Mississippi might go along with Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts or Johnson.

Barnett interrupted with "I don't know about that." Barnett said Mississippi Democrats probably will meet again after the national convention.

Asked about the possibiliy of a bolt, Barnett said "We hope to have some place to go if we can find no acceptable candidate."

Also aboard was Gov.-nominee James Davis of Louisiana. Gov. Fritz Hollings of South Carolina was represented by Ted Riley of Greenville, party chairman, and Thomas H. Pope of Newberry, outgoing chairman.

Geer joined Ellington in new criticism of Democratic Chairman Paul Butler and Republicans. Geer, told that GOP leaders claim Butler is knifing the South in order to clear the way for Sen. Kennedy, commented: "Republicans cannot speak for Democrats, nor can Mr. Butler."

Ellington commented that as far as Tennessee is concerned Butler has never controlled the Democratic party.

DEMOCRATS FACE TROUBLE IN SOUTH

The New York Times

New York, N.Y.

Much Depends on Nominee's Interpretation of Strong Plank on Civil Rights

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, July 13—The Democratic National Convention's endorsement of an aggressive civil rights stand raised the possibility today that its Presidential nominee would lose the South.

Sentiment among Southern delegates indicated that much still depended on the interpretation of the rights plank by the party's nominee in the coming campaign.

Many, however, said they felt that this issue, coupled with anti-Catholic sentiment, would prove an almost insurmountable barrier to Senator John F. Kennedy in several states.

Some political leaders had expressed doubts over Mr. Kennedy's chances even before the plank's adoption by a voice vote last night.

Observers noted that the Democrats faced additional handicaps in the South. The last decade has seen a growing conservatism there, particularly on labor legislation, tariffs and foreign policy. Increasing numbers of Southerners find Republican policies more in tune with their thinking.

Florida, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia supported the Republican ticket in the two last Presidential elections, and Louisiana joined them in 1956. Further, the Republicans have made gains on the Congressional level in Florida and North Carolina.

A prime mover in the 1948 Dixiecrat revolt said he opposed any organized effort against the Democrats if the decision is left to the voter without "muddying the waters," he contended, the South will go Republican this year.

Significantly, this leader comes from one of five Southern states that have provisions under a "free elector" plan for withholding their forty-seven electoral votes from either national party candidate.

The possibility of further defections in the traditionally Democratic South was raised repeatedly in speeches by the region's representatives last night in opposition to the civil rights plan.

"Don't make it too hard for us to carry the South," Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr. of North Carolina warned.

In a caucus of the Louisiana delegation today, Mrs. Jimmie H. Davis, wife of the state's ailing Governor, said:

"It is obvious that cramming this plank down our throats will cause the party to lose a great many votes in our state, and might endanger a Democratic victory in Louisiana which we are all hoping for.

But some Southern delegation members observed privately that the region was out of step with other areas. They also stressed that the step from proposal to implementation was a long one. Senator Ervin has pledged a fight in Congress to prevent that implementation.

The relative mildness of Southern opposition on the convention floor resulted from steps taken by the Texans to avoid anything that might jeopardize the Presidential bid of Senator Lyndon B. Johnson. His supporters were credited with having prevented a serious defection over the rights plank.

Johnson partisans, after a closed strategy meeting of Southern leaders, were confident they had killed a favorite-son movement for Gov. Ross R. Barnett of Mississippi and had held that state for the Senator.

However, Mississippi leaders said later that they would stick with the Governor.

Texas did not join its eleven sister states of the old Confederacy in a minority report that attacked the civil rights plank as a move toward "Government-enforced social equality." When Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida, the permanent chairman, called for the voice vote on the plank, Texas were silent.

We Told You So

The Afro American

Millions of observers of the Democratic National Convention were expressing shock and surprise over the selection by Presidential Nominee John F. Kennedy of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson as his running mate.

But no AFRO reader who peruses this page should have been among that number.

Sat. 7/23/60

We predicted in this space last week that Senator Johnson and the South had no real expectation of emerging from the convention at the head of the ticket — that his avowed candidacy was no more than a scheme to install the compromising Texan in the Vice Presidential seat.

That it succeeded provides but one more disappointing example of how quickly so many top Democratic officials are willing to sacrifice high principles in the dubious name of "party unity."

But all is not dark. Far from it.

For one thing the 775-word civil rights plank written into the 1960 platform is positive, honest and unequivocal.

It not only pledges legislation in this field, but more importantly binds the President to the full use of his immense persuasion and prestige to make real the American ideal of equal citizenship.

Moreover, the Southerners in the Johnson deal would appear to have outsmarted themselves.

If the Democrats win, when the new Congress convenes in January, Lyndon Johnson will no longer be majority leader, wielding the tremendous power to reshape or completely smother legislation with which he is not in agreement.

As Vice President, he will be reduced to the comparatively inactive role of presiding officer, shorn even of his right to vote except in the case of a tie.

Replacing him on the Senate floor as the President's strong right arm might well be a member of that small band of dedicated disciples of fairplay which includes Hubert Humphrey, Thomas C. Hennings, Joseph Clark, Paul Douglas and Pat McNamara, Stuart Symington and William Proxmire, among others. At least, we hope so.

9 Southern States Issue Minority Platform Report

LOS ANGELES, July 12 (UPI)—Nine Southern states appealed to the Democratic National Convention today not to drive the loyal South from the party with an extremely liberal civil rights platform.

The Southern states, in a 3000-word minority report to the proposed convention proposal, reminded the convention that the South stuck with the Democratic party in 1952 and 1956 when virtually every other state voted for President Eisenhower.

The minority report was written by James H. Gray, a native of Massachusetts and now publisher of the Albany, Ga., Herald.

Gray, chairman of the Georgia Democratic Party Committee, drafted the dissent after the platform committee rejected all Southern efforts to modify the civil rights plank.

The Southern states appealed to the delegates from every section of the nation to unite "in defending against the calculated effort which is being made by radicals of both political parties to drive the states of the South from the Democratic Party."

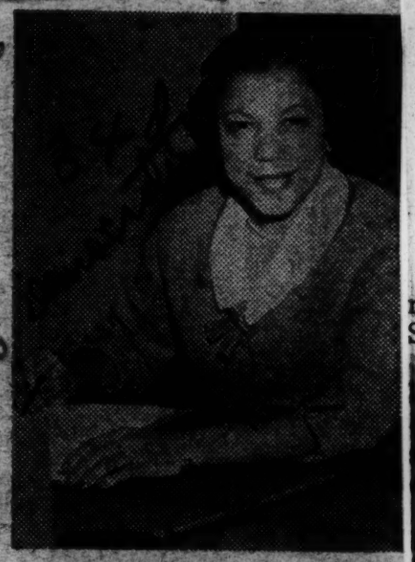
The nine states who signed the minority report were Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. Tennessee and Texas did not join.

The Southerners earlier filed a brief statement with the platform committee repudiating the civil rights plank and notifying the convention that the South did not feel bound by the provisions.

". . . Those who have so chided the South for its alleged breach of the law of the land," the report said in reference to the school integration decision by the Supreme Court, "now foster not only breaches of the law of the land, but breaches of the peace."

Of the platform committee, the report said "apparently their credo is, when it comes to voting, let's keep 'em dumb so they more easily herded to the polls like sheep."

Let's Take a Good Look At Christine Ray Davis



MRS. CHRISTINE DAVIS

LOS ANGELES — You don't read very much about her. Seldom do you see her photo in the newspapers. But her fine hand of management, behind-the-scenes maneuvering, strategic planning and persuasive qualities are very much in evidence.

ESPECIALLY was this true during the pre-convention sessions as well as during the party caucus private and semi-private gatherings during the Democratic National Convention here.

The above paragraph best describes pretty Mrs. Christine Ray Davis, executive assistant to vice chairman, William L. Dawson, representative from Chicago and prominent member of the committee. Instrumental in getting the strong civil rights platform adopted by the convention.

Secretary to Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, first Negro Democrat elected to Congress since Reconstruction, Mrs. Davis has served on Capitol Hill in Washington for 15 years.

■

MANNING A BATTERY of six phones in her swank suite in the Los Angeles Biltmore Hotel, she was very "cool" and courteous while answering literally hundreds of calls in regard to Congressman Dawson's stand on various issues, as well as queries about many other political matters, from foreign affairs to civil rights.

A product of the public schools of Nashville, Tenn., Fisk and Tennessee State universities and Catholic University in Washington, Mrs. Davis feels that members of the distaff side are coming more to the front, far as politics is concerned, especially in the Democratic Party. She said women are taking a more definite stand of leadership during the 1960 convention as compared to such gatherings in past years.

■

SHE HAS SCORED many "firsts," such as being appointed secretary and administrative assistant to a member of the United States Congress, and staff director of the committee on government operations. Another such move which we cite as a "first" for the race, was Mrs. Davis' selection to accompany members of Congress and Government officials "around the world on an inspection and investigation of U. S. operations and our Foreign Aid Program.

Admitting that her political activities usurp quite a bit of her time, Mrs. Davis, very definitely lets you know her family comes first . . . Lieut. Col. Steve G. Davis, executive officer to the deputy chief of personnel, U. S. Army, and their five-year old daughter, Pamela Elaine.

Party Tries To Divorce The South

Kennedy May Pick Liberal Mate As Final Bitter Blow

By JOHN HERBERS

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — The 1960 Democratic national convention seems almost to have read the Deep South out of the party.

That was the opinion today of a number of southern leaders following adoption of a platform that not only opened the flood gates on civil rights but went against southern conservatism on economic issues.

It was apparent, too, that the platform had the full approval of the man who appeared to have the presidential nomination in the bag, Sen. John F. Kennedy. In fact, it was drafted largely by Kennedy supporters.

Kennedy could apply some balm to southern feelings should he pick a southerner for a running mate. There are at least two who would leap at the opportunity—Sen. George Smathers of Florida and Gov. Luther Hodges of North Carolina.

HUMPHREY A POSSIBILITY

But Kennedy is shopping in the Midwest, not in the South, and it is possible that the vice-presidential candidate will be Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, who is more objectionable in the South than Kennedy.

All this adds up to one thing to many: The party intends to win the election without the South. The southern delegations went to the convention to participate in good faith but so far they have received no concessions.

Some southerners are determined to get it out, but what will happen when they get home is a different question. There are sure to be independent electors and possibly rebellious state conventions and a third party movement.

Even John Stennis of Mississippi, who isn't taken to rash state-

PLATFORM FEATURES

He said besides the "objectionable" civil rights features, the platform makes a "frontal attack" on the federal treasury.

Rep. William Colmer of Mississippi, leader of a conservative bloc in the House of Representatives, said the platform could cause several border states to go Republican in November and the Deep South to vote for some ticket outside the Democratic Party.

Arthur Watson, chairman of the Louisiana delegation, predicted it would cost the Democrats 100,000 votes in his state. One of the objectionable features there and in Texas is the section plugging a tax loophole on oil depletion allowances.

Almost unnoticed was a section calling for repeal of the right-to-work laws which several southern states have adopted in recent years in their efforts to attract new industry.

34d 1960

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

GOV. ROSS BARNETT
MISSISSIPPI

Third-Party Call Heard in South

Miami Herald, Miami, Fla.
June 7/26/60

JACKSON, Miss. —(AP)— Gov. Ross Barnett said Monday he has received hundreds of letters and telegrams supporting his Democratic National Convention stand against a liberal civil rights plank.

Barnett said he had heard from virtually every state, with the overwhelming majority asking a conservative third party ticket for president. He said the writers represented both Democrats and Republican protecting left-wing trends.

The governor discussed his mail as the State Democratic Executive Committee prepared for its Wednesday meeting here to discuss calling the state convention back into session. The leaders will talk about freeing electors from any duty to vote for the Democratic ticket and possibly about a third party.

Barnett has said he prefers a third party candidate, but would accept the independent elector position if the majority of the state and Southern leaders preferred it.

Gov. Ross Barnett
. . . letters pour in

Loyalist Win In Alabama Defers Revolt

By GROVER C. HALL JR.
Editor, The Montgomery Advertiser
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 4—Alabama evidently has abandoned its rebellion against the National Democratic Party.

Very likely this action will act as a forceful deterrent to revolt in the few Southern states where it impends.

In Tuesday's election, the contending slates of loyalist and independent electors ran close together, but the loyalists won

ALABAMA

a majority of the 11 presidential elector offices.

If the final count establishes that the independent elector candidates took five of the 11 posts, the Democratic nominee will probably be denied five of Alabama's electoral votes.

But this, in terms of the national election, would be a mere guerilla holdout in the hills. What the independent elector engineers envisioned was a large bloc of Southern states withholding their electoral vote from an unpalatable Democratic nominee and platform, or thus throwing the election into the U.S. House of Representatives for decision and so achieving a bargaining position.

IT BECAME PLAIN from a newspaper survey in other Dixie states that most of them either had turned their back on rebellion or had only a delicate appetite for it.

The loyalist slate told the people they would render unto the Democratic nominee Alabama's 11 electoral votes. The independents promised to divert the electoral vote from the nominee if he proved odious to the South.

The independents, otherwise Dixiecrats, led in the first primary and elected one of their number, J. Bruce Henderson of Wilcox County. But in the runoff contention for the 10 remaining posts, the loyalists won six, the independents four.

TO THAT EXTENT Alabama is shown to be of two minds—giving six electoral votes to the Democratic nominee and withholding five electoral votes from him.

In the race for Alabama Public Service Commission president, the incumbent, Jack Owen, came back strong in the run-off to vanquish the candidate backed by former Gov. "Big Jim" Folsom — Ed Pepper of Ashland.

The chief factor in the repulse of Pepper was awareness that in the first primary the Negroes had voted in a bloc for him. Owen hung this around Pepper's neck.

Alabama Loyalists Lose Voting Edge

Canvass Gives States Righters 6-5 Advantage

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 7.—(AP)—Loyalist Democrats lost their majority in the fight over Alabama's presidential elector votes Tuesday, and rival states righters came up with a 6-5 advantage instead.

The official canvass of returns from last Tuesday's Democratic primary runoff nominated states righter C. E. Hornsby instead of loyalist W. D. Partlow Jr., who appeared earlier to have won.

Hornsby, a resident of Centreville, was certified as a nominee by a state Democratic exectuive subcommittee along with four other states righters and five loyalists for the 10 places at stake in the runoff.

Another states righter was nominated without a runoff in the first primary May 3, giving that faction a 6-5 edge.

An unofficial count of last Tuesday's votes showed six loyalists and four states righters nominated in the runoff. But discrepancies between the unofficial and the official tallies gave the states righters the edge.

Loyalist candidates ran on a pledge to support the national party ticket in the presidential election no matter who is nominated.

States righters promised to withhold their votes from the party's presidential nominee if he is hostile to the South's racial problems. They said they would favor voting instead for another Democrat who sympathizes with Southern traditions.

Loyalists Get Alabama Votes

National Party Democrats Win Over States Rights Factions

By The Associated Press

BIRMINGHAM, June 1.—Loyalist Democrats sworn to support the national party in the presidential election won control Wednesday of a majority of Alabama's 11 electoral votes.

With all but 19 boxes counted out of 2,145 in Tuesday's runoff primary, six loyalist and four states righters were nominated for presidential electors.

The states rights faction already had control of one seat on the electoral college, winning it without a runoff in the first primary May 31.

Democratic nominees must face a Republican slate of elector candidates in the general election in November, but the GOP has never triumphed in a statewide ballot in Alabama since reconstruction days.

Democrats voting in Tuesday's runof also elected 17 more delegates to the party's national convention at Los Angeles.

Outcome In Doubt

Uncounted returns left the final outcome in doubt, but five candidates favorable to Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas for the presidential nominatio, were among the leaders. Four others in the top 17 said they are partial to Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia.

In still another race, President Jack Owen of the Public Service Commission was renominated over Ed Pepper, who ran with the active support of former Gov. James E. Folsom and who criticized the state's big daily newspaper and utilities.

Sign Pledge

Defiant states rights candidates for presidential elector had signed a pledge to withhold their votes for the party nominee if he is "repugnant to Southern traditions."

Loyalists, chanting "get the Republicans out of the White House," rejected segregation as the major campaign issue. They argued that, under the two-party system in the United States, a vote withheld from the Democrats is in effect a vote for the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, June 1. — (UPI) — If Alabama sends a split delegation to the national Democratic convention it could be challenged on two points, a national committee spokesman said Wednesday.

"It is almost certain that someone would raise a question," the spokesman said.

Indications were that the Alabama group may be split between loyalists pledged to support the nominee and states rightists who would refuse to back a nominee unacceptable to the South.

The spokesman said no challenge could be made until the national committee's credentials group meets. If the issue is not raised there, it could still come when the temporary roll call is made up—by the full convention credential committee—or by the convention itself.

The national committee has recommended that the convention abide by the 1956 regulations which hold that a delegation is sent to the convention in "good faith" and places on the states the responsibility for putting the Democratic nominee's name on the ballot. The 1960 convention must still accept the 1956 provision.

HARLEM LEADER COOL TO REFORM

Insurgent Democratic Club Told by Jones Negroes' First Concern Is Rights

J. Raymond Jones, leader of Harlem's United Democratic Leadership Team, told insurgent Democrats last night that Negroes were more concerned with winning better representation in local policies than with the fight against bossism.

His remarks were prepared for delivery before the reform Lexington Democratic Club, 21 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Mr. Jones said Negroes would be guided by their racial interest in deciding whom to support in the Presidential election as in the 1961 New York Mayoral election.

Mr. Jones is one of Harlem's most powerful political leader and a close ally of Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr.

Using Carmine De Sapio as the symbol of bossism," Mr. Jones said, "the reform movement seeks to take over the control of the Democratic state and New York county organizations, and we are to accept it as axiomatic that our county, city and state will automatically become better places in which to live.

"We [Negroes], on the other hand, are more concerned with reforming the political and economic mores of New York. We seek to develop a climate in which race will not be a barrier to the fulfillment of any American's ambition."

Expect To Be Consulted

Mr. Jones said Harlem Democrats expected to be consulted by the Democratic party and its candidates, either regular or reform, "on all major policy decisions" in 1961. He said his Harlem team would work with Negroes in the other boroughs to "insure that they receive their proper representation" on all levels of government.

Mr. Jones said his remarks "have, no doubt, wounded some reformers in terms of their positions on ethnic representation and political patronage." He said Negroes understood the reformers' position but were "not rich enough, if you will, to be idealistic about political jobs."

Mr. Jones said Negroes would not support a Presidential candidate who compromised on civil rights, nor would they support "another Eisenhower type of leadership, whatever its party label."

Mr. Jones praised Mayor Wagner's efforts to improve the conditions of Negroes in the city and said:

"We will support him for Vice President of the United States. We feel certain that if he is nominated, the Democratic party will win a resounding victory this year."

VOTE OWN CONVICITIONS'

Montgomery Advertiser

Patterson Denies Push

Montgomery, Ala.

To Yield On Roll Call

Thur. 6/23/60

By BOB INGRAM

Gov. John Patterson Wednesday denied with emphasis he was asking Alabama's Democratic Convention delegation to yield on the first roll call to permit the nomination of U.S. Sen. John Kennedy.

Asked how his campaign in this direction was coming along, Patterson replied:

"I haven't been working on that. I think that every member (of the delegation) should vote his own convictions. I have not tried to ramrod anything through the delegation."

Asked if he would not be pleased if the delegation did yield to permit Kennedy's name to be placed in nomination first at Los Angeles, the governor retorted: nm.toe

"I'd rather not comment on that."

Continuing to be quizzed on presidential politics, Patterson said he had been invited by Gov. Price Daniels of Texas to attend a Southern governor's breakfast next week at the National Governor's Conference at Glacier National Park, Mont. He said such meetings of regional governors were a "general custom" but that he did not know if politics would be a part of the agenda.

This comment came when he was asked if he had been invited to a similar meeting of Southern governors called by Gov. Buford Ellington of Tenn., in behalf of the candidacy of U.S. Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Hitting a variety of other subjects during the hour-long press conference, Patterson made the following observations:

SCHOOL BOND ISSUE — He said he felt the interest rate of 3.99 per cent on Tuesday's $30 million bond sale was "very favorable" considering the size of the issue. He said the fact that only one bid was offered on the bonds "is the usual case in big issues."

COUNTY TOURS—Reporting on a recent tour of Perry County the governor discussed efforts being made there to attract industry and improve the economy. He especially commended State Rep. Ralston Long, the mayor of Uniontown, for his efforts. Patterson promised to make other county tours after his return from the Democratic convention.

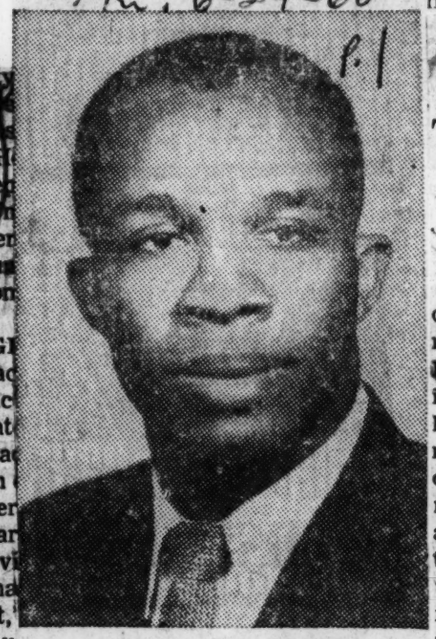
ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE —The governor defended the action of dismissing Dr. Lawrence Reddick from the Alabama State faculty. He said the firing had brought complaints from the NAACP, the Revs. Ralph Abernathy, Fred Shuttlesworth, Martin Luther King and the Civil Liberties Union. "I think that demonstrates that we are right," he added. "If they are against us then we must be right."

ENGELHARDT INVESTIGATION—Patterson said he understood that John Earman, investigator for the U.S. Civil Service Commission, had returned to Washington. He was here seeking to ascertain if Highway Director Sam Engelhardt was violating the Federal Hatch Act by also serving as chairman of the Democratic Party in Alabama. Patterson said he felt certain no law was being violated. Of Engelhardt he said: "He is one of the most honest men I ever met. I have complete confidence in him. He wouldn't do anything wrong for anything in the world. Men like him aren't found every day." The governor said he felt the federal government doesn't "have a gripe" in Alabama concerning road construction. "The important thing is that the federal funds are spent properly, and the Federal Bureau of Roads is here to see to that."

TALLAPOOSA JUDGESHIP — Patterson said he had not received a letter of resignation from Probate Judge Jack Coley who is slated to resign July 1. "I have a policy of not commenting on any appointment until the person has resigned or retired," he added. House Speaker Charles C. Adams is expected to be named to Coley's spot.

Joshua White Heads Campaign For Wickersham

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Fri. 6-24-60



JOSHUA WHITE

Joshua White, a 1960 graduate from Oklahoma State university and active in Democratic party activities, heads the minority team in Victor Wickersham's race for representative in the Sixth District. Assisting White in the campaign is Clarence Shaw, past worshipful master of the Masonic lodge at Lawton and manager of Shaw's Funeral Home.

The final push in the campaign began Friday with a television appearance of both Wickersham and White on channel 7 in lawton. White spoke out vigorously on the Civil Rights question. He attacked Toby Morris' voting record in regard to Civil Rights legislation. He quoted the present congressman as saying:

"I have always been strongly in favor of the basic purpose of the bill. The colored population of Oklahoma has long been accorded full voting rights, so this bill actually has no direct effect on them. However, until the bill was amended in the Senate I could not give ment power to take over local and state voting machinery and violate other fundamental rights."

White's reaction to this statement was that the Senate had to water down the Civil Rights bill to no effectiveness for Toby Morris to vote for it.

"This is a bitter pill," White said.

Clarence Shaw, who is also helping in the campaign. said:

"The Negro of today in the Sixth District must work extra hard to defeat Toby Morris, who has proved to be an enemy of the my approval to legislation that might permit the Federal Govern-

In The Nation

The New York Times

The South's Waning 'Free Elector' Movement

N.Y. City N.Y.
Fri. 6-3-60

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, June 2—The official count will be required to determine how many of Alabama's eleven Presidential electors will be authorized by the voters to cast their ballots in December for any citizen they may choose for President, regardless of which party national ticket carries the state in November. But it is already certain that Alabama's electors will be narrowly split between unpledged Democrats and those committed to support the nominees of the party convention at Los Angeles. And this split is more evidence that the Southern "free elector" movement will fall far short of its goal of sixty-nine members of the Electoral College.

These sixty-nine constitute the total number of Presidential electors in seven states of the former Confederacy where the promoters of the movement sought new law to free electors named by Democratic voters from any obligation to vote for the national nominees of the party. The law as designed would enable them to cast their ballots instead for independent nominees, in some cases selected by state Democratic conventions held subsequent to the national convention. The original target states were Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, where Democratic state candidates are assured of victory at the November polls. Some, Alabama included, have adopted the enabling law; and others still have it under consideration.

The movement got its first set-back in Virginia. And the split between free and party-pledged electors in Alabama, a state where a solid or largely "free" Democratic electoral slate was counted on, can fairly be evaluated as another. The official count may give a "free" majority of one, reversing the unofficial returns that gave six of Alabama's eleven to the party loyalists.

But neither divisi[on] [in]stance for a [w]ith the States' Rig[hts] [the]ory presumed to [be] favorable to th[e]

If this trend continues, the electoral vote of the movement in the seven Democratic states will be far less than the hoped-for sixty-nine, which as an independent bloc conceivably could have sent the 1960 Presidential election to the House of Representatives for settlement. Nevertheless, if the Alabama ratio is maintained in the five other target states the products would have the same effect on this year's contest between the Democratic and Republican nominees for President is very close. This assumption is supported by what happened in the national election of 1948.

President Truman carried California, Illinois and Ohio by tiny percentages of the total popular vote. But they netted him seventy-eight of his total of 303 electors. If Thomas E. Dewey had overcome these margins, he would have had 267 electors (one more than the required majority) to Truman's 225. (The remaining thirty-nine were cast for the independent Democratic States' Rights ticket.) If he had overcome them in Ohio and Illinois the election would have gone to the House for settlement, with a score of 239 for Dewey and 253 for Truman.

However, the record thus far of the "free elector" movement in 1960 shows it on the wane. And this must primarily be attributed to Virginia Democrats, though their dominant party organization is strongly opposed to the policies of the Democratic national majority and to the actions it anticipates at the Los Angeles convention. In March the Virginia Democratic Legislature adjourned without action on the free elector law. A political trade of the bill for a six-city expansion measure was responsible. And state law still authorizes the reconvening of the party convention (after the national conventions have selected their tickets) which, if it chooses, may add to the state's November ballot an electoral slate pledged to a Virginia Presidential candidate, provided 1,000 qualified voters have signed his petition of entry.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that Virginia, with its prestige as the historic and cultural leader of the South, crippled the movement by its inaction on the proposition. Also, Alabama Democrats, by choosing five or six loyalists on the party

electoral slate, dealt it another blow. Perhaps the Presidential candidacy of Senator Johnson of Texas is one of the influences responsible by its awakening of a sense his chances at Los Angeles depend on a show of Southern party regularity. But another influence surely is the strong support of the insurgency by "Eisenhower Democrats."

Disappointed Alabama Electors Split Over Support For Kennedy

Alabama's Democratic presidential electors yesterday expressed disappointment in the party's choice of Sen. John Kennedy as its presidential candidate, and outspoken opposition to the civil rights plank in the Democratic platform.

However, when asked whether they would support Kennedy, the electors split into groups of yes, no and "maybe".

Two States Rights electors, Bruce Henderson of Prairie, and C. E. Hornsby Jr., Centreville said flatly they would "not vote for Kennedy for President."

The only two other States Rights electors available for comment said they were withholding their decision until they could confer with fellow electors.

Two Withhold Opinions

Edmund Blair of Pell City and W. W. Malone Jr., Athens, withheld an opinion on whether or not to vote for Kennedy.

Blair reportedly said he wanted to study the Republican national platform. "I'm bitterly opposed to the civil rights plank adopted in the Democratic platform," he said.

However, Blair added that no one should "draw the conclusion that we plan to vote the Republican ticket."

"We are Democratic electors," Blair said.

Malone said he would not vote Republican.

Hornsby said he would consider voting for anyone who is segregationist and who favors constitutional and conservative government."

Asked if he would vote Republican, Henderson said "I don't see how I could vote for Nixon."

All Disappointed

All the electors expressed bitter opposition to the civil rights plank including loyalist elector Carl Harrison of Columbiana.

Harrison said he felt the civil rights plank was "outrageous and unreasable."

"At the same time, though," the loyalist elector said, "I know that Republicans follow the same pattern they have in the past, they've been equally strong on civil rights plank."

Harrison expressed deep regret that Sen. Lyndon Johnson was not the choice of the Democrats in Los Angeles, but he said he would "abide by my pledge to vote for the Democratic nominee," and cast his vote for Kennedy.

"We don't have anything to gain by going with the Republican Party," Harrison said.

Republicans Optimistic

Meanwhile, the state's leading Republicans expressed confidence that Alabama would go with Vice President Nixon in November.

William Longshore Jr., chairman of Alabama Young Republicans, said "I definitely think Alabama will go Republican with John Kennedy as the nominee and the platform they adopted."

"Congress is the real battleground," Patterson said, "the President can do nothing alone. We will continue to fight whatever administration is in power over this matter and fight it where we always have — in Congress."

The Governor, here for a two-day visit, said "there's a lot we don't like about the Democratic Party's platform. But there's a lot that is good, particularly the farm plank and the stand on foreign affairs.

"We don't like some parts of the platform but we can depend upon our men in Congress to protect us."

"We have the strongest ticket in Senators John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson that we could have. We have a man from the East who knows the problems of the North and his section, and we have a man from the South, born and reared in our traditions and familiar with our problems.

"And, there is something in the platform for everybody," Patterson said.

Half And Half

He told friends and supporters Alabama voters should forget the strong civil rights plank in the platform "because the Republican plank is just as obnoxious" and depending upon the South's senior representatives and senators to stop unwanted civil rights legislation.

Alabama has six presidential electors who are uncommitted to any candidate or party. Five are firmly committed to the Democratic ticket.

Two of the states rights (independent) electors have said they would not vote for Kennedy and Johnson under any circumstances but Patterson said he hoped to collect some of the other electoral votes from Alabama for the Democratic nominees.

Patterson Woos State Electors

Governor Asks Alabama's Independent Six To Reconsider Action

By United Press International

MOBILE, Ala., July 29. — Gov. John Patterson urged the state's independent presidential electors Friday to reconsider their position and vote for the Democratic ticket.

"I believe they will hurt our position (on civil rights) and our region's position by voting for a man who has no chance of being elected president," Patterson said.

He added at a news conference that he was "not disagreeing with their views" but believed Alabama and the South would fare better under the next administration in the field of civil rights by having "friendly relations with that Administration."

"In the final analysis," said Patterson, "it is the men in Congress who will decide" on civil rights legislation. "No platform can be carried out without the support of these men."

Real Battleground

34d 1960

DEMOCRATIC ALABAMA DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEEWOMAN

CAPITOL ROUNDUP

Montgomery Advertiser

Mrs. Thomas Quits Post With State Demo Party

Montgomery Ala.

Wed. 6/29/60

By BOB INGRAM

Mrs. Lennard (Nanna) Thomas of Montgomery Tuesday resigned as Alabama's Democratic Committeewoman and asked that her newly elected successor take over the position.

Mrs. Thomas, who has served on the National Democratic Committee since 1940, was not a candidate for reelection in the recent party primaries.

Elected to succeed her was Mrs. Ruth Johnson Owens of Birmingham.

Normally Mrs. Thomas' term would not have expired until after the Democratic National Convention, however, in her letter of resignation she asked that Mrs. Owens represent her at the convention.

Under a ruling which went into effect this year members of the national committee are entitled to one-half vote at the convention. Mrs. Thomas is relinquishing that half vote to Mrs. Owens.

Mrs. Thomas said she had notified the chairman of the convention credentials committee that Mrs. Owens should be recognized and seated in her place when the convention opens July 11 in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Thomas said she had decided to leave her post early due to personal reasons. Her mother-in-law, Mrs. Eim Allen Thomas of Nixburg, died Monday night.

The naming of Mrs. Owens to the vacancy, which will be routine, will give added strength to the Johnson-for-President forces in the Alabama delegation. Like her former boss Gov. Jim Folsom, Mrs. Owens is a Johnson supporter.

LABOR
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

LABOR CHIEFS ACT TO BAR JOHNSON FROM THE TICKET

The New York Times

New York

Charge Texan Uses His Post to Slow Liberal Bills Backed by Unions

Sat. 7-9-60

DELEGATES GET WORD

P 1

Meany Refuses to Support Candidate, but Kennedy Is Seen as Favorite

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS
Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, July 8—Top-level labor leaders passed the word to union delegates to the Democratic National Convention today to give no aid to Senator Lyndon B. Johnson for nomination to any office.

In a meeting called for the apparent purpose of discussing platform issues, particularly the civil liberties plank, George Meany and others made blistering attacks on what they called the "Johnson operation" or the "Johnson forces" in the Senate.

The labor leaders, with minor dissent, believe that the Texas Senator, as majority leader, has used his legislative post to slow liberal-labor legislation.

Coercion Charged

His purpose, they say, has been to coerce them into supporting him or into withholding support from his rivals.

The major bills supported by liberal-labor forces are medical aid for the aged and broadening of the wage-hour law.

Union leaders at all levels of organization have about 100 votes in the Democratic convention, but they do not necessarily vote as a bloc because of possible conflicts of allegiance with their state political organizations.

Mr. Meany, who is president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, avoided discussion of candidates, as such, in line with the Federation policy of withholding endorsement until both parties have chosen their nominees and adopted their platforms.

Mr. Meany left no doubt, however, that Senator Johnson should be regarded by all union delegates as an arch foe of labor. He said that the federation's legislative representatives had been intimidated by individuals in the "Johnson operation" in the Senate and that labor's political support could not be won by those methods.

William C. Doherty, the only labor leader who has spoken for Senator Johnson's candidacy, told the meeting that he had not been subjected to pressure by the majority leader.

Mr. Meany is said to have replied that he understood Mr. Doherty's situation. Some persons at the meeting said Mr. Meany's remark had not been intended to give Mr. Doherty any comfort.

Mr. Doherty is president of the National Association of Letter Carriers. Mr. Meany implied a direct relationship between Mr. Doherty's public support of the Texas Senator and the recent passage of a bill, over President Eisenhower's veto, giving postal and other government employes a pay increase of 7½ per cent.

Sat. 7-9-60

If the labor leaders' appraisal of the "Johnson operation" in the Senate is correct, it would follow that the Texan could continue to block such legislation when Congress reconvenes next month.

"We would rather not have the legislation at all than get it his way," one competent labor source commented. "That's political blackmail."

Charge by a Kennedy

Another development involving labor today was a charge by Robert F. Kennedy, brother of Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, that locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in Los Angeles had been ordered to "whoop up" the Johnson campaign here. The Teamsters have been expelled from the A. F. L.-C. I. O. on grounds of corruption.

Senator Johnson, when asked about support by the Teamsters, said he had had no discussions with James R. Hoffa, the president, or his agents and that he was tired of the use of a "guilt by association" technique. That, he said, was the device of the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin.

The great majority of the top-level labor leaders now favor the nomination of Senator Kennedy for President. Publicly they have remained "neutral" while the few labor leaders who favor other candidates have spoken out.

George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical Workers, long ago declared that their favorite was Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri.

Mr. Many, Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers, and James J. McDevitt, chairman of the Committee on Political Education, among others, are known to be Kennedy partisans though they are in a position to deny it because they have made no public statements or commitments. Presumably they intend to follow that course until the A. F. L.-C. I. O. acts officially next month.

Civil Rights Platform Argued By Democrats; California Switch Seen

Oratory Flows

Demands For Tough Plank Resisted By Southern Party Spokesmen

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, July 7.—A Negro Democratic leader insisted Thursday that winning the presidency isn't as important as running on the "right" civil rights platform.

Mrs. Vel Phillips of Milwaukee, the only Negro member of the Democratic National Committee, told the Democratic Resolutions and Platform Committee that "we don't really win at all when we don't win right."

She drew a scattered applause from spectators but only raised eyebrows from professional politicians accustomed to putting winning first.

Civil rights planks suggested by scores of persons ranged from abolition of the congressional seniority rule to a firm stand against any and all segregation.

Speakers Show Emotions

Some speakers competed in fervor with the orators who frequent nearby Pershing Square, this sun-baked city's famed forum for folks with things on their minds.

Mrs. Phillips and others argued the Democratic Party must adopt a sweeping civil rights platform in order to improve the United States' posture before the world's colored peoples.

Senator Spessard Holland of Florida, replying before what he called a "manifestly hostile audience," disagreed.

He said the objective is to draft a platform that will help Democrats win the November elections.

"We can't win in our area on the platform you're advocating," the Governor said. "And we won't help our posture before the world if we split ourselves all to pieces and make ourselves hopeless and helpless."

He called for a civil rights platform couched in general terms like those adopted at past conventions.

Eastland, Faubus Rapped

Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Montgomery, Ala., Negro sit-in leader, called upon the party faithful to "unseat and expel" such Democrats as Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi and Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas so as to restore "confidence in the party."

Roy Wilkins of New York, Negro executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said Negroes who have registered to vote in Fayette County, Tenn., "have been blacklisted by local merchants and cannot even buy food and clothing for themselves and their families." He said the Memphis NAACP branch sent a truckload of food packages into the county this week.

Senator John Stennis of Mississippi said Southern leaders will draft a statement outlining their ideas on civil rights plank for presentation to the Platform Committee Friday.

"The Southern delegations intend to stay in this convention unless the rest of the Democratic Party drives us out," he said.

DRASTIC RIGHTS PLANK OPPOSED

Arguments Against It Heard Without Boos

By PAUL WOOTON
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES — Arguments against a drastic civil rights plank in the Democratic platform were heard Friday without boos other audience manifestations.

Gov. Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina made a detailed statement that he said was particularly necessary since no regional conference had been held by the platform committee in the South.

Ten advance platform hearings had been held in other sections of the country at which 600 witnesses were heard.

Gov. Hollings explained that he was not appearing because he felt that Sen. Spessard Holland's presentation of Thursday needed supplementation, but because the South had had no opportunity to appear at an advance hearing.

MISSISSIPPIANS OBJECT

Sen. James O. Eastland and John C. Stennis (D-Miss.) take exception to statements in the local press and on the radio that they had "stomped" out of the room when Negroes were testifying and that they even had not been present for Sen. Holland's statement.

Since this correspondent sat within a few feet of them, he is in a position to state that they sat through practically all of the testimony and were there throughout the Holland appearance.

When one of the first witnesses for the 30 organizations for civil rights made statements that some Southern members of the committee felt should be challenged the entire group of Southern members withdrew quietly for a brief conference. They retired individually and not as a group. It was decided that Sen. Holland should act as spokesman. Sen. Eastland made the request for time which Chairman Chester Bowles readily granted.

HOLLAND FOR HARMONY

Sen. Holland feels that he was misrepresented in an eight-column headline in a Los Angeles Friday paper which read "Dixie Senator Stirs Civil Rights Battle." Holland said his whole object was to promote harmony in the party and to prevent as much friction over civil rights as possible.

Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi, who had intended to make a statement, changed his plans Friday when he read the text of the Holland statement and learned that Gov. Hollings would deal in detail with civil rights at Friday's session.

All arrangements had been made for Barnett's appearance and he was listed on the day's program. Barnett was incensed at some of the statements critical of the South but said the two Mississippi senators, who are members of the platform committee, would be able to refute such statements when the committee meets in executive session.

The governor, on request, issued a personal statement which was not submitted to the platform committee and which did not mention civil rights.

STATEMENT BY BARNETT

In the statement, Gov. Barnett said Mississippi will continue to fight centralization of government and expressed the hope that other Democrats would join in the effort.

"We are here," the statement read, "as the duly-elected delegates of the Mississippi Democratic party. We expect to participate in the convention with the welfare of our great nation foremost in our minds."

Continuing, the statement said, "The Democrats of Mississippi representing a voice of 23 votes in the balloting here express confidence in our action in sending an uninstructed delegation except to vote as a unit. As the leader of this delegation, I shall not violate the confidence of our people."

"We know that this nation has drifted far from constitutional government and local self-government. The rights of the individual and the rights of the sovereign states have been pirated away and are now properties of a strong centralized government. We are interested in a platform that corrects this situation and in nominees with the courage and the ability to carry out the mandate of such a platform.

"I'm hopeful that the Democratic National Convention will be an open convention and that all positions on the various issues will be heard equally and will be given due consideration.

PARTY LOYALTY CITED

"It is our sincere desire that when this convention shall have adjourned all of us can work in harmony for the best interests of the country.

"The record will show that very few states can boast of a stronger loyalty to the Democratic party than Mississippi. Performance is the best gauge of faithfulness."

Members of the Mississippi delegation who have arrived in Los Angeles are:

Gov. Ross Barnett, Hugh Clayton, Mississippi national committeeman; Mrs. Alton Phillips, national committeewoman; Herman Kilgore, John P. Wilbanks, John Holloman III, Jack O'Barr, Mrs. Rice Williams, first district delegates; Alton Phillips, Mrs. Lucy Morris, Mayo Ellis, first district alternates.

Hoyt Austin and S. O. Sore, Hill Garrett, Sikes Henry, Hugh Bailey, second district delegates. P. T. Littlejohn, E. E. Moore, W. H. Tatum, second district alternates.

Hardy Lott, U. S. Rep. Frank Smith, Irby Turner Sr., Joe Feduccia, third district delegates; Jimmy Walker, Taylor Webb, third district alternates.

Arlee C. Warren, Max T. Allen, Charles Clark, Frances Georghan, fourth district. T. H. Campbell, fourth district delegates. Mrs. Charles Hills, Ed Lawson, fourth district alternates.

Henry Burns, Dr. J. W. Watkins, Tommy Brooks, Lee Harrison, and B. C. Rogers, fifth district delegates; L. W. Bright, Jimmy Morrow and Gibson Witherspoon, fifth district alternates.

E. K. Collins, Frank Barber, M. R. Weisenburo, Wallace Allred, Malcolm Gavins, sixth district delegates; Nap Cassibry, W. E. Andrews, Boyer Holloman, sixth district alternates.

Judge W. T. Brady of Brookhaven, state-at-large delegate; W. C. Keady, alternate; Wilburn Hooker and Kenneth Williams, at-large delegates.

SOUTH ASKS CURB ON RIGHTS PLANK

Urges Democrats to Bar Risk of a Bolt—Negro Group Seeks Strong Stand

By WILLIAM M. BLAIR
Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, July 7 — Southerners cautioned the Democratic National Convention today against taking action on civil rights so "extreme" that it would drive the South out of the party.

Amid challenges to the Southern position, Senator Spessard L. Holland of Florida appealed for moderation in the platform plank on civil rights. He spoke after Negro leaders and other advocates of a strong stand had called for a declaration against the old forms of discrimination.

"You can put in what you want," Senator Holland told the 108-member Platform Committee. "You can put in generalities —don't be specific."

At this point the partisan audience broke into laughter and cries of "No! No!"

The Southerners spoke up on the third day of the platform hearings after representatives of Negro groups and their supporters had called on the convention to demand personal pledges from party candidates to work for progress on civil rights.

Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, called for the candidates of both political parties to make a "pledge of unequivocal support" of Supreme Court desegregation decisions.

Senator Holland's impromptu plea for maintenance of party unity and avoidance of a floor fight was calculated to make the Southerners' position clear. It was also designed to avoid a

public argument that might harm the Presidential candidacy of Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader. Senator Johnson's major support is in the South.

Plan Their Light Later

The Southerners said that Senator Holland's statement was the only public one they planned. Their fight, they said, will come in the final drafting of the civil-rights plank in closed meetings.

Senator Holland said he spoke for himself and seven other Southern members on the Platform Committee. However, he said he was certain that others he had not time to reach would join in submitting to the committee tomorrow a written statement.

He named the others as Senators Sam Ervin Jr. and B. Everett Jordan of North Carolina, Senators James O. Eastland and John Stennis of Mississippi, James H. Gray, state party chairman in Georgia; Charles Bloch, a lawyer from Macon, Ga., nd Mars. Frank Maxwell of Florida.

The Southern position was challenged by Mrs. Vel Phillips of Wisconsin, first Negro to sit on the Democratic Platform Committee.

"How," she asked, "can we gain the respect of nations of the world if we adopt a weak civil rights plank?"

"Undoubtedly you want to win," Senator Holland responded, "and I know you can't win [the election] if you adopt a plank that flaunts the traditions, the experiences of 50,000,000 people in the South."

As he went on to remark that "we're making great progress," Mrs. Phillips protested that he he had not answered her question.

"We would not command it [respect of other nations] if this great party deliberately split itself up," Senator Holland asserted.

Puts 'Being Right' First

"Winning isn't nearly as important as being right," Mrs. Phillips replied. "We aren't winning at all if we don't win right."

Monroe Sweetland, national committeeman from Oregon, then asked Mr. Holland:

"How can you come here as a small part of the nation and flout the law of the land?"

Senator Holland said that he represented the South and that many persons in areas outside the South agreed with the posi- about t tion that force would not bring about refroms.

He said he was "just giving a word of caution and not a threat."

The quadrennial conflict between North and South over civil rights dominated the day's hearing.

Demands were also made by organized labor for broadened Federal planning to double the present rate of economic growth. Mr. Reuther accused the Administration of having turned a "blind eye to public needs" and having practiced "budgetary timidity."

Kennedy to Lead Rally

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced today that Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, front runner for the Democratic Presidential nomination, would head a civil rights rally on Sunday, on the eve of the convention's opening.

It said that a "march for civil rights" demonstration would be held from the Shrine Auditorium to the Sports Arena, scene of the convention.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., opened the testimony for a strong civil rights plank on behalf of National Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a group of thirty-three national organizations.

President Eisenhower, he said, has "missed opportunities" to gain progress in the field. But he had kind words for the efforts of Attorney General William P. Rogers.

His view of Mr. Rogers' efforts was sharply disputed by Joseph L. Rauh, representing the Americans for Democratic Action, a liberal group of Democrats. Mr. Rogers "has been playing patty-cake with the Negroes' right to vote," Mr. Rauh said.

National Lottery Is Urged

BOSTON, July 7 (UPI) — Former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly of Massachusetts, a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, called on the convention Platform Committee today to endorse a national sweepstakes.

Mr. Kelly said in a letter to the committee that an annual lottery on July 4 could take in $20,000,000,000, of which $10,000,000,000 could be devoted to Government expenditures. The other half would be for tax-exempt prizes.

'Rights' Battle Cooled, Firm Plank Predicted

Washington Post D.C. Fri. Sat. 7/9/60

By Richard C. Albright
Staff Reporter

LOS ANGELES, July 8—A Democratic Resolutions Subcommittee tonight started hammering out a 3500-word party platform after nailing down the lid for the moment on the only issue that threatened to blow up the party—civil rights.

The platform draftsmen started hewing out the planks after four days of wide-open hearings on everything from continued price supports for the farmers to the big-city problems of urban renewal, housing, schools, water shortages, sewage disposal and juvenile delinquency.

Time and again embattled North-South partisans, spoiling for a rerun of the Civil War, were either cooled off by the chairman's gavel or kept under wraps by "moderate" counsel from both sides.

What the platform will say specifically on civil rights and other issues will be spelled out over the weekend. Leaders still predict a firm, unequivocal civil rights plank, but it will be two or three days before they come out with the official text.

Only one loud Dixie voice pierced the atmosphere of "moderation" the Southerners themselves were counseling to help avoid a party split.

The vocal one was Gov. Ernest F. Hollings (D-S. C.) He said the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, after winning the 1954 school desegregation case, "is now ready, like a sheep dog, to gobble up the rest of the Constitution."

Hollings also said he is against "sit-ins" and against "forced integration." He urged the committee not to alienate the 50 million Southern people by endorsing both in the platform.

Hardly had Hollings finished before Rep. Chester Bowles (D-Conn.) in the chairman's seat, sealed off the act. Bowles quickly thanked Hollings, but said time was running too short to permit any questions.

Civil rights advocates, who were ready to pounce on Hollings' testimony, were quietly dissuaded by fellow liberals. Southern members similarly held their tongues.

Earlier, another Governor from a Deep South state, Ross Barnett of Mississippi, announced he would take the stand, then declared he would stand on the statement made Thursday by Sen. Spessard Holland (D-Fla.).

Holland had spoken in extremely conciliatory language, urging the committee to stick to generalities in writing a civil rights plan and not to use "specifics" that might drive Southern voters from the party.

The Florida Democrat said he had no thought of "bolting," that he merely sought to "pour oil on troubled waters."

Platform Group Hears Appeal For Civil Rights Moderation

The New York Times 7-8-60

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Sen. Spessard L. Holland of Florida appealed Thursday to Democratic National Convention platform writers to avoid an "extreme" position on civil rights.

Such a position, he declared, would drive many in the South out of the party.

Holland stepped from a seat on the Platform Committee and took the witness stand to make his appeal. He did so after a score of advocates of a strong civil rights plank demanded the party pledge strong government action to enforce civil rights.

"We have a strong conviction in the South," the senator said, "that compulsion— whether through legislation or court decree or a party platform—will not accomplish the results sought by the civil rights advocates."

Referring to charges of some civil rights advocates that Southerners continually block legislation in this field, the Florida senator said this was incorrect. He said the South has only 18 senators compared with 82 from other states.

Holland said he was authorized to speak for other Southern members on the Platform Committee, including Sens. James O. Eastland and John Stennis of Mississippi, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., of North Carolina; Rep. Oren Harris of Arkansas, and delegates Charles Bloch of Georgia, Christine Maxwell of Florida, and James Gray of Georgia.

Holland spoke with a serious calmness. He was applauded by Southern delegates on the committee and a few persons scattered in an audience.

In his appeal for moderation, Holland said the South does not want to leave the Democratic party. He said his area had traditionally stood by the party.

"We intend to stay," he said, "unless a position is taken here that would force us to go elsewhere. It would take extreme treatment to lead us to do this."

A Negro member of the platform committee, Vel Phillips of Milwaukee, challenged Holland's remarks, asking: "How, senator, can you expect the nations of the world to respect us if we take a weak position on enforcing equality for all our citizens?"

Holland told Mrs. Phillips that if the party wanted to win in November it had better confine its civil rights platform declaration to generalities.

"Winning isn't nearly so important as doing the right thing," Mrs. Phillips replied.

NEW YORK TO SCAN PLANK ON RIGHTS

The New York Times

Prendergast Calls Caucus Tuesday—Will Insist on Strong Statement

New York

By LEO EGAN

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, July—Michael H. Prendergast said today he was planning to call a caucus of the New York delegation Tuesday morning in anticipation of a floor fight on civil rights at the Democratic National Convention.

7-13-60

By Tuesday, New York's Democratic State Chairman explained, the delegation hopes to have before it the civil rights plank being proposed by the Platform Committee. If it is not strong enough, some New York delegates may propose strengthening amendments.

In a news conference shortly after his arrival, former Gov. W. Averell Harriman said that "any Democrat needs a strong civil rights platform to carry New York."

One reason Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts has such strong support in the New York delegation, he said, is that local candidates for Congress, the Legislature and other offices believe he will improve their chances.

Mr. Harriman arrived by plane this afternoon. With him were Mayor Wagner and several other members of the New York delegation. Both the former Governor and Mayor Wagner are scheduled to make presentations to the Platform Committee tomorrow.

The caucus will be the first meeting of New York's 114-vote delegation since its organizing session in Albany last month. Unless the situation is markedly changed by then, Mr. Prendergast doesn ot plan to poll the delegates at that time on their Presidential preferences.

A second caucus is being planned for Wednesday for a poll on Presidential preferences. It will be held immediately before nominating speeches start.

Advance Guard on Coast

Only the advance guard of the delegation is here Mr. Prendergast and Carmine G. De Sapio, the state's National Committeeman, arrived last night. So did Representative Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn and Mrs. Julia Crews of Westchester, New York's representatives on the Resolutions Committee.

Most of the New York delegates are not expected to arrive until Saturday or Sunday.

New Jersey's forty-one vote delegation is scheduled to arrive tomorrow in a special plane. It is being led by Gov. Robert B. Meyner and Mrs. Meyner. The Governor's name is scheduled to be placed in nomination as a favorite-son candidate.

A Meyner-for-President headquarters, complete with buttons, pictures of the candidate, literature and pretty girl distributors, opened today in convention headquarters at the Biltmore Hotel.

It was smaller and not as well staffed as the Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson headquarters.

The Meyner - for - President headquarters was sandwiched between the Draft-Stevenson headquarters and the Presidential headquarters of Senator George A. Smathers of Florida, who like the New Jersey Governor, is a favorite son.

Most Back Kennedy

This program could be upset when the delegation holds its first caucus, tentatively scheduled for Sunday afternoon. All ut a handful of the Jersey delegates are expected to vote for Senator Kennedy after Governor Meyner receives his complimentary vote.

As a means of strengthening the Democratic appeal in New York, some New York delegates would relish a floor fight on civil rights. The delegation itself is committed to back a plank devised by the state's Democratic Advisory Committee, which Mr. Harriman heads.

This would pledge the Democratic party nationally to "cleanse the nation" of all forms of racial and religious discrimination, to use Federal aid to schools to promote desegregation and to work for a ban on discrimination in all housing and the Federal Government helps to finance, directly or indirectly.

The group seeking to win the Presidential nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson reported today that it hoped to win some votes from Nassau County delegates. When the state delegation was polled at Albany, the Nassau group, which has five votes, abstained from announcing any preference.

Civil (Rights) War Erupts Over Plank

Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta Ga.

Thurs. 7-14-60

By WILLIAM M. BLAIR

(Copyright 1960 by the New York Times Co.)

LOS ANGELES—Northern scouts [illegible] into Southern outposts Wednesday in the opening skirmish of the quadrennial Democratic conflict over a civil-rights plank.

The Northerners began firing demands for a strong civil rights stand in the Democratic platform, including a condemnation of filibusters in the Senate.

The platform chairman, Rep. Bowles of Connecticut, indicated that the civil rights plank may be more specific than it has been in the past. He called for the Democrats to meet domestic and foreign challenges with "boldness and precision."

As the Northern push began, Southerners on the Platform Committee said they were snubbed in pre-convention planning on the civil rights platform, whereas in 1956 a committee of Northerners and Southerners had worked out a plank that "we could live with."

"This time," said Sen. Ervin of North Carolina, "we have been kept in the dark" about the plank. He and Sen. Holland of Florida promised a fight to remove any "sting" the Northerners might write into the statement of party principles.

Holland said he believed a "very liberal" plank could cause a walkout of Southern delegates. Ervin, however, doubted a Dixie bolt.

One possibility they believed could be damaging to the party in the South in the November presidential election was an expression of sympathy for "sitdown" demonstrations carried on by Negroes in segregated public places. It was understood many Northern liberals wanted such a statement or endorsement included in the platform.

Senators Holland, Ervin and Stennis of Mississippi are the three Southerners on the Platform Committee.

Rep. Bowles arrived Wednesday to take over the platform hearings, which will run through Friday. He told the committee that he hoped it would draft a platform, "responsibly, thoughtfully and with a minimum of partisan emphasis on the blunders and blindness of our opponents and a maximum of emphasis on the positive approaches of our party to solve our nation's problems."

Thurs. 7/14/60

KENNEDY DEMAND

Some committee members noted that Sen. Kennedy of Massachusetts had called for the platform to be "more precise" on civil rights.

Robert Kennedy repeated Wednesday that his brother would insist on "more precise" language on civil rights.

Rep. Madden of Indiana, a member of the committee, said that a "liberal group" would insist that the manifesto call for an end to Senate filibusters through a change in Senate rules.

This group included several Northern labor leaders, among them Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, and James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Testimony on civil rights is scheduled to be the major topic before the committee Thursday.

Paul Ziffren, California national committeeman, called upon the platform panel to find a way to make certain that the party's candidates—from the lowest local office on up—adhered to the platform.

The committee heard a demand from Ziffern that a new section be included in the platform to tell the voters exactly how the Democrats would carry out their platform promises.

"The American people have a right to be cynical about this whole choreography," he said in urging that the Democrats spell out in detail how they intend to carry out the platform promises.

UP TO PARTY

It would be "more honest on the part of the Democratic convention and would better serve the nation if we simply made no pledges which the delegates are not willing to commit themselves to implement in every possible way," he said.

He had expected, but did not get, questions from committee members on whether his plea implied that party candidates at all levels take a loyalty oath. Demands for such an oath in 194[illegible]

caused a walkout of some Southern delegates and formation of the States Right Party.

Ziffren said adherence to the party platform was a matter for "individual conscience" but that it was up to the party to decide "whether the platform represents a group of pious words soon forgotten or a statement of principles and programs."

The platform committee heard Wednesday a variety of ideas, ranging from old-age pensions to foreign policy.

NEA ASKS FUNDS

California's pension promoter, George McLean of Los Angeles, cautioned the committee against a "gray-haired revolt" in November in urging support for increased social security and a crash program of housing for the elderly.

The National Education Assn. called for "massive federal support for schools" to overcome shortages of classrooms and teachers.

The American Council of Judaism, Inc., called for a statement repudiating efforts of Israel to apply to U.S. citizens any "Jewish-Nationalist-Zionist legislation."

34d 1960

DEMOCRATIC

CIVIL RIGHTS PLATFORM
GOV. ROSS BARNETT, MISSISSIPPI

Text Of Barnett Rights' Statement

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss
Sat. 7-9-60

LOS ANGELES (Special)—The text of a statement issued by Governor Ross Barnett as he swung into action after a fast round of conferences yesterday with Southern senators and delegates, and other attending the Democratic convention.

"We are here as the duly elected delegates of the Mississippi Democratic Party to participate with the delegates from other states in the affairs of the National Democratic convention.

"We expect to participate in this convention on an honorable basis and with the welfare of our great nation foremost in our minds.

"The Democrats of Mississippi representing the voice of 23 votes in the balloting here, expressed confidence in our actions by sending us uninstructed, except to vote as a unit. As the leader of this delegation, I shall not violate the confidence of my people."

"The Mississippi State Democratic convention assembled in Jackson on June 30 adopted resolutions clearly stating our position as to the kind of men we want as nominees and the type of platform we feel is to the best interest of the country. In both instances, it shall be the objective of our delegation to obtain men and platform that most nearly correspond to our preference."

DRIFTED FAR

"We know that this nation has drifted far from Constitutional government and local self government. The rights of the individual and the rights of the sovereign states have been pirated away and are now the property of a strong centralized government. We are interested in a platform that corrects this situation and in nominees with the courage and the ability to carry out the mandate of such a platform.

"It is our contention that all sections of this country and all citizens of this country should be greatly concerned by the alarming trend of our government toward centralization. This is by no means just a Southern problem. The rights of the individual and the rights of the soverign states as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States are important to all citizens.

"We of Mississippi shall fight to preserve these rights. We are hopeful that many other fine Democrats in this convention will join us in our efforts.

"I have said many times where principal is involved we cannot and will not compromise. The attitude is just as strong today as ever before and that attitude will not be changed.

"I am hopeful that the Democratic National Convention will be an open convention and that all positions on the various issues will be heard equally and will be given due consideration.

"It is our sincere desire that when this convention shall have adjourned all of us can work in harmony for the best interest of the country. The records will show that very few states can boast of a stronger loyalty to the Democratic party than Mississippi. Performance is the best guage of faithfulness."

34d 1960

DEMOCRATIC

CIVIL RIGHTS PLATFORM
THE SOUTH

TWO EDITORS AT THE RINGSIDE

Dixie Sits In--Passively

By JACK SPALDING
Editor, The Atlanta Journal

LOS ANGELES, July 9—The Democratic convention got off to a rather jerky start over the weekend, though it doesn't officially open until Monday afternoon.

Jack Spalding

But the candidates are here with their managers and press agents and claims and counter-claims. Their supporters are here with banners, placards, buttons, brass bands, and in many cases their wives and children.

In the latter group there is more interest in Hollywood and Disneyland then in the convention itself.

The meeting already bears the traditionally Democratic brand of glorious confusion.

Los Angeles is confusing enough under ordinary circumstances. But add to it approximately 5,000 delegates and alternates and another 5,000 representatives of the press, radio, television and magazines and you have confusion compounded.

* * *

THIS CITY REALLY IS a series of small cities stretching for many miles between the Pacific and the mountains. It is one big Buckhead after another, connected by a complicated, hazardous and traffic-choked system of freeways.

Delegates are quartered from here to breakfast and back again, in hotels, motels, and maybe even trailer camps. Some are an hour or more from town, with the result that many who came to Los Angeles to attend the convention already have chosen television over traffic.

It is the same with the usually well-informed sources, and other euphemisms for party bosses and spokesmen for the candidates. They are holed up in rented palaces in distant Beverly Hills and Bel Air and are available for comment only when they want to be available.

The result is that newspapermen are reduced to interviewing each other. If anybody tells you they know what is going on, don't believe it. You can start a rumor and pick it up at Biltmore convention headquarters as the authentic truth within an hour.

THE CANDIDATES arrive in style-ized fashion. They are met at the airport with great fanfare and driven to the Biltmore where much manufactured pandemonium breaks lose. Following a mass press conference, they disappear until their managers decide it is time to trot them out again.

So far all candidates are equal in these respects. All express great optimism and confidence. Not one has given a direct answer to a direct question. They all look tired.

Maybe the clue to the convention is at the airport. Planes are met by groups loosely called volunteers. They carry the placards of the various candidates and wave them about vigorously.

Pins and buttons are thrust on all arriving passengers on the theory that they might have at least half a vote. The Stevenson volunteers either are fresh-faced collegians, or the kind of middle-aged beatniks you find only in southern California.

* * *

SYMINGTON and the various favorite sons content themselves with wall banners. But the Kennedy volunteers are out in great numbers and all are young. In addition to pledge pins, they sometimes offer you rides into town.

Southern California is a land of cults, and not the least of these today is the Stevenson one. This local devotion to their swami has split the California delegation, and aged the Kennedy-loving Gov. Pat Brown before his time.

If this convention is rigged for Kennedy, this crowd has come closer to unrigging it than all the forces of Sam Rayburn and Lyndon Johnson. The California delegation, once thought safe for Kennedy, shows signs of busting out in all directions with unpleasant results for Paul Butler and Sen. Jack.

* * *

THIS CONFUSING crisis is just another result of Mr. Butler's unfortunate choice of a convention city. It couldn't have happened in Philadelphia.

The Georgia delegates are taking it all with great calm and dignity. They have been stepchildren at this family reunion for so many years that the empty feeling of being left out no longer is disturbing.

This year there is the consolation of knowing that other delegations in exile in Pasadena, Palos Verdes and other exurban frontier posts are feeling mighty lonesome, too.

In fact, there was a great exodus of Democrats to Las Vegas over the weekend, the theory being that the odds there are easier to figure and the game a lot more exciting.

By EUGENE PATTERSON
Editor, The Atlanta Constitution

LOS ANGELES, July 9—The silent sit-in of Southern whites on the Democratic platform committee marked a sharp change in the Southern pattern of resistance to civil rights pressure.

Sen. Lyndon Johnson's candidacy for president had much to do with the Southerners' decision to avoid the traditional hot harangues with liberals.

Eugene Patterson

It was generally denied that Johnson or his managers had pressed for the new policy of replacing rebuttal with restraint. But Southern members privately conceded that a desire not to damage Johnson had been one consideration.

The pattern took shape Thursday, a day of vigorous liberal testimony on Civil Rights. As Roy Wilkins of the NAACP spoke, Senators John Stennis and James Eastland of Mississippi turned from their end chairs on the front row of the tiered committee and beckoned attorney Charles Bloch of Georgia to come down from his committee seat and confer.

Bloch, a little deaf, could not hear the whispering Mississippians in the noisy, klieg-lit ballroom, so the three men stepped out into a corridor of the Biltmore. Stennis and Eastland asked Bloch what sort of questions he thought Wilkins ought to be asked.

* * *

"I DON'T THINK WE OUGHT to ask him any questions," Bloch said he told them. "With this audience you could ask him the first letter of the alphabet, and if he answered 'B' he would get an ovation."

Stennis and Eastland told Bloch they felt the same way. They returned to their seats and passed their thinking to other Southern committee members.

Around mid-day the Southerners got together and agreed some answer had to be made to the liberals. They agreed it ought to be said well, and said once. They chose Florida's Sen. Spessard Holland. He made the response Thursday afternoon, speaking from notes that other Southerners, including Bloch, had helped prepare. The liberal chairman of the platform committee, Chester Bowles, who is being generally praised here by the Southerners for perceptiveness and fairness, gave Holland the floor in a ruling he could have 'dodged.

After Holland, the Southerners stuck to their passive sit-in. Thursday evening they drafted a statement and all signed it, for release Friday. It further summarized Southern rebuttals to the liberal speakers.

CHAIRMAN BOWLES instantly barred questions when Hollings finished talking and thereby helped preserve the peace. Not even Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan could raise a Southerner from his chair thereafter.

Now the hearings have ended and Bowles' platform committee is drafting the civil rights plank. The feeling grows that liberal pressure for endorsement of lunchcounter sitins was an expendible bargaining point. Even if it should be included, however, a Southern bolt seems remote.

The Southerners can be expected to file a minority report. Those on the drafting committee are Sen. Sam Ervin of North Carolina. Reps. Harris and Kilday of Arkansas and Texas, respectively, and a Tennessee lawyer. All are relatively moderate men.

* * *

AND WHEN THE TIME comes, probably Tuesday, for the Southerners to argue their minority report before the convention, do not look for a parade of loud shouters from the South. A carefully chosen man—perhaps Sen. Ervin—will, according to the new pattern, say it once in a way the Southerners hope will appeal to the television audience as reasonable.

Then they probably will take whatever civil rights medicine the platform doses them with.

The strategy is planned and it is entirely new—a deliberate lowering of the shrill edge in the Southern voice of old.

Southerners Push Unity, Moderate Rights Plank

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Dixie members of the Democratic convention platform committee, talking party peace, Friday night expressed high hopes an acceptable compromise on civil rights issues can be worked out.

They expressed themselves as the platform group ended four days of hearings. Rep. Chester Bowles of Connecticut, committee chairman, named a 20-man drafting panel to work out recommendations for review by the full 109-member resolutions committee Monday.

Names of only four members from the South appeared on the drafting group, as announced by Bowles, but the Southerners, in an apparent compromising mood, declined to quarrel with Bowles' selections and even praised them as fair.

Rep. Oren Harris of Arkansas said he considered the drafters an able group and hoped they could come up with a good set of party declarations.

"I see no reason why we shouldn't get together on something that will tend to unify the party," Harris said.

Besides Harris, other Dixie representatives named to the drafting group were Sen. Sam Ervin Jr. of North Carolina, John J. Hooker of Tennessee and Rep. Paul J. Kilday of Texas. Ervin said the drafting group looked "very fair" to him.

The full committee will thrash out the drafting group's recommendations in an all-day session Monday, with the proposals to be presented to the convention delegates Tuesday.

Others on the drafting group, besides those mentioned, include Bowles, Sen. Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico, Reps. John A. Blatnik of Minnesota, Emanuel Celler of New York, and William L. Dawson of Illinois; Leif Erickson of Montana, and Ella Grasso of Connecticut.

Also, Rep. William J. Green of Pennsylvania, Sen. Philip A. Hart of Michigan, Reps. Chet Holifield of California, Byron Johnson of Colorado, and Ray Madden of Indiana; Thorne Lord of New Jersey, Mrs. Patsy Takemoto Mink of Hawaii, Philip Perlman of Maryland, and Joseph L. Rauh Jr. of the District of Columbia.

Earlier, a Southern governor pleaded with the resolutions committee for a civil rights declaration acceptable to the South so Dixie won't feel it has to segregate itself from the party.

South Carolina Gov. Ernest F. Hollings told the convention resolutions committee, "I wouldn't like to be segregated from the Democratic party."

Hollings, arguing quietly for a civil rights plank couched in general terms, added: "We don't want to bolt the party. We want to get you folks to join us."

SIT-IN SUPPORT

A majority of the resolutions group appeared inclined toward drafting a strong plank endorsing equal rights in education, employment, and voting with enforcement backed by federal powers.

Support for Negro sit-in demonstrations also is being considered as a recommendation to the convention delegates.

Backers of a strong civil rights stand were ready to hop on Hollings with questions as he ended his remarks, but Rep. Chesster Bowles of Connecticut, committee chairman, cut off any questioning because of what he said was a time shortage.

The next witness, President George Meany of the AFFL-CIO, touched on the racial issue again, however, with an appeal for legislation to guarantee equal treatment for all citizens.

"I happen to believe that civil rights in this country—the fulfillment of America's promise to every citizen—is the No. 1 issue of our time," Meany said.

Democrats Rebuff South, Vote Stiff Rights Platform

Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 7/12/60

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — The Democratic platform committee Monday overwhelmingly approved a strong civil rights plank after rejecting Southern pleas to modify its call for broad federal action to combat discrimination. P.1

The action, by announced vote of 66 to 24, followed several hours of arguments by Southern forces who sought to weaken the proposal by a 20-man drafting subcommittee.

The vote climaxed a drive by civil rights advocates and organized labor to nail down a stiffly worded stand on federal steps to halt racial segregation.

The 24 votes against adoption of an eight-point program for using vast federal powers to promote Negroes' rights came mainly from delegates from Southern states, including Georgia's Charles Bloch and James H. Gray.

Sen. Eastland of Mississippi was one leader of the fight against the proposal.

But Rep. Celler of New York warned that the nation was demanding a liberal platform on civil rights.

"Anything less might spell defeat and disaster" for the Democrats in November, he warned.

The civil rights plank was approved after two hours of impassioned debate in which Southern leaders of the committee appealed to the other members to tone down the plank. They argued in strong support of proposed amendments by Sen. Ewrin of North Carolina to knock out four of the civil rights points.

But by voice vote, the committee defeated Erwin's move to eliminate provisions calling for:

1. Steps to be taken by 1963 for integration of schools in all districts affected by federal court orders requiring such action.

2. A proposal to empower the attorney general to file civil injunction suits in any cases where state and local officials have been accused of racial discrimination.

COMPROMISE FAILS

3. A promise that "the new Democratic administration will support legislation establishing a federal Fair Employment Practices Commission."

Atlanta Constitution
Tues. 7/12/60

4. An endorsement giving permanent life to the federal Civil Rights Commission whose tenure was extended temporarily this year.

An attempt then was made by Lewis A. McMurran, of Newport News, Va., to effect a compromise by striking out all but three paragraphs of the civil rights plank and inserting instead a call for protection of each citizen's constitutional rights by state and federal legislatures, executives and courts — as well as by each citizen. This attempt at compromise was defeated upon the chair's upholding of a point of order by Rep. Celler that it was not germane. P.11

REPUDIATED BY 9 STATES

Georgia's Democratic Chairman Gray read into the record of the platform committee a repudiation of the civil rights plank as being "incompatible with the Constitution."

Other Southern states that endorsed the Georgia position were Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Arkansas. Tennessee and Texas did not ally themselves with the Gray statement.

"We do not propose to be bound by such provisions," the Georgia statement said to the party.

The nine Southern states called a caucus following the platform committee's adoption of the strong rights plank, determined either to make a formal dissent or a minority report to the full convention.

South Seeks Clarifications From Kennedy

D.C. Star P. A-1
Wed. 6/29/60

By DAVID S. BRODER
Star Staff Writer

Senator Kennedy's on-again, off-again romance with the Old South has left Dixie Senators puzzled and concerned about his real attitude toward their section of the country.

The front-runner for the Democratic presidential nomination raised hackles on Southern necks when he told leaders of the Liberal Party of New York last week that he hoped to win the nomination without any Southern votes.

A spate of reports over the week end that he was looking with favor on Senator Humphrey of Minnesota as his vice presidential running mate further increased Southern apprehension. Senator Humphrey's views on civil rights and other questions are regarded as extreme by many Southerners.

But then the Massachusetts hopeful appeared to reverse his field by sending letters to Southern convention delegates requesting their support for the nomination. His backers rushed out statements declaring he had not meant what he seemed to mean by his remarks in New York.

Want True Stand

The reaction to all this among his Southern colleagues in the Senate ranges from a charitable shrug to frank apprehension. Most of all, they want some clarification on where he really stands.

Senator Thurmond of South Carolina put it this way: "It is time for a straight forward statement. The publicity over the matters has had a very unfortunate impact. The Southern people would like to know now whether he really sta with the so-called Liberals New York, because they don't stand for anything we stand for."

Senator Holland of Florida said there is a "seeming contradiction in Senator Kennedy's action, but I personally can't believe any alert and intelligent candidate would ever take the position that he doesn't want support from a great section of the country like the South."

Brother's Effort Cited

Senator Holland noted that Robert Kennedy, the Senator's brother, conducted a "very avid pursuit" of Florida delegates with a speech, a breakfast and other forms of hospitality when the delegation caucused 10 days ago.

A similar skepticism that Senator Kennedy would "write off" the South was voiced by Senator Ervin of North Carolina. "I have difficulty believing anybody is going to forbid any one to vote for him," he said.

Senator Stennis of Mississippi, who admitted he was "puzzled" by all the statements, said that possibly Senator Kennedy meant he was not seeking delegate support in the South for the convention but was hopeful of gaining Southern electoral votes if he is the candidate in November.

Talmadge Fears Persist

But Senator Talmadge of Georgia described Senator Kennedy's remarks to the New York group as "an ominous statement" and implied his fears had not been eased by the later explanation of Kennedy backers.

A sixth Southerner, who declined to be quoted by name, described the New York statement as a "perfectly silly thing for Senator Kennedy to say."

Most of the Senators interviewed said they expected their States to support Senator Johnson of Texas for the nomination. Senator Johnson would face a hard fight for victory in November in their areas.

THE SOUTH

Senators Holland and Thurmond said the selection of Senator Humphrey as vice presidential candidate on a Kennedy ticket would make it even harder for Democrats to carry their States.

Moderate Civil Rights Plank Advocated by S.C. Governor

The Fla. Times-Union P.1
Jacksonville, Fla.
Sat. 1-9-60

LOS ANGELES, July 8 (AP)—A Southern governor pleaded today for a Democratic platform declaration on civil rights acceptable to the South so Dixie won't feel it has to disassociate itself from the party.

South Carolina Gov. Ernest F. Hollings told the convention resolutions committee, "I wouldn't like to be segregated from the Democratic party."

Hollings, arguing quietly for a civil rights plank couched in general terms, added: "We don't want to bolt the party. We want to get you folks to join us."

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Support for Negro sit-in demonstrations also is being considered as a recommendation to convention delegates.

Backers of a strong civil rights stand were ready to hop on Hollings with question as he ended his remarks, but Rep. Chester Bowles of Connecticut, committee chairman, cut off any questioning because of what he said was a time shortage.

The next witness, President George Meany of the AFL-CIO, touched on the racial issue again, however, with an appeal for legislation to guarantee equal treatment for all citizens.

"I happen to believe that civil rights in this country — the fulfillment of America's promise to every citizen — is the No. 1 issue of our time," Meany said.

The labor union chief predicted that when government figures on national job totals are announced in Washington next week they will show a "frightening" increase of nearly a million in unemployment from May to June.

Union sources indicated they expect the unemployment figure will show an increase from about 3 1-3 to 4½ million, with a rise in the jobless rate to 5½ per cent of the work force.

A June rise in unemployment is the usual seasonal thing—because students look for temporary summer jobs and many can't find them immediately. However, the normal June increase runs only about 600,000.

Meany said the increase this year is the largest May-June jobless jump since the end of World War II. It underlines, he said, a deterioratiing economic situation over the nation.

The AFL-CIO president complained that President Eisenhower's administration, during the past seven years, has failed to carry out the objectives of the 1946 employment act, which commits the government to promote maximum production and employment.

Similarly, President David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers union urged federal programs to spur the economy.

Mayors of five major cities called for federal cooperation and aid in helping municipalities meet their growing housing, school, transit, utility and juvenile delinquency problems. They suggested Cabinet status for a federal department of housing and urban affairs.

Ross Testifies In CR Debate

Jackson Daily News Jackson, Miss

Gives South's View To Platform Group

Fri. 7-8-60

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—Democratic platform planners, embroiled in North-South sparring on a civil rights plank, called in a battery of governors, mayors and labor leaders today for advice on this and other pressing issues.

Govs. Ernest F. Hollings, of South Carolina, and Ross Barnett, of Mississippi, were added to a witness list which originally failed to include spokesmen for the South's viewpoint on the civil rights controversy.

According to committee aides, there were no advance requests from southern leaders for time to testify on the issue. But Hollings and Barnett made belated requests Thursday after a series of witnesses urged strong federal action in the civil rights field and southern members of the committee responded with a plea for "moderation."

Some two dozen witnesses were on deck for the last of four days of hearings by the 108-member platform group. Rep. Chester A. Bowles (Conn.), chairman, said he would appoint a subcommittee today to draft the platform this weekend. He added that the subcommittee would include "a good cross-section" of views.

Today's witness list included six mayors representing the American Municipal Assn., a group of governors and senators reporting on advance regional platform hearings they conducted, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Steelworkers President David J. McDonald.

Auto Workers President Walter Reuther, in testimony Thursday, backed the civil rights appeal of a large group of Negro leaders and other liberal spokesmen. He also called for personal pledges from Democratic candidates to work for across-the-board civil right reform.

MILD POSITION

The southern position was presented by Sen. Spessard L. Holland of Florida, a committee member. The mildness of his statement heightened speculation that the Dixie bloc was staying subdued on the civil rights issue in order to help chances for Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, its favorite, to win the presidential nomination.

Aides of Sen. John F. Kennedy, front-runner in the advance delegate count, said the Massachusetts lawmaker would favor a civil rights plank endorsing the lunch-counter "sit-ins" of Negro college students in the South. Kennedy also is scheduled to address a pre-convention rally Sunday which Negro leaders are staging to point up the civil rights issue on the eve of the Democratic Convention.

South Solidifies Parley Strategy

Jackson Daily News

By JAMES M. WARD
Editor, Daily News

LOS ANGELES — The promised strategy of Southern unity is beginning to unfold in preconvention jostling at the National Democratic Convention and the close-to-the-chest policy has opponents and observers nervous and jumping to conclusions.

Jackson, Miss

The first show of genuine Dixie accord came on Thursday as the platform committee began hearings on civil rights. From that moment on a chain reaction went into gear that is still echoing around convention headquarters.

Sat. 7-9-60

Here is how the story unfolded:

After two days of hearings on numerous subjects little interest was shown in the platform committee's hearing held before a virtually blank auditorium.

P. 4

On Thursday pressure groups began to flock into the main ballroom of the Biltmore Hotel.

Spectators packed the audience as James C. Carey, President of International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, begged for civil rights and demanded that the Democratic party adopt its union program in full. Carey was joined in the same loud chorus for civil rights by Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, Walter Reuther of the United Auto Workers, and others. They took turns insulting various southern officials.

While Wilkins was testifying, Sen. James O. Eastland, Sen. John C. Stennis and Charlie Bloch, constitutional lawyer of Macon, Ga., and member of the platform committee, stepped to the ballroom entrance to discuss strategy. The trio was quickly swarmed by reporters to ascertain if a Dixie walkout was already in the making.

SAME OLD SONG

It is generally believed that the refrain from cross examining the civil rights witnesses who have frequently made the same demands at nearly every other political gathering of size in Washington and else where. In other words, to the three men from Dixie, this was an old song. It was also decided that Sen. Spessard L. Holland would present the Southern side before the platform committee. Gov. Ross Barntt concurred in the strategy and endorsed Holland's plea that the convention maintain reasonableness and renewed the vow that the South was at the convention in good faith.

Holland said "We intend to stay unless a position is taken here that would force us to go elsewhere. It would take extreme treatment to lead us to do this."

Sen. Holland's testimony was interrupted by catcalls, boos, shouts and other displays of intolerance. The platform gallery was rigged.

Friday morning's Los Angeles Times, with a bold headline about a Dixie bolt, carried a front page story stating that while Sen. Holland was delivering the South's side of the civil rights stand "both Mississippi senators were absent." Some Mississippi delegates said they heard the same report on television last night. "It is a falsehood," said both Eastland and Stennis. The accusation prompted a joint statement by them. "We met in the hall with Holland, went over the statement he would make. We agreed on the points to be covered on behalf of his colleague, Sen. Smathers of Florida, Stennis, Eastland, Sens. Erwin and Jordan of North Carolina, Charlie Bloch and James M. Gray, Georgia publisher, both members of the platform committee.

"After the statement was approved we went into the room. We took our seats. we were notified that the witness then appearing was the last one to speak in behalf of civil rights. We asked that Sen. Holland appear to represent all of us."

Regarding the jumbled interpretation placed on what the South did before, the platform committee, Eastland and Stennis added, "The South can expect all it does to be distorted. Words will be put into our mouths and we will be criticized. That is part of the burden we must carry."

Other potential fireworks may be developing for Mississippi be developing for Mississippi. At the Statler Hotel the credentials ings yesterday. There were strong rumors that Judge Tom Brady of Brookhaven and possibly other Mississippians and other Southern delegates face challenges.

Whether Brady's challenge will come prior to the convention or after adjournment when he is to take over as national committeeman is yet to be known.

The Mississippians are still playing their convention hall intentions on support for a nominee with mummified silence. Newsmen constantly buttonhole southerners in an effort to unfreeze the South's lips on its plans. Liaison is maintained between various delegations.

Dixie Asks Moderation On Rights

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

By WILLIAM M. BLAIR
(Copyright 1960, the New York Times Co.)

LOS ANGELES — Southerners cautioned the Democratic National Convention Thursday against civil rights actions so "extreme" they would drive the South out of the party.

Fri. 7-8-60

Amid challenges to the Southern position, Sen. Holland of Florida appealed for "moderation" in a platform civil rights plank. His plea came after a parade of Negro leaders and other advocates of a tough stand called for a declaration against the old forms of discrimination.

P. 11

"You can put in what you want," Holland told the 108-member platform committee. "You can put in generalities—don't be specific," he urged as the partisan audience erupted in laughter and with cries of "No! No!"

SOUTHERNERS HEARD

The Southerners spoke up on the third day of the platform hearings after representatives of Negro groups and their supporters called for the convention to demand personal pledges from party candidates to work for progress on civil rights.

Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, called for the candidates of both political parties to make a "pledge of unequivocal support" of Supreme Court desegregation decisions.

Holland's impromptu plea for maintenance of party unity and avoidance of a floor fight was calculated to make the Southerners' position clear but avoid a public argument that might harm the presidential candidacy of Sen. Johnson of Texas. Johnson's major support is in the South.

GRAY, BLOCH CITED

South Carolinian Asks Rights Plan That Will Keep Dixie In Party

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.
Sat, 7-9-60
p. 4

Strong Stand Is Indicated

Los Angeles, July 8 (AP)—A Southern Governor pleaded Friday for a Democratic platform declaration on civil rights acceptable to the South so Dixie won't feel it has to segregate itself from the party.

South Carolina Governor Ernest F. Hollings told the convention resolutions committee, "I wouldn't like to be segregated from the Democratic Party."

Hollings, arguing quietly for a civil-rights plank couched in general terms, added: "We don't want to bolt the party. We want to get you folks to join us."

May Back Sit-Ins

A majority of the resolutions group appeared inclined toward drafting a strong plank endorsing equal rights in education, employment, and voting with enforcement backed by federal powers.

Support for Negro sit-in demonstrations also is being considered as a recommendation to convention delegates.

Backers of a strong civil-rights stand were ready to hop on Hollings with questions as he ended his remarks, but Representive Chester Bowles of Connecticut, committee chairman, cut off any questioning because of what he said was a time shortage.

The next witness, President George Meany of the A.F.L.-C.I.O., touched on the racial issue again, however, with an appeal for legislation to guarantee equal treatment for all citizens.

'The No. 1 Issue'

"I happen to believe that civil rights in this country—the fulfillment of America's promise to every citizen—is the No. 1 issue of our time," Meany said.

The labor-union chief predicted that when Government figures on national job totals are announced in Washington next week they will show a "frightening" increase of more than a million in unemployment from May to June.

Union sources indicated they expect the unemployment figure will show an increase from about 3,300,000 to 4,500,000 with a rise in the jobless rate to 5½ per cent of the work force.

A June rise in unemployment is the usual seasonal thing—because students look for temporary summer jobs and many can't find them immediately. However, the normal June increase runs only about 600,000.

Meany said the increase this year is the largest May-June jobless jump since the end of World War II. It underlines, he said, a deteriorating economic situation over the nation.

Criticizes Eisenhower

The A.F.L.-C.I.O. president complained that President Eisenhower's Administration, during the past seven years, has failed to carry out the objectives of the 1946 Employment Act, which commits the Government to promote maximum production and employment.

"The intentions of the act have not been carried out in the last seven years," he said. "They must be carried out in the years ahead."

Similarly, President David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers Union urged federal programs to spur the economy. McDonald said a depression is already occurring in the steel industry with production running only a little over half of capacity.

The Southerners said that Holland's statement was the only public one they planned. Their fight, they said, would come in the final drafting of the civil rights plank behind closed doors.

Holland said he specifically spoke for himself and seven other Southern members on the platform committee. However, he said, he was certain that others whom he had not time to reach would join in submitting to the committee Friday a written statement.

p. 7

He named the others as Sens. Ervin and Jordan of North Carolina, and Eastland and Stennis of Mississippi, James H. Gray, Georgia state party chairman; Charles Bloch, a Macon, Ga., lawyer, and Mrs. Frank Maxwell of Florida.

Fri, 7-8-60

The southern position was challenged by Mrs. Vel Phillips of Wisconsin, first Negro to sit on the Democratic platform committee. "How," she asked "can we gain the respect of nations of the world if we adopt a weak civil rights plank?"

FLOUNT THE LAW?

"Undoubtedly you want to win," Holland responded, "and I know you can't win (the election) if you adopt a plank that flaunts the traditions, the experiences of 50,000,000 people in the South." He added "we're making great progress as Mrs. Phillips protested he had not answered her question.

"We would not command it (respect of other nations) if this great party deliberately split itself up," Holland asserted.

"Winning isn't nearly as important as being right," Mrs. Phillips replied. "We aren't winning at all if we don't win right."

Monroe Sweetland, national committeeman from Oregon, protested: "How can you come here as a small part of the nation and flount the law of the land?"

REUTHER ACCUSES

Holland said he represented the South and that many persons in areas outside the South were in agreement with the position that force would not bring about reforms.

He said he was "just giving a word of caution and not a threat."

The quadrennial conflict between North and South over civil rights dominated the day's hearing, which also included organized labor demands for broadened federal planning to double the present rate of economic growth. Reuther accused the administration of turning a "blind eye to public needs" and practiced "budgetary timidity."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced Thursday that Sen. Kennedy of Massachusetts, front runner for the Democratic presidential nomination, would head a civil rights rally Sunday on the of the opening of the convention. It said a "march for civil rights" demonstration would be held from the Shrine Auditorium to the Sports Arena, scene of the convention.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary fo the NAACP, opened the testimony for a strong civil rights plank on behalf of the National Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a group of 33 national organizations.

President Eisenhower, he said, had "missed opportunities" to gain progress in the field. But he had kind words for the efforts of Atty. Gen. Rogers.

His view of Rogers' efforts were sharply disputed by Joseph L. Rauh, representing the Americans for Democratic Action, a liberal group of Democrats. Rogers, he asserted, "has been playing pattycake with the Negroes' right to vote."

34d 1960

DEMOCRATIC

CIVIL RIGHTS PLATFORM
THE SOUTH

South Unfazed By Rights Bids

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

By Robert C. Albright
Staff Reporter

LOS ANGELES, July 7—Southern Democrats sat quietly today through a tattoo of demands by organized labor representatives and civil rights leadership groups that the Democratic Convention write sweeping civil rights guarantees into its 1960 platform.

Men like Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, urged the Democratic Resolutions Committee to be far more specific than ever before in hammering out the plank that historically has divided the Democratic Party.

Through it all, Southern members of the Resolutions Committee, as if by tacit consent, failed to storm into the act. Some of the "moderates" among them conceded privately that they did not wish to blow up any controversy that might embarras the candidate many of them are supporting for the Democratic presidential nomination, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.).

Johnson has helped push two civil rights bills through Congress in two years, but his Southern following still plagues him politically in the North.

None would say so publicly, however. Sen. Sam Ervin (D-N. C.), a strong Johnson supporter, told newsmen for example, "The only reason I'm not asking any civil rights questions is that I don't want to prolong the hearings."

The Southern civil rights silence is likely to be broken Friday, however, Gov. Ernest Hollings of South Carolina, one of the leading Southern foes of party civil rights action, has ask for time to present the Dixie case. States like South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi are not normally counted in the Southern [illegible] following of the "moderate" Johnson, and some of these may mix into the controversy.

Wilkins testified as key man for some 30 organizations seeking action in the civil rights field. He urged among other things that the Attorney General be empowered to file civil rights suits in school desegregation cases and that every segregated school district be required to submit an integration plan by the end of the 1961-62.

Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the Negro passive resistance movement in the South, and A Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, submitted a 10-point program, leading off with a demand that the convention endorse the lunch counter "sit in" movement in the South.

King and Randolph said the platforms and candidates will be judged "by what the Congress and the White House do in August." He added:

"We warn you, gentlemen, that platforms and promises are no longer sufficient to meet the just and insistent demands of the Negro people for immediate free and unconditional citizenship."

UAW President Reuther struck a similar not. Said Reuther:

"We seek unequivocal personal pledges from candidates of both major parties to repudiate this prolonged denial of equal citizenship to minority groups, and to act decisively, if elected, in behalf of a detailed program to guarantee civil rights across the board."

None of this got a rise out of the Southern contingent for the time being anyway.

Gov. Lindsay Almond (Va.) told a press conference he thinks Virginia could live with the civil rights plank the party adopted in 1956.

"I don't believe Virginia will walk out of this convention," he said. "We didn't come here to walk."

Asked what would happen if the Democrats adopted a strong plank endorsing "sit ins," Almond replied:

"I don't think that would cut much ice in Virginia."

Irwin M. Herrman, representing the American Council for Judaism, a non-Zionist group, urged approval of a plank saying Israel does not speak for American Jews.

A blast at the House Rules Committee meanwhile was delivered by James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, who urged "drastic reform of congressional procedure." Citing half a dozen key bills held up or blocked by the House Rules unit headed by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), he termed it "an infamous and atrocious betrayal of democratic procedures."

To correct this, Carey said the chairman and a working majority of each congressional committee should be committed to comply with the party platform.

Kennedy Dents Southern Bloc

The News & Courier Charleston, S.C.
June 7-10-60

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts breached Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson's Southern ramparts a bit Saturday, apparently cracked a line of favorite-son holdouts, and stormed on toward the Democratic presidential nomination.

Sidelights
... See Page 3-C.

Terry Sanford, who will be North Carolina's next governor, threw his support to Kennedy and said he figures the Massachusetts senator will gather in about a third of the state's 37 votes after the national convention opens Monday. Johnson, he said, will have the other two-thirds.

Kennedy already had set up a small beachhead in Dixie by means of a smattering of support in spots such as Alabama and Florida.

Sanford said he had only admiration for Johnson but had decided to swing to Kennedy after "careful and even prayerful consideration."

Johnson supporters snorted that Sanford was laying claim to more Kennedy strength than really exists in North Carolina. Sen. B. Everett Jordan of the Tarheel state hustled around to Johnson's offices with such assurances.

Johnson himself dismissed Sanford's endorsement of Kennedy as something he had been expecting for weeks. And he told reporters that he has picked up welcome extra support among convention delegates since he led the parade of presidential hopefuls into Los Angeles Friday.

Like Symington, Johnson was vague about such things, saying he didn't want to tip off the Kennedy crowd.

The tall Texan, second to Kennedy at this stage in the Democratic presidential derby, was drawing a bead on the 114-vote New York delegation, where his supporters say they will get at least 20 votes.

The Kennedy managers are claiming around 105, so somebody is wrong.

Gov. George Docking, Kansas' favorite son, said his inclination now is to release his state's 21-vote delegation and that he expects a majority to surge to Kennedy. Previously he had stood fast against indicating any presidential preference.

Docking said on television that he didn't think any stop-Kennedy coalition of Johnson-Symington forces was in the making. He said such a combination wouldn't work in Kansas.

An important labor union leader, President Joseph A. Bierne of the Communications Workers of America, sprang to Kennedy's side, too.

The front-running, hard to catch Massachusetts senator flew in from New York to take command of his campaign for the highest honor his party can offer.

Kennedy said he believes "without any question" that he will have more than 600 first ballot votes. He said that is true even if he receives no support by then from such states as California, New Jersey, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas, which are backing favorite sons.

Camps of his challengers—Johnson, Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri and Adlai E. Stevenson—fought on. But the confident Kennedy seemed able to leap one by one the blockades they were trying to pile in the way of an early Kennedy victory.

Symington hit town, too, proclaiming that:

"Obviously, I'm not here to lose."

And to a crush of applauding people in his elaborate reception room at the Biltmore Hotel, Symington remarked that: "There's going to be some surprises."

But he didn't say what the surprises will be or who will be surprised.

Stevenson trailed the other presidential hopefuls into the Los Angeles airport, with a moist finger aloft for an elusive draft.

Johnson already was on hand.

Kennedy was laughing, beaming, sizing up his chances as better than ever.

Thousands of gleam-in-the-eye enthusiasts were on hand at the airport to salute their political hero. And they whooped and hollered at every word he said.

Georgia to Withhold Its Votes from Kennedy

Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.,
Tues. 7/12/60

Special to The Constitution

LOS ANGELES—Georgia's 33 Democratic convention votes will be withheld from Sen. Kennedy, an authoritative source said Monday.

Even if a move is made to make Kennedy's presidential nomination unanimous, Georgia's unit-ruled delegation will sit on its hands, the source said.

And if Sen. Johnson withdraws before he is placed in nomination, Georgia will nominate Sen. Talmadge as a favorite son rather than cast its vote for Kennedy, the course said.

Gov. Vandiver was known to be stung by the strong civil rights section written into the Democratic platform with Kennedy's blessings and over Southern protests.

Vandiver also was known to be resentful of some of the Kennedy management during the convention. Georgians have been reminded by Kennedy people that they had no trouble with credentials, no demand for loyalty oaths, and no trouble getting hotel rooms.

The implication has been that Kennedy people were in charge of dispensing these favors.

While Kennedy made a good impression on the general delegation caucus, it seemed Monday night that his nomination would have to come without the state's support.

Georgian Says South To Fight Any Strong Demo Rights Plank

Advertiser - Journal, Montgomery Advertiser Sun. 7/10/60, P. 10-C

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Georgia's Democratic state chairman predicted Saturday adoption of a strong Civil Rights plank in the party's 1960 platform and disclosed that 10 Southern states plan a vigorous protest.

The dissent will be in the form of a majority report after the platform committee's majority report is filed formally with the convention early next week.

James H. Gray, the state chairman and Massachusetts-born publisher of a daily newspaper at Albany, Ga., said that if his fears of a Civil Rights plank stronger than those of 1952 and 1956 are borne out "We in Georgia will do all we can to stay in the Democratic party."

Meanwhile, Gov. Ernest Vandiver reached Los Angeles still officially silent on how Georgia's 33 votes for the presidential nomination will go when the balloting starts Wednesday night or Thursday.

But a source close to the governor, declining to permit the use of his name, said "It's all cut and dried, Georgia will go for Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas on the first and subsequent ballots."

The Georgia delegation—all appointed by Vandiver and all closely alighed with him politically—will vote as a unit. It is uncommitteed and uninstructed. A check showed an overwhelming majoriy personally favors Johnson, with a few for Kennedy.

The delegation will caucus Sunday afternoon and Vandiver will break his silence of several months on his choice. One word will be all that is needed.

Sens. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Johnson and Stuart Symington of Missouri have accepted invitations to attend. Gray said no official acceptance had been received from headquarers of Adlai Stevenson but that "We certainly expect Gov. Stevenson to be there and say a few words."

Gray did not name the nine other Southern states which he said would join Georgia in the minority report on Civil Rights.

"I'll repeat," he said, "that Georgia, which always has gone Democratic, will do all that it can to stay in the party. Iwould see no advantage in the state turning to the Republicans for aid on the Civil Rights and other racial matters."

Gray who, with Atty. Charles Bloch of Macon, represented Georgia on the platform committee, commented:

"It became more and more apparent to me after listening to a long string of witnesses, represening what they call the Liberal element, that constiutional principles don't mean anything any more to those in control.

"They would grant privileges to the Negro that they would not grant to anyone else in the country."

Two South Georgians — James W. (Taxi) Smith of Albany and Henry L. (Country) Johnson of Valdosta—continued working feverishly among Southern delegates in behalf of Kennedy.

"He's got to win," Johnson said. "It's all over but the shouting."

An associate of Vandiver saw the possibility that the governor would release the delegation from the unit rule if developments show Johnson can't win This would allow individual preferences to be recorded.

N. Carolina Bloc Is for Kennedy

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

Sanford Endorses Him, Claims Third Of State Delegates

Sun, 7-10-60

By Edward T. Folliard
Staff Reporter

LOS ANGELES, July 9 The Kennedy bandwagon was given a big and surprising push toward victory today when Gov.-elect Terry Sanford of North Carolina jumped aboard.

Sanford said about one-third of North Carolina's 37 delegate votes would be cast for Senator John F. Kennedy (Mass.), the odds-on favorite for the Democratic nomination for President.

It was the first open "break" for the Yankee candidate, the kind that Kennedy strategists have been counting on to precipitate a stampede toward their man.

The stampede could become a certainty before the 1960 Democratic national convention opens Monday in Los Angeles' Sports Arena. There will be a caucus of the 81-vote Pennsylvania delegation Monday morning. If Gov. David Lawrence should come out for Kennedy and throw most of the votes of the Keystone State to him, that could wrap it up for the New Englander.

Pictures on Pages A, A, A6
Marion Davies' villas house Kennedys. Story and Pictures *Page F1.*
Many a front-runner has been upset at political convention. *Page E1.*

Confident of Gains

The Kennedy forces say they are confident that Gov. Lawrence will go for their man. They say he has nowhere else to go, now that the bandwagon has gained such momentum.

For Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), Kennedy's chief rival, the pro-Kennedy announcement by Gov.-elect Sanford was a terrible blow. He had been counting on getting the bulk of the North Carolina delegation, and had been conceding only four of the Tar Heel delegates to Kennedy.

But the fact is that most veteran railbirds here have never conceded Johnson much chance of winning the nomination. They have found it hard to see him as a winner even if he should manage to block a Kennedy victory.

They have felt that the man most likely to win the nomination in case of a deadlock is Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic standard bearer in 1952 and 1956.

P. 6

Sanford made his declaration for Kennedy while the Massachusetts candidate and his wife, Jacqueline, were flying here by jet from New York.

Sun. 7-10-60

Symington in Los Angeles

Sen. Stuart Symington (Mo.), rated as the No. 3 candidate, flew in with Mrs. Symington ahead of the Kennedys.

Stevenson, a non-candidate who says he would accept a draft, was the last of the major figures to arrive.

Sen. Johnson, who came to Los Angeles yesterday, experienced another setback to his hopes when George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, and other top labor leaders passed the word to their delegates to give no help to the Texan. About 100 members of the AFL-CIO are delegates to the convention.

Meany was said to feel that Johnson is an arch foe of organized labor. It was further reported that he was angry over what he regarded as an effort by the Johnson forces to intimidate labor by threatening that the Senate Democratic Leader would use his power to slow down action of legislation favored by the AFL-CIO unless he got some support from the organization.

The AFL-CIO has been lobbying hard for a bill to give medical aid to the elderly and for one broadening the wage-hour law.

Sanford's Prediction

Gov.-elect Sanford, in declaring for Kennedy today, said the New Englander would get a third of North Carolina's votes on the first ballot, and that Johnson would get the other two-thirds.

"The selection of a President is not to be taken lightly," Sanford said, "and cannot be dictated by emotion, sentiment, or how it will affect the local ticket.

"This is the place for new leadership, and Senator Kennedy meets the test. He is the best qualified man to lead against the aggressors."

Sanford expressed belief that Kennedy could "carry a majority of the Southern states."

"I don't think it will be easy," he said, "but doing the right thing is not always easy."

GOP Southern Hopes

Here Sanford had in mind Kennedy's religion (Roman Catholic). That will be no asset to him in Dixie to judge from what happened in 1928 to Alfred E. Smith of New York, the last Catholic candidate for Presidency. Smith lost Texas, Florida, Virginia, and Sanford's own state of North Carolina.

The Republicans have high hopes of carrying those same four states this November if Kennedy is the Democratic nominee, and also Tennessee and other border states.

CIVIL RIGHTS PLATFORM
THE SOUTH AND CHESTER BOWLES

Dixie, Bowles Put Lid On Rights Boil-Up in Drafting of Platform

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta Jour.
Sat. 7-9-60 p. 1

Confident Johnson Whirls In

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas whirled into town Friday looking for a job as presidential candidate of the Democrats and proclaiming loudly, "I'll get it."

Johnson was on an uphill road. Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts still was running out in front, with more battened-down support than anybody else at the Democratic National Convention opening Monday.

Some of Kennedy's backers were beginning to back down though on predictions of a first-ballot victory — but not on their forecasts of an ultimate Kennedy win.

TRUMAN COMING

Meanwhile, Gov. James T. Blair Jr., of Missouri, announced that former President Harry S. Truman will be here Monday.

Blair also launched a fresh stinging attack on Kennedy, said Missourians have surveyed the Los Angeles scene, and asserted, "We believe we can nominate Stuart Symington."

Adlai E. Stevenson, by proxy, came through with another "I will accept a draft" statement. He promised that if he is drafted—and almost anything can happen at a Democratic convention — he will campaign "with vigor and a sense of real purpose."

READ BY ANDERSON

The message was read to newsmen by Lt. Gov. Glenn M. Anderson of California, a newly enlisted Stevenson delegate.

Whose number will come up next week on the spin of the political wheel hinged in large measure on big, key delegations and a few smaller ones that are glued to favorite sons.

But it also could hang on the extent to which Kennedy rivals might try, and succeed, to unite behind one of their own number or some darker horse.

None of the favorite-son governors—Edmund G. Brown of California, Herschel Loveless of Iowa, George Docking of Kansas. Robert Meyner of New Jersey — was moving off a dead center stance.

Gov. David Lawrence of Pennsylvania Friday termed Stevenson "the best qualified man in either party to be president."

But he noted that he had said the same thing about the former Illinois governor "many, many times" before. Asked whether he planned to endorse Stevenson for Democratic nomination, he said he would not go beyond his statement.

The big 81-vote Pennsylvania delegation is scheduled to caucus Monday and vote on its choice for the nomination. Lawrence called the delegation "very independent" and predicted it would split its votes at least four ways.

Johnson was the last candidate out of the starting gate and the first on the convention scene, Kennedy, Symington and Stevenson are coming in Saturday.

TRUMAN HUDDLE SEEN

And once Truman, the party's peppery elder statesman, reaches Los Angeles, nobody will be surprised if he and people such as Symington and Johnson huddle in some rendezvous for highly important consultations.

Back home, Truman said he'll have a statement Saturday.

Even with only one presidential entry on the spot, this was a big day around the convention battleground.

SOAP BOX SPEAKERS

Propaganda peddlers were scurrying everywhere, touting this man or that. Gorgeous brunettes and dazzling blondes in dark glasses were handing out buckets of campaign buttons for Democratic rivals. More sweet young things were giving away soft drinks and badges imploring everyone to relax. Disneyland offered campaign buttons, too, for Mickey Mouse, Goofy and Tinker Bell.

Would-be soul savers on soap boxes whipped themselves into a froth of acrobatic oratory outside convention headquarters at the Biltmore Hotel.

The convention Credentials Committee met briefly and recessed until Monday without getting into any scraps over seating of delegates.

The Platform Committee was winding up four days of hearings in preparation for the actual work of doweling together an assortment of planks on which the presidential nominee will have to stand in the campaign against the GOP.

News conferences piled on top of one another.

Johnson was on the list. He had already had an informal say in a pep talk to several hundred noisy rooters when he stepped out of a private plane at the Los Angeles Airport.

Johnson hoisted his ten-gallon hat in salute, grinned at a band playing his "leadership" campaign song, and took that theme himself.

"The only important thing," he said, "is who ought to lead the nation."

He called on the convention — obviously with a certain Texas senator in mind, to pick someone who is "seasoned, trained and experienced to lead men."

In an obvious slap at the Kennedy camp, the senate leader hit at "razzle-dazzle predictions" of what the convention will do.

His partisans whooped it up when he said he first came to California 26 years ago to look for a job and found one. Now, he said, he is back again looking for a job, "and I'll get it."

Host Gov. Brown of California trailed Johnson into town still silent on when he will release his 81-vote favorite-son delegation and to whom he will try to assign it. He said he would reveal all at a California caucus Sunday afternoon.

Brown has been under heavy pressure — from Kennedy advocates on the one hand—to hop on the bandwagon pronto and from Kennedy foes on the other to hold off and at least go through the first ballot as a favorite son.

The latter course was urged on Brown Friday by the delegation chairman, Sen. Clair Engle. There has been nothing to change the appearance that Brown personally has been leaning toward Kennedy. But his delegation is fractured, with a fairly strong element favoring Stevenson.

Gov. Meyner of New Jersey took off from New York and Gov. Docking of Kansas caught a train in Kansas City and headed for Los Angeles. Neither was giving up his favorite-son perch at that juncture.

The 41-vote New Jersey delegation probably will caucus Sunday, while the 21-vote Kansas delegation will count noses and preferences Monday.

The magic number to put a candidate over the top is 761. Kennedy advocates have laid claim to anywhere from 600 to 721 votes on the first ballot, although the senator himself never has said he will hit the jackpot on the first attempt. Johnson's estimate is that he will take a little more than 500 votes into the convention and Kennedy a little less than 600.

Blair told a news conference that "God only knows" why Truman changed his mind again and decided to attend the convention. The former president resigned once, with a blast at what he called the rigging of the convention to favor Kennedy.

Blair told questioners Kennedy would run poorly in farm areas because of his record on the agricultural issue and thus there would be a dangerous fall-off in Democratic votes in Midwest, Northwest and Far West if the party nominates the Massachusetts senator.

The Missouri governor contended Kennedy's support really is of a "skin-thin" variety.

PONDERS QUESTION
Adlai Stevenson

Georgians Given No Challenges

By EUGENE PATTERSON
Editor, The Constitution

LOS ANGELES — The South and Chester Bowles put a lid on the civil rights boil-up Friday.

Spokesmen for Georgia and the rest of Dixie, except South Carolina, put restraint ahead of speechmaking in the day's session of the Democratic platform committee.

At the same time, the credentials committee met, pondered and recessed until Monday, the day the Democratic National Convention opens here, and it did not make any wholesale challenge to Southern delegates. None of Georgia's delegates was challenged on loyalty grounds.

HARMONY PREVAILED

Moderation and harmony thus prevailed to an unusual degree.

Georgia delegates, with 37 votes pretty solidly lined up for Lyndon Johnson, will caucus at 6 p.m. (Atlanta time) Sunday. Candidates Johnson, Stuart Symington and John F. Kennedy all are expected to appear for inspection at the caucus. Johnson is definitely scheduled. Kennedy's press secretary, Pierre Salinger, said Kennedy would appear if asked, and it was understood Georgia will ask him.

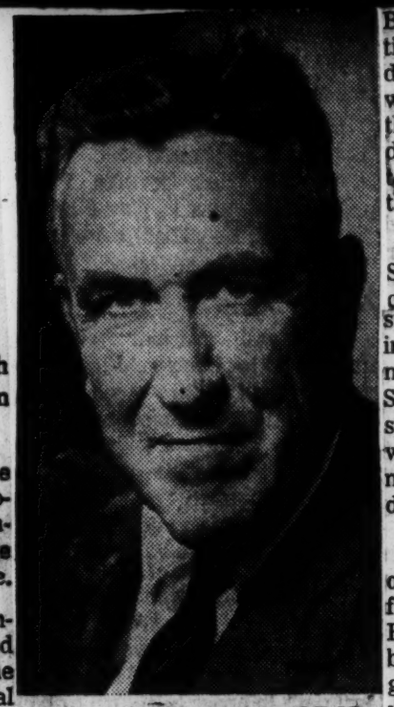
Sen. Talmadge and Sen. Russell intend to be here for the session, an informed source said.

BIGGEST OVATION

Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan drew the day's biggest ovation from the platform committee and gallery alike when he spoke for an extremely strong civil rights plank.

Williams said the plank should pledge full use of government power to complete desegregation of schools, protect the right to vote, eliminate discrimination in housing and employment, weaken the filibuster and "secure to all persons equal and nonsegregated access to all places of public accommodation."

He also spoke of sitdowns thus:



DAMPENS ORATORY

Chester Bowles

"We must take the occasion of our national gathering to recognize the great courage and moral energy of the peaceful protesters who have been demonstrating at lunch counters throughout the land."

DIXIE SILENT

It got no rise out of the Southerners. They stuck to their silence and declined to respond. Georgians James Gray and Charles Bloch, wearing dark glasses against the glare of television lights, sat through Williams' speech.

Gray said later the speech "was no worse than yesterday." Asked if it would cause the Southern committee members to scrap their policy of restraint or even to walk out, Gray said it wouldn't.

"We're here until the last gun is fired," he said. "If they want us out, they'll have to throw us out."

RULES OUT QUESTIONS

The strategy of giving civil rights liberals the silent treatment was fractured only by South Carolina Gov. Ernest Hollings. He said he had not heard of a morning agreement among Southerners to forego any fussing beyond Florida Sen. Holland's angry statement of Thursday.

Even the speech made by Hollings was even-tempered. And the moment it ended, Chairman Bowles quickly ruled out a question period so as to chop off the discussion. The liberal Bowles, as well as Southern conservatives on the committee, seemed intent on damping down impassioned oratory in the packed ballroom of the Biltmore Hotel.

Bloch and Gray joined other Southern members of the platform committee in the strategy of restraint. The Southern contingent included such segregation spokesmen as Sen. Eastland and Sen. Stennis of Mississippi. They agreed simply to associate themselves with Holland's Thursday statement rather than indulge in mass denunciations of the liberal wing.

While this agreement bound only the Southerners on the platform committee, Mississippi Gov. Ross Barnett, who is not a member, waived his scheduled segregation speech and, said he, too, would stand pat on what Holland had said.

Hollings said he didn't get the word before he spoke. But his presentation was low-keyed. "Good race relations cannot be attained by law," he said, "but by tolerance, understanding and respect."

He grew heated only on sitdowns. "As long as you're a misguided youth with a Bible in one hand and singing 'What a Friend We Have in Jesus,' you can go out and shove people around under this system," he said. "Let this platform committee endorse a government of laws and not of men."

However, the South Carolinian wound up in a joshing tone by saying, "The question is not whether we will bolt the party, but whether you folks will join us."

Bowles instantly chopped off questions and called the next witness, labor leader George Meany, who spoke on other subjects. In the course of his talk, Meany did call civil rights the nation's "No. 1 issue."

A blunt civil rights plank is probable. But the Southern strategy seems to be to keep down the heat for heat's sake.

There was no indication that any heavy challenges of Southerners impend when the credentials committee meets again Monday.

A Virginia delegate, who once worked as an Eisenhower campaign manager, seemed to be under suspicion. But a squabble between rival Puerto Rican delegates replaced the North-South clashes of past years. Mrs. Bruce Schaefer and Robert Russell represented Georgia at the credentials session.

Gov. Vandiver is staying in a rented house in the suburbs where nights are more restful than in the downtown hotel hurly-burly. But he maintains a suite at the Mayflower Hotel for his downtown operations.

A heavy contingent of Georgia delegates has already arrived. The main body is due Saturday. In a switch of housing arrangements, the Georgia delegation gave up 25 of its Mayflower rooms in return for 40 rooms at the San Carlos Hotel next door. An overflow of some 25 Georgia delegates will be housed in a motel.

At Memorial Sports Arena, the Georgia delegates will be seated at the back of the house, a result of tardy dues-paying. But the seats aren't bad because the arena is wider than it is deep. States like Pennsylvania and Illinois are seated far out at the wide end and so will be farther from the rostrum than Georgia.

34d 1960

DEMOCRATIC

SEN. HENRY M. (SCOOP) JACKSON
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

Profile
The Philadelphia Inquirer
Philadelphia, Pa.

'Scoop' Energetic

HENRY MARTIN (SCOOP) JACKSON, amiable 48-year-old bachelor who is the new chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is one of the calmest men in the United States Senate—on the outside.

June 7-17-60

Inwardly, he is a turmoil of activity and has interests as varied as the geography of the State of Washington, which he represents.

He was a force in the admission of Hawaii as the 50th State, but domestic affairs are not his only interest. Long ago Jackson developed a taste for national defense and foreign relations problems.

His latest project was the series of hearings of the National Policy Machinery subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations. Jackson headed the subcommittee, which investigated various problems of national policy making at top levels.

Elected to the House of Representatives at the age of 28, Jackson used to spend many Sunday afternoons playing softball or touch football with Sen. John F. Kennedy, now the Presidential candidate, in the streets of Washington's Georgetown section.

Kennedy not only developed an admiration for Jackson's athletic prowess but also for his knowledge of defense and atomic power.

* * *

IN 1952 Jackson unseated Sen. Harry P. Cain, a Republican, and the following year received much publicity when he and two colleagues resigned from the Permanent Investigations subcommittee in protest against the actions of the then chairman, the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.).

Jackson, whose nickname came from his days as a newspaperboy, started his political career as prosecutor of Snohomish county, Wash., and went from there to Congress. He was born in Everett, Wash., where he still lives, on May 31, 1912. He attended Stanford University, but soon transferred to the University of Washington and was graduated from its college and Law School.

At times his voice rises to a high pitch. But generally, Jackson displays easy-going good humor, which he says he inherited from his Norwegian parents.

Choice Puts New Accent On Youth

The Philadelphia Inquirer
Phila., Pa.
June 7-17-60
p. 1

From Our Wire Services

LOS ANGELES, July 16—Sen. Henry M. (Scoop) Jackson of Washington was chosen Democratic National Chairman Saturday, accenting the youth of the party's new leadership.

Jackson, 48, was picked by Sen. John F. Kennedy, an old friend and harness mate in the Senate.

As is customary, the newly-constituted Democratic Committee ratified the Presidential candidate's choice.

June 7-17-60

FIRST IN 25 YEARS

Jackson, a Lutheran, is the first Protestant in more than a quarter of a century to head the committee. He succeeds retiring Paul M. Butler, a Catholic and one of the most controversial Party helmsmen in a long time.

With Kennedy a Catholic, too, it was indicated in advance the post would go to someone of a different faith.

Profile of Sen. Jackson on Page 3; Related News and Pictures on Pages 2, 3, 4, 6.

Jackson's appointment gives recognition to the West Coast, with its growing population and rising economic wealth. His predecessors in recent times have all come from the East or Midwest.

OPEN-DOOR POLICY

Kennedy promised the party leaders that his White House campaign would be run through their National Committee headquarters on an open-door policy.

In a prelude to Jackson's election, Kennedy also said Butler had not favored his cause over that of his rivals.

"My regard for him would not be what it is if I thought he had helped me in any way to receive the nomination," Kennedy told the applauding National Committee.

BOTH ARE PRESENTED

Kennedy and Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson, his vice presidential running mate, were presented to the new committee by Butler just before Jackson took over.

Johnson promised to be "loyal and dedicated to the leader of our party and to the program he advocates." He told fellow Democrats he had assured Kennedy he would "work my fingernails off" in the campaign ahead.

Jackson had flirted with the Vice Presidential spot that went finally to Johnson. Although disappointed, Jackson agreed—under urging by Kennedy—to take the party chairmanship at least until next January, when Kennedy hopes to be entering the White House.

BOTH WIN PRAISE

Jackson, in a formal statement, lauded both Kennedy and Johnson as "vigorous leaders of men, fighters for justice and winners."

p. 3

June 7-17-60

"We not only have a great ticket but we have a magnificent platform," Jackson declared.

"We will win on this platform because the American people will know that it is right for them."

The post-convention session of Congress will present a unique situation.

IN SAME CHAMBER

The Democratic Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates and the party chairmen will find themselves in the same Senate chamber with the probable Republican presidential standard-bearer, Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

And the Democratic chairman, Sen. Jackson, will be looking across the aisle at the Republican National Chairman, Sen. Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky. That is, unless Morton is chosen GOP Vice Presidential nominee at his party's convention in Chicago week after next.

Even before Jackson's elevation, the Kennedy organization knew how it wanted to revamp the party machinery.

The roster of the reorganized committee shows 41 new names—and many of those who departed were outside the Kennedy camp or allied with other contenders before the Massachusetts Senator's first ballot blitz here.

Butler leaves the chairmanship after 5½ years in which, at one time or another, he feuded with the Southern Democratic wing, the Truman crowd, and other party elements.

The biggest cheer he got in his speech opening the convention this week was when he restated his intention to step down.

GIVEN WORLD TRIP

Butler went out with the thanks of the committee.

Its members presented Butler and his wife a trip around the world.

In his farewell talk to the Committee, Butler said that "with a little juggling of the bookkeeping" the Committee now had a surplus of $12,000. The juggling, he explained, consisted of prepayment of some campaign expenses.

Kennedy announced that his brother, Robert, will continue as his campaign manager.

MICHIGAN WOMAN

Kennedy, tapped Mrs. Margaret Price of Michigan to succeed Mrs. Katie Louchheim of Washington, D. C., as vice chairman in charge of party women's activities. He approved re-election of Matthew McCloskey of Philadelphia as national treasurer and announced that Lawrence O'Brien, his own aide, would be organization director for the campaign.

GETS STANDING VOTE

Jackson was elected by a standing vote as soon as he was nominated by Calvin W. Rawlings of Utah. There were no other nominations.

The new chairman announced he would serve in the party post without pay. As a Senator, he draws $22,500 a year plus expenses.

Jackson, of Scandinavian ancestry, told the Committee that he was "the first non-Irish chairman in several decades." He jokingly promised no discrimination against the Irish.

Besides Mrs. Price, those elected vice chairmen were Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana, Rep. William L. Dawson of Illinois, Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey and Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan. Mrs. Dorothy Vredenburgh of Alabama was reelected secretary.

OTHERS ARE LISTED

Elected by regional caucuses to the executive committee were Gov. David L. Lawrence of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Thelma Parkinson Sharp of New Jersey for the East; Jacob M. Arvey and Mrs. Price for the Midwest; Edgar S. Brown of South Carolina and Mrs. Hilda H. Weinert of Texas for the South, and C. Girard Davidson of Oregon and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith of California for the West.

His Chief Concern

The Miami Herald

'South Baiters' Worrying Johnson

Sat. 7-9-60

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

WASHINGTON—Bitter men already repudiated in their own states by their own closest party associates are trying to break Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson's presidential candidacy in advance.

They are attempting to drive even his supporters from the moderate — as well as the conservative — South out of the Democratic convention before the presidential balloting begins.

White

They are demanding civil rights and allied planks so irrationally extreme as to make it impossible for any moderate — from any section, for that matter — to accept them.

Though they are unlikely to accomplish their objective, the possibility does exist. And Johnson himself knows it. In leaving here for Los Angeles, the Texan unhesitatingly conceded his chief rival, Sen. John F. Kennedy, to be the front-runner "as of now." Johnson nevertheless showed no great worry over this situation.

His principal concern, instead, was that his southern and border state supporters might be taunted into angry reactions by the sustained provocations of ostensible South-baiters who are more exactly Johnson-baiters.

★ ★ ★

THE MESSAGE OF highest priority he carried to his backers in Los Angeles—as, ironically, the only Senate leader ever to pass real civil rights legislation in eight decades—was this:

"No matter what they do or say to you, don't let them make you lose your heads."

A heavy obligation for responsible conduct undoubtedly now rests upon the chairman of the convention platform committee, Rep. Chester Bowles of Connecticut. For much more than Johnson's future is involved here. Involved also is the future of Kennedy himself, should he emerge the nominee.

Kennedy's danger is that overzealous "friends" might write a civil rights plank so wildly vindictive and unworkable as to lose him the South and the border states as well in the November election. Any such plant—and again ironically—would be wholly alien to Kennedy's record and convictions.

★ ★ ★

THOUGH A GENUINE liberal on civil rights, he believes in a rational approach to an old and passionate problem. And he maintains, so far, the warmest of political friendships with the moderate southerners.

Bowles, a frank but fair-minded Kennedy partisan, was appointed to the platform post by Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler. Butler also a Kennedy backer though lately a quieter one, has been cutting at Johnson tirelessly for years.

No one supposes Bowles personally will be less than fair. The question is whether he can restrain others. The Butler-appointed platform co-chairman, Philip Perlman, is an extremist civil rights advocate, as is Butler.

34d 1960 DEMOCRATIC SENATOR LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Johnson Raps 'Stampede' Tactics of Kennedy Camp

CHICAGO, July 7 (UPI) Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Texas) today accused the Kennedy camp of ignoring convention procedures to stampede Democratic delegates into a "rubber-stamp" nomination for the Massachusetts senator.

The Senate Democratic leader referred to a remark attributed to Sen. John F. Kennedy's brother, Robert, as "the sort of thing that should give every delegate cause to stop, look and listen."

Johnson read newsmen a newspaper distpatch from the New York Times which quoted Robert Kennedy as predicting that the convention outcome would be decided by noon Monday, five hours before it opens officially.

"Apparently there are people who want to ignore the formality of the convention all together and go ahead and nominate their candidate," Johnson said.

Johnson, his wife and two daughters stopped here briefly while en route by plane to San Francisco, where, the Senator said, he will confer with delegates and "friends" before leaving Friday for Los Angeles.

The Texas Senator said that both he and Kennedy would have between 500 to 600 first ballot votes.

He also predicted at a news conference at O'Hare International Airport that Democratic platform writers would include a civil rights plank that will "protect all constitutional rights" of Negroes and whites.

Nixon, Rockefeller Still Split on Platform

Associated Press

Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York were described yesterday as still widely split on some proposed key planks for the 1960 GOP platform.

Charles H. Percy, chairman of the GOP National Convention's platform Committee, told a news conference he hoped a platform acceptable to both would be drafted, but he did not predict it.

Asked whether a platform acceptable to both could be arrived at, Percy said, "at this stage I haven't any idea."

But he also said he felt that when two reasonable men hear the same facts there is a reasonable chance they can come to the same conclusions.

Percy and Sen. Thurston B. Morton (Ky.), Republican National Chairman, called the news conference to explain arrangements for the platform committee's work and to discuss problems the committee will face.

They said the main areas of difference between Nixon and Rockfeller involve a legislative program for providing health care for the aged, and a farm aid plank. Both Morton and Percy said they believe foreign relations also might be a point of controversy.

Meyner Claims Support Outside of New Jersey

TRENTON, N. J., July 7 (AP) —Gov. Robert B. Meyner said today he has some support from ouside New Jersey for the Democratic national ticket. He would not say how much or where the support came from.

Meyner was asked at his regular bi-weekly news conference if he has contacted any out-of-state political leaders in the past few days. He said he had.

TheGovernor has said he is not an active candidate but that he would not shun higher office, which he interpreted to mean either the Presidency or vice presidency.

Many on the New Jersey delegation he heads have urged an immediate endorsement of Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.) But he has stuck to a plan calling for a first-ballot vote for him as a favorite son.

Meyner said that when he asked for views of the public on Democratic presidential favorites, the response was to 1 in favor of Adlai Stevenson. But he said Stevenson supporters seem to be articulate people who either have stenagraphers or a penchant for writing letters.

The Governor said the results of the rest of the mail showed preferences for Kennedy, himself, Sen. Lyndon Johnson (Texas) and Sen. Stuart Symington (Mo.) in that order.

He said a private firm took a poll and found a 2-1 preference for Kennedy over Stevenson among New Jersey's Democratic voters.

Goldwater Supporters Open Office in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 7 (AP) "Americans for Goldwater" opened a Chicago campaign office today and said they are for whatever the Arizona Republican wants.

Sen. Barry Goldwater has not indicated whether he would consider a place on his party's ticket at the Republican National Convention later this month.

Frank C. Brophy and Clarence Manion, organizers of the movement, said the group is more interested in pushing Goldwater's principles than in pushing Goldwater.

Johnson's Southern Stronghold Is Dented

Clarion-Ledger-Jackson Daily News Jackson, Miss. Sat. 7/10/60

By WILLIAM THEIS
United Press International

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Sen. John F. Kennedy flew here Saturday to take personal command of his front-running drive for the Democratic presidential nomination after forcing a major crack in Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson's Southern stronghold.

As Kennedy left New York for Los Angeles, North Carolina's gubernatorial nominee, Terry Sanford, threw his support to the Massachusetts senator. He said Kennedy would get one third of the state's 37 first ballot votes, with most of the rest going to Johnson.

It was an important victory for Kennedy. Johnson must keep the South solidly behind him if he is to cut down the delegate strength built up by Kennedy as a result of his smashing Democratic primary victories.

CANDIDATES ARRIVE

Sanford's pro Kennedy announcement came as convention-happy Los Angeles rolled out brass bands and cheering sections to greet the youthful-looking New Englander and two of his avowed rivals—Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri and Adlai E. Stevenson.

With Johnson already in town, all the announced candidates were lined up on the battle front to fight for delegate votes and try to short circuit Kennedy's drive before the convention opens Monday noon.

Shortly after Sanford came out for Kennedy, Oklahoma Gov. J. Howard Edmonson also endorsed the Massachusetts senator. But Edmonson noted that his state's 25 delegates committed to Johnson—under the so-called unit rule which binds all to vote for the majority choice on the first ballot.

Edmonson thought Kennedy would get at least 10 of the state's first - ballot votes if it were not for the unit rule.

In the huge 114-vote New York delegation, state chairman Michael H. Prendergast predicted that 101 votes would go to Kennedy on the first ballot. He called a caucus for Monday morning to make the count "official."

Some of the main jockeying involved an attempt by both Kennedy and Johnson forces to woo the support of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota. He withdrew as a candidate after his West Virginia primary loss to Kennedy. But he still controls some 50 votes.

Johnson forces also were waging an intensive state-by-state campaign to stem the growing labor swing to Kennedy. It was reported Friday that three of the biggest AFL-CIO leaders are for Kennedy privately.

PENNSYLVANIA

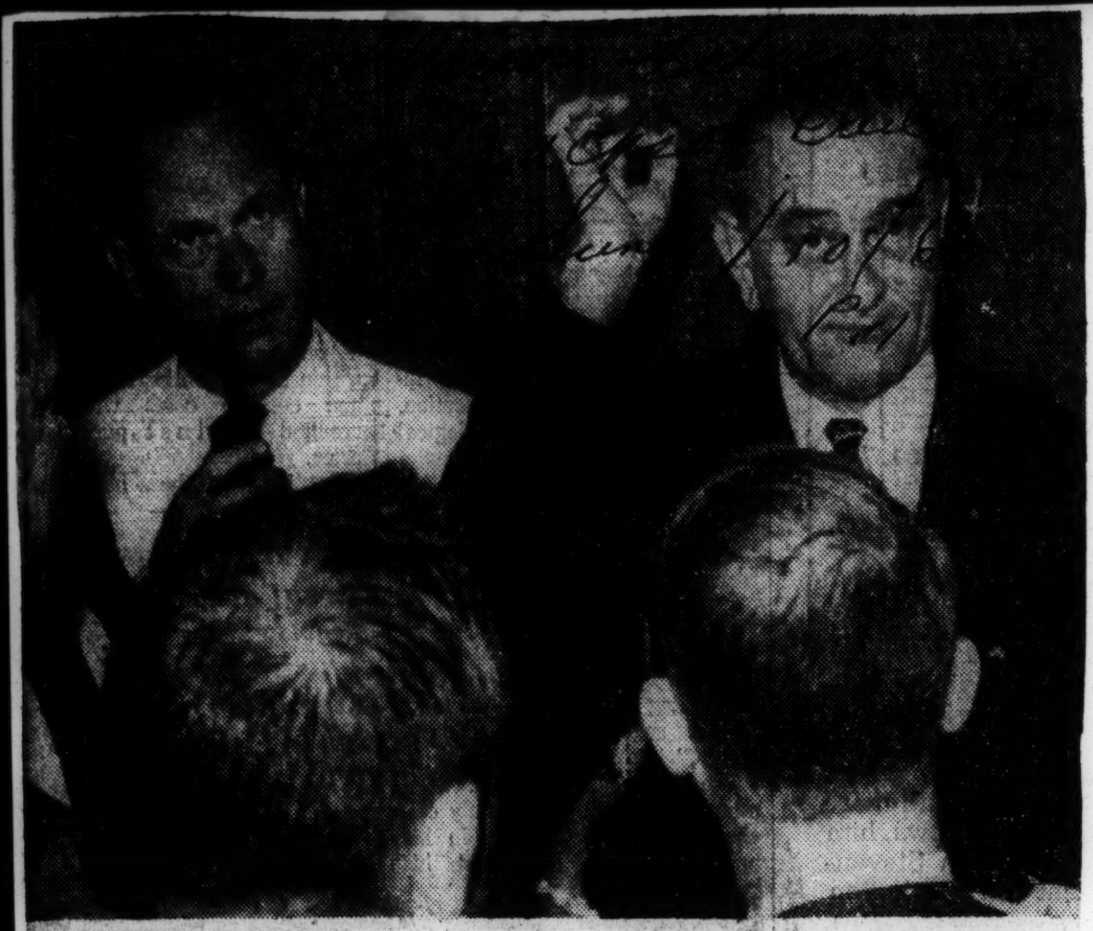
Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas, chief of the Johnson forces, met steadily with a series of state leaders in an effort to smash what he and the other Johnson strategists regarded as the "blitz psychology" of the Kennedy camp.

One of their top targets was the powerful 81 — vote Pennsylvania delegation. Along with California — another 81 vote state — Pennsylvania perhaps could determine the nomination.

Johnson's backers said privately that they were gratified, and somewhat surprised, to hear personally from a number of Negro delegates who indicated a preference for the Texas senator. They would not say how many.

There was no public surprise among the Johnsonites over Sanford's pro-Kennedy move. Johnson said he had expected it ever since he heard that Robert F. Kennedy, the senator's brother, met with Sanford several weeks ago.

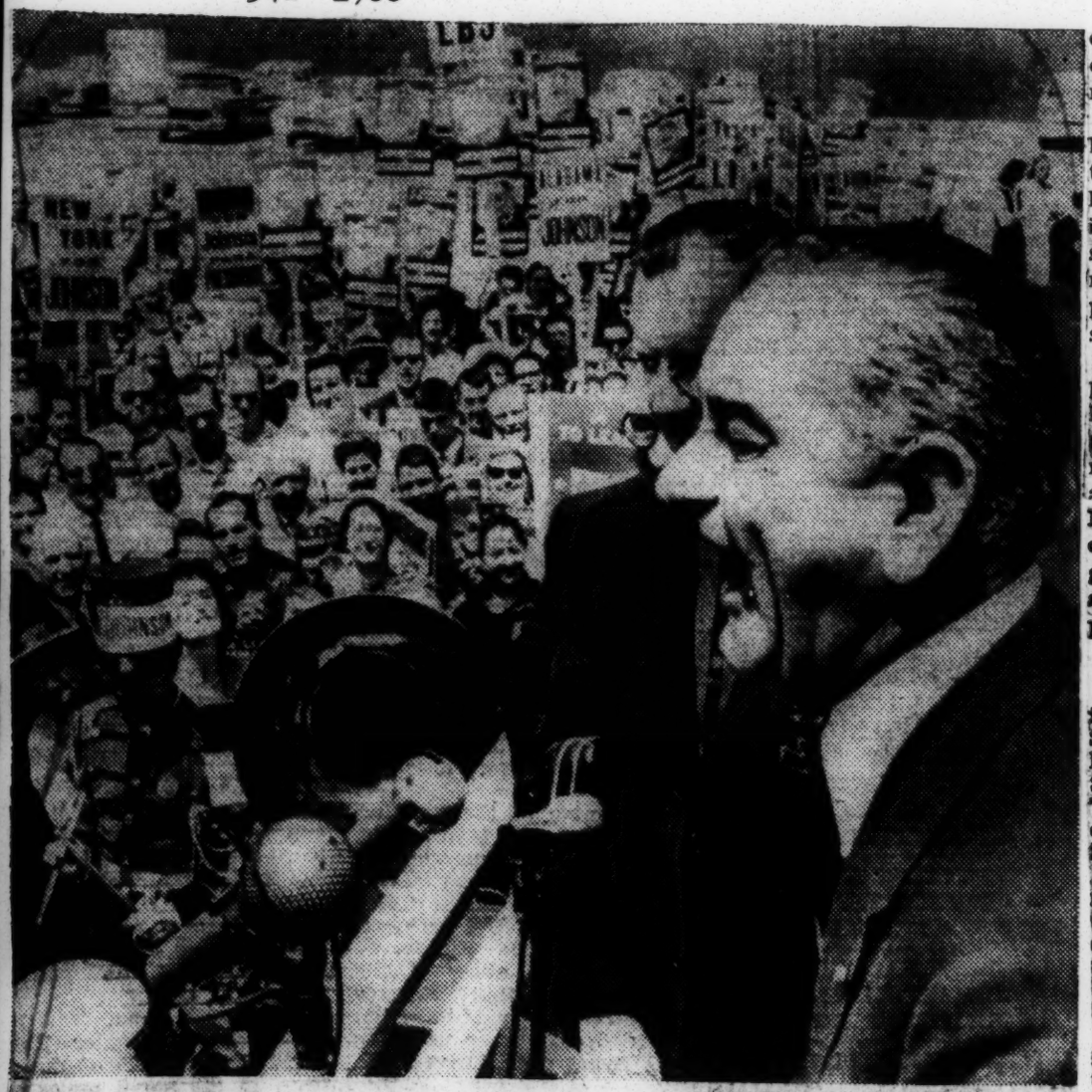
A spokesman for Kennedy's headquarters called the Sanford endorsement "A major break for Sen. Kennedy in cracking Southern support for Sen. Johnson."



JOHNSON EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE — Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas makes an okay sign with his fingers as he meets with newsmen at his Biltmore Hotel headquarters in Los Angeles. The Senate majority leader was the first candidate to arrive on the scene for the Democratic National Convention, and is pushing his campaign for the party's presidential nomination.

34d 1960

DEMOCRATIC SENATOR LYNDON B. JOHNSON



United Press International Telephoto

PARTISAN WELCOME: Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas addresses well-wishers at Los Angeles Airport. He arrived to lead drive for Democratic Presidential Nomination.

Kennedy's Rivals Intensify Efforts to Halt His Drive

The New York Times
New York
P. 1
Dec. 7-8-60

By LEO EGAN

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, July 8—Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas arrived here this afternoon to take personal charge of his campaign to win the Democratic nomination for President. He plunged immediately into the task of trying to halt a drift of convention delegates to Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, his principal rival and the recognized front-runner.

Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, who carried the Democratic banner in the last two national campaigns, and Gov. James T. Blair Jr. of Missouri, a leading supporter of Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri, were deeply involved in the same task today.

Senator Kennedy's campaign headquarters, meanwhile, continued to bend every effort to obtain the nomination for him on the second ballot. It appeared confident that it could do so. Its hopes are pinned primarily on what the large Pennsylvania and California delegations will do over the week-end.

Johnson Attacks Kennedy

Although there is no evidence of collaboration among the Johnson, Stevenson and Symington forces, all three are keenly aware that Senator Kennedy's drive has to be halted before any of them has a chance.

At a news conference shortly after his arrival here for Monday's opening of the Democratic National Convention, Senator Johnson issued a two-pronged attack on his New England rival. Its purpose, obviously, was to sow doubts in the minds of Kennedy delegates, of their candidate's ability to win, if nominated.

Mr. Stevenson, earlier, had heartened his supporters by authorizing an announcement that he would campaign vigorously, if nominated. He insisted, at the same time, that this represented no change from his previous position that he would not personally seek the nomination.

The Stevenson statement appeared likely to create problems for some delegates who are torn between a desire to nominate him for a third time and a desire to vote for Senator Kennedy. At least half a dozen delegates in the New York delegation and a number in other states are troubled by this problem.

P. 8

Refers to Rival's Age

Senator Johnson's first shaft today was directed against Senator Kennedy's youth and lack of experience. Referring to Senator Kennedy's age (43), the Texan recalled that both Democrats and Republicans had nominated young men before.

William Jennings Bryan, he noted, was less than 45 when he was nominated by the Democrats for the first time in 1896, and Thomas E. Dewey was less than 45 when first nominated by the Republicans in 1944.

"But," he went on, "neither party has ever elected a man under 45 to be President."

Senator Johnson's second shaft was directed at the Kennedy camp's campaign tactics. Referring to reports that officials of the scandal-ridden International Brotherhood of Teamsters were backing him, Senator Johnson said he was irked by the constant efforts to "smear candidates through guilt by association."

Dec. 7-8-60

Charges McCarthyism

"It is a tactic used by the late Senator [Joseph R.] McCarthy and it shows up repeatedly at this convention," he declared, implying that Senator Kennedy's supporters were responsible.

The raising of Senator McCarthy's specter appeared designed to weaken Senator Kennedy in heavily populated industrial areas, such as New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and California.

Countering all these stop-Kennedy headquarters to induce four favorite sons to withdraw from the race before the balloting starts.

Gov. Edmund G. Brown of California was the principal target of these pressures. He has scheduled a meeting of the California Democratic Steering Committee tomorrow and a caucus of the full California delegation for Sunday. The delegation has eighty-one votes.

Other Kennedy Targets

The other targets of the drive were Gov. Robert B. Meyner, who arrived here today with the bulk of the forty-one-vote New Jersey delegation; Gov. Hershel C. Loveless of Iowa, whose state has twenty-six votes, and Gov. George Docking of Kansas, which has twenty-one votes.

Without any help from these favorite-son states, the Kennedy headquarters is claiming more than 600 votes on the first ballot. The Senator's managers hope to pick up almost enough additional votes from the favorite-son states to give their candidate the 761 votes he needs to win the nomination.

One leading Kennedy backer hinted tonight of a "major break" for the Senator tomorrow. He declined to indicate what it might be, except to say that it did not depend on Governor Brow's withdrawal.

As part of their drive to win not only the nomination but also the November election, Kennedy backers are striving to prevent convention splits over secondary issues, such as the seating of delegate by the Credentials Committee or the wording of the platform.

Many Doubts Voiced

The atmosphere in Los Angeles, three days before the convention officially opens, is unusual. Many delegates publicly committed to one or another of the leading candidates are privately afflicted with doubts as to their candidate's ability to win, if nominated.

This feeling, which is freely communicated in private conversations, presents a marked contrast with the public utterances that any one nominated here can defeat Vice President Nixon, who is expected to get the Republican nomination.

On the other hand, the private pessimism that marked the 1956 convention, when the Democrats were confronted with the problem of picking a candidate who could defeat President Eisenhower, is lacking here.

Heartened by Democratic victories in Congressional, Senatorial and Gubernatorial races of the last four years, there is a strong feeling that the right Democrat can win this year. The disagreements come over who might be the right Democrat.

The misgivings troubling delegates about the ability to win of the candidates they are supporting accounts for many of the conflicts in the "numbers game" that all candidates' headquarters are playing.

Thus, Senator Johnson's headquarters is counting on many votes that are being counted at the same time for Senator Kennedy, and vice versa. There are even some delegates being counted four times, once for Kennedy, once for Johnson, once for Symington and once for Stevenson.

This is why the claims being advanced on behalf of the several candidates conflict and why the totals claimed for each candidate add up to considerably more votes than the 1,521 in the convention.

Johnson Swing Expected Early

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.
7-8-60

May Pull Within 25 Votes Of Kennedy On Second Ballot, Aide Says

By The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES, July 7.—One of Senator Lyndon B. Johnson's key campaign workers predicted Thursday the Texan will pull within 25 votes of Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts on the second ballot for the Democratic presidential nomination.

P. 1

Backers of Kennedy, the front-runner, are hoping there won't be a second ballot—that Kennedy will corral the 761 votes necessary for nomination on the first roll call.

Discounts Kennedy's Chances

Robert G. Baker, Johnson's righthand man in the Senate, discounted Kennedy's chance of a first-ballot victory and told newsmen he looks for Johnson to pick up more votes than Kennedy does on the second ballot.

"There won't be a difference of 25 votes between them or

the second ballot," said Baker secretary of the Democratic majority in the Senate.

Johnson, in formally announcing his candidacy Tuesday, said he believed Kennedy would be less than 100 votes ahead of him on the first ballot. He said he expected that he would have more than 500 votes and Kennedy fewer than 600.

In forecasting a narrowing of the difference on the second ballot, Baker mentioned Ohio Indiana and Maryland among the states in which he expects Johnson to score gains.

Hoping For Switch

All three states — Maryland with 24 votes, Indiana with 34, and Ohio with 64 — are committed to Kennedy on the first round of balloting as a result of primary elections.

Baker also listed Florida among the states in which he expects Johnson to pick up a chunk of second-ballot votes. The 29-vote Florida delegation is pledged to Senator George A. Smathers as a favorite son.

Johnson, the Senate's majority leader, is due here Friday morning with his wife after an overnight stay in San Francisco where he hoped to garner support among the key California delegation.

Johnson Arrives In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas whirled into town Friday looking for a job as presidential candidate of the Democrats and proclaiming loudly that "I'll get it."

Johnson was on an uphill road. Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts still was running out in front, with more battened-down support than anybody else at the Democratic National Convention opening Monday.

Some of Kennedy's backers were beginning to back down though on predictions of a first-ballot victory — but not on their forecasts of an ultimate Kennedy win.

An outnumbered but battling band of supporters of Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri persuaded former President Harry S. Truman will be here Monday.

Blair also launched a free-swinging attack on Kennedy, said Missourians have surveyed the Los Angeles scene, and, "We believe we can nominate Stuart Symington."

Adlai E. Stevenson, by proxy, came through with another "I will accept a draft" statement. He promised that if he is drafted—and almost anything can happen at a Democratic convention — he will campaign "with vigor and a sense of real purpose."

The message was read to newsmen by Lt. Gov. Glenn M. Anderson of California, a newly enlisted Stevenson delegate.

Whose number will come up next week on the spin of the political wheel hinged in large measure on big, key delegations and a few smaller ones that are glued to favorite sons.

But it also could hang on the extent to which Kennedy rivals might try, and succeed, to unite behind one of their own number or some darker horse.

None of the favorite-son governors—Edmund G. Brown of California, Herschel Loveless of Iowa, George Docking of Kansas, Robert Meyner of New Jersey — was moving off a dead center stance.

Neither was Gov. David L. Lawrence of the big officially uncommitted Pennsylvania delegation.

Johnson was the last candidate out of the starting gate and the first on the convention scene, Kennedy, Symington and Stevenson are coming in Saturday.

And once Truman, the party's peppery elder statesman, reaches Los Angeles, nobody will be surprised if he and people such as Symington and Johnson huddle in some rendezvous for highly important consultations.

Back home, Truman said he'll have a statement Saturday.

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Propaganda peddlers were scurrying everywhere, touting this man or that. Gorgeous brunettes and dazzling blondes in dark glasses were handing out buckets of campaign buttons for Democratic rivals. More sweet young things were giving away soft drinks and badges imploring everyone to relax. Disneyland offered campaign buttons, too, for Mickey Mouse, Goofy and Tinker Bell.

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Pickpockets made the rounds of ever-growing crowds of delegates and convention hangers-on, with a modicum of success.

The convention Credentials Committee met briefly and recessed until Monday without getting into any scraps over seating of delegates.

The Platform Committee was winding up four days of hearings in preparation for the actual work of doweling together an assortment of planks on which the presidential nominee will have to stand in the campaign against the GOP.

One maneuver that appeared unlikely to carry far was aimed at working into the platform a declaration that no Democrat who is unwilling to support the party pledges should accept a responsible post in Congress.

News conferences piled on top of one another.

Johnson was on the list. He had already had an informal say in a pep talk to several hundred noisy rooters when he stepped out of a private plane at the Los Angeles Airport.

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"The only important thing," he said, "is who ought to lead the nation."

He called on the convention — obviously with a certain Texas senator in mind, to pick someone who is "seasoned, trained and experienced to lead men."

In an obvious slap at the Kennedy camp, the senate leader hit at "razzle-dazzle predictions" of what the convention will do.

WHOOP IT UP

His partisans whooped it up when he said he first came to California 26 years ago to look for a job and found one. Now, he said, he is back again looking for a job, "and I'll get it."

At a standing room only news conference, Johnson said it was up to delegates to decide whether the eight-year differences in ages, 51 to 43, between himself and Kennedy is a crucial difference.

But, he added, he thinks they will decide in his favor as a candidate, using as a yardstick such things as seasoning, judgment, experience and ability to bring divergent men together.

"the vice presidency," he said, "is a good place for a young man who needs experience."

TRUMAN JOINS IN

LBJ Whirls Into L.A., Sets Out After Kennedy

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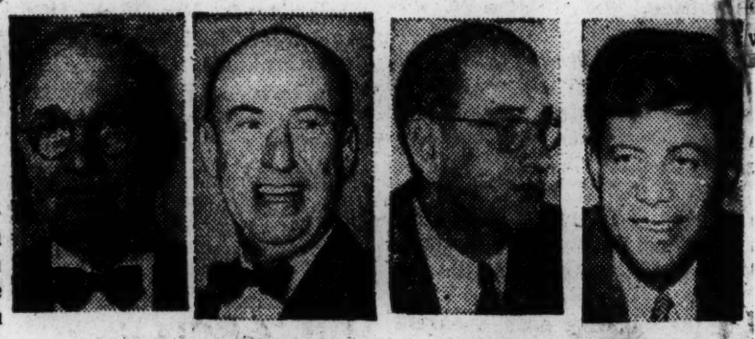

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Sen. Johnson Exudes Nomination Confidence

The Fla. Times-Union p. 1
The Louisville, Ky.

Kennedy Still in Front But Hopes Dim for 1st Ballot Win

Sat. 7-9-60

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Important Thing

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Host Gov. Brown of California trailed Johson into town still silent on when he will release his 81-vote favorite son delegation and to whom he will try to assign it. He said he would reveal all at a California caucus Sunday afternoon.

Brown has been under heavy pressure—from Kennedy advocates on the one hand to hop on the bandwagon pronto and from Kennedy foes on the other to hold off and at least go through the first ballot as a favorite son.

The latter course was urged on Brown today by the delegation chairman, Sen. Claire Engle. There has been nothing to change the appearance that Brown personally has been leaning toward Kennedy. But his delegation is fractured, with a fairly strong element favoring Stevenson.

Lawrence Under Pressure

Political arm twisting also has been applied to Gov. Lawrence as head of the Pennsylvania delegation—also with 81 votes and also split. But Lawrence also was sitting tight, although rumors were circulating with growing vigor that he may be inclined to wind up with Kennedy. Pennsylvania caucuses Monday.

Gov. Meyner of New Jersey took off from New York and Gov. Docking of Kansas caught a train in Kansas City and headed for Los Angeles. Neither was giving up his favorite son perch at that juncture.

The 41-vote New Jersey delegation probably will caucus Sunday, while the 21-vote Kansas delegation will count noses and preferances Monday.

The magic number to put a candidate over the top is 761. Kennedy advocates have laid claim to anywhere from 600 to 721 votes on the first ballot, although the senator himself never has said he will hit the jackpot on the first attempt. Johnson's estimate is that he will take a little more than 500 votes into the convention and Kennedy a little less than 600.

Blair told a news conference that "God only knows" why Truman changed his mind again and decided to attend the convention. The former President resigned once, with a blast at what he called the rigging of the convention to favor Kennedy.

Lacks Farm Support

Blair told questioners Kennedy would run poorly in farm areas because of his record on the agricultural issue and thus there would be a dangerous fall-off in Democratic votes in Midwest, northwest and far west if the party nominates the Massachusetts senator.

The Missouri governor contended Kennedy's support really is of a "skin-thin" variety. In the Indiana primary against two political unknowns, he said, Kennedy got only 70 per cent of the Democratic vote. Eleven per cent, Blair said, declined to vote and 19 per cent balloted "for a joke candidate in preference to Kennedy."

James A. Farley, the old party strategist in the Roosevelt era, rapped Stevenson's knuckles in a speech. And he had some kind words applying to Johnson, although Farley himself isn't unfriendly to Kennedy.

With reference to Stevenson, Farley said:

"I have no doubt that the convention will select a candidate who like Jefferson, Jackson, Cleveland, Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Truman, has personal honor enough to admit he seeks the office instead of instigating a futile and unmanly method of trying to appear as if that great and majestic office seeks him."

The Texas senator said his backers have told him a third-ballot victory is possible, but he added he feels no one can predict with certainty of which ballot the decision will come.

Chapman said the third ballot "will be crucial," and added in an interview: "That will be the keystone. The break in Kennedy's strength will begin to take place on the third ballot."

He said the fourth or fifth ballot should bring a Johnson victory, depending on the sharpness of what happens on the third.

Johnson himself said he does not know how many first-ballot votes he will have, but "my friends tell me I will have in excess of 500 and my leading opponent will have less than 600, and I believe this is correct."

Lyndon Plans To Grab Reins On Fifth Vote

Jackson Daily News

Kennedy's Drive Out Of Gas, Says Texans' Spokesman

Jackson, Miss.
Wed., 7-6-60
p. 1

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson's campaign forces said today they aim to land the Democratic presidential nomination for him no later than the fifth convention ballot.

They conceded that overtaking the pace-setting Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts represents a large-sized order. But Oscar L. Chapman, co-chairman of the Citizens - for - Johnson campaign organization, issued the flat prediction that "we'll make it."

The Kennedy drive, Chapman said, "has gone about as far as it can go," adding that this is short of the 761 votes necessary to win the nomination.

Johnson formally announced his long-known candidacy only Tuesday and told a televised news conference "I except to be nominated."

Negro Baptist Leader Confers With Kennedy

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Negro Baptist church leader said Friday the religion of Democratic presidential nominee Sen. John F. Kennedy will "not in the least" affect his vote.

"I am opposed to bigotry," said Dr. Joseph H. Jackson, Chicago, president of the five-million-member National Baptist Convention, after meeting with Kennedy, a Roman Catholic.

Jackson said they did not discuss civil rights as such, but conferred on legislation before Congress, especially Kennedy's minimum wage proposal which he considers "highly important."

"The welfare of labor, the right of everyone to work, is a part of civil rights," said Jackson, who told newsmen he is a Republican but has not made up his mind on how he will vote.

Asked about Republican pressure for civil rights legislation at this short session of Congress, Jackson said Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill), the minority leader, "blocked quite a bit of civil rights legislation earlier in the session."

"We are conscious of what Dirksen did," added Jackson, who commented that the Democratic platform stand on civil rights was "the original one" and that "the Republicans followed them."

Jackson said he does not expect his church to take a position on Kennedy or his Republican opponent, Vice President Richard M. Nixon, "because it's a religious organization."

Personally, he said, "I think Kennedy is a fine man. I was very much impressed with him."

impressed" by the candidate.

The minister, Dr. Joseph H. Jackson of Chicago, said he has not yet decided, however, whether to support Kennedy or vice president Richard M. Nixon, the GOP nominee. Jackson, a Republican, said he will make up his mind as the campaign progresses.

Kennedy also announced the appointment of Rep. Aime J. Forand, (D-R. I.), to head a "senior citizens for Kennedy" committee in the campaign.

He made the appointment after he and Forand agreed in a conference that medical care for the aged should be financed through the Social Security system. Forand is the author of a controversial labor-backed bill to put such a social security plan into effect.

The question of medical care for the aged is certain to be one of the key issues in the coming campaign. Kennedy's endorsement of the social security approach to medical care was expected since this was the course approved by the party platform.

WAGE BILL TALKED

Dr. Jackson is president of the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc., which he said includes eNgro ministers with combined congregations of more than five million.

Dr. Jackson said after his conference with Kennedy that the nominee's Catholic religion "doesn't bother me in the least." He said his organization was against religious prejudice as well as "race bigotry."

He said he and Kennedy discussed the candidate's minimum wage bill, which Dr. Jackson endorsed, as well as civil rights and other legislation pending before Congress.

Dr. Jackson also praised as "rather original" the strong civil rights plank in the Democratic platform. He said it "paved the way" for the adoption of the Republican plank which was the strongest GOP pledge on the issue since the post Civil War Reconstruction era.

In accepting the "senior citizens" assignment, Forand said his group will concentrate on voters over 65, calling their attention to Kennedy's leadership and voting record on legislation for the benefit of the elderly.

TO ADDRESS AGED

In that connection, Kennedy was expected to deliver a speech to several thousand old people members of the Golden Rind clubs of New York, when he flies to Hyde Park, N. Y., Sunday to visit Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Kennedy and Mrs. Roosevelt will also participate in a ceremony marking the 25th anniversary ofo the signing of the Social Security bill into law by the late President Franklin R. Roosevelt. They will lay a wreath on FDR's grave.

Pierre Salinger, Kennedy's press aide, said the nominee plans to stay in Washington Saturday because the Senate will be in session.

KENNEDY SEES BAPTIST LEADER

Negro Churchman 'Impressed by Candidate

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Democratic presidential nominee John F. Kennedy conferred Friday with the president of the nation's largest group of Negro Baptist ministers. The churchman said afterward that he was "greatly

Adam Powell Opposes Kennedy

WASHINGTON. — (UPI) —Rep. Adam Clayton Powell has called on Negro delegates to the Democratic convention to oppose Sen. John F. Kennedy's bid for the presidential nomination.

The New York Democrat, one of the four Negroes in Congress, said he was supporting Sen. Stuart Symington, (D-Mo.) for the nomination. But he told a news conference that Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) was also acceptable to him.

Powell announced he was sending letters to 83 Negro delegates to the Democratic convention at Los Angeles in his anti-Kennedy drive. Similar letters would go to delegates from the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

He said his letters would urge Negroes to support Johnson if he wins the presidential nomination because "Johnson is the only leader of the senate, Republican or Democrat, to force the passage of civil rights bills—1957 and 1960—in 82 years."

Powell said the Negro bloc at the convention would represent "60 or 70 actual votes." The Congressman predicted the nomination will be so close that "50 votes can mean the nomination."

The New Yorker, who in 1956 supported President Eisenhower, attacked Kennedy's record on civil rights and the New Englander's endorsement by Gov. John Patterson of Alabama and Alabama highway segregationist."

However Powell denied he would bolt the party if Kennedy is nominated although he will not campaign for him or against him.

Patterson Affirms Kennedy Support

'No Comment' On Alabama's Yielding For Nominations

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 6. — (UPI) — Gov. John Patterson firmly declared Wednesday he was still supporting Senator John Kennedy of Massachusetts for the Democratic presidential nominee.

But the Alabama chief executive followed his statement with a series of terse "no comments."

Governor Patterson refused to comment on published reports the Massachusetts senator has written off support from Alabama and the South.

When asked whether Alabama would yield on the first ballot to Massachusetts or Texas to nominate Kennedy or Senator Lyndon Johnson, Governor Patterson replied, "I'd rather not comment on that."

Asked whether he still opposed Senator Johnson because of his role in the passage of the 1960 Civil Rights Act, Governor Patterson said, "No comment."

Asked if thought it strange he and Negro integration leader Martin Luther King Jr. of Atlanta were supporting the same candidate, Governor Patterson said, "I'd rather not comment. I haven't heard of any endorsement by King."

Robinson Says Kennedy Promises Leadership

NEW YORK, July 6.—(UPI)—Senator John F. Kennedy was quoted Wednesday as pledging effective executive leadership against racial discrimnation if he wins the Democratic nomination next week and the presidential election this fall.

Former Negro baseball star Jackie Robinson, who now writes a far-ranging sports column in the New York Post, quoted Senator Kennedy as saying "If anyone expects the next Democratic administration to betray the cause of human rights, he had better look elsewhere for leadership."

Robinson, in his regular column, said he had questioned Senator Kennedy concerning a breakfast meeting between Senator Kennedy and Alabama Gov. John Patterson more than a year ago. Robinson said Governor Patterson praised Senator Kennedy after the meeting as a "friend of the South."

Robinson quoted Senator Kennedy as saying "In my one brief meeting with Governor Patterson civil rights was not discussed, but I am sure that he knows that we do not have similar views on this matter."

Must Give Negro Here His Rights, Kennedy Asserts

NEW YORK — (UPI) — Sen. John F. Kennedy, the Democratic presidential candidate, said Friday the United States will have trouble extending its influence in Africa unless it provides equal rights for Negroes at home.

Kennedy was in New York on a whirlwind visit to seek the support of minority groups and make a personal effort to heal the breach that has split the Democratic party in the nation's biggest city.

He told a news conference of editors of foreign language newspapers that "one of our great assets in our relationship with Africa can be the greater number of Negroes in the United States."

"If we would move ahead with civil rights and provide equal opportunity" for all Negroes, he said, they would serve as "a great reservoir of goodwill."

As long as that "reservoir is impure," he said, the nation will have difficulty with its relations with Africa.

Key Shifts to Kennedy In Pennsylvania and California Expected

The Atlanta Constitution P. 1

Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 7-8-60

Gov. Brown Sees Press Sunday

By W. H. LAWRENCE

(Copyright 1960, the New York Times Co.)

LOS ANGELES — Sen. Kennedy's early ballot victory expectations mounted Thursday night on the strength of reports of impending, significant breaks for him in the big Pennsylvania and California delegations.

His progress toward victory was disputed by rival campaign managers who insisted the first-ballot strength claims for the young Massachusetts senator were extravagant and exaggerated.

The jockeying for headlines by the presidential contenders overshadowed in the pre-convention preparations the work of the platform committee, where the inevitable North-South conflict on civil rights broke into the open. The credentials committee, facing less of a North-South conflict than had seemed possible several months ago, begins its work Friday.

CAMP OVERJOYED

But the Kennedy camp was overjoyed by word from informed sources that Rep. Green, organization leader of Philadelphia, had moved squarely behind their candidate and was urging similar action by Gov. Lawrence before the convention convenes on Monday.

The Green move apparently meant significant early ballot strength for Kennedy in Pennsylvania's 81-vote group, which has been formally uncommitted. Gov. Lawrence has hitherto been counted as lukewarm to the senator. While some advance estimates of the Kennedy strength in Pennsylvania had run as low as 20 votes, the word from several prominent members of the delegation Thursday was that he might count on as many as 50 votes.

In the California delegation, also with 81 votes, rumors that Gov. Brown would forego a first-ballot complimentary vote for himself as a "favorite son" and might even come out for Kennedy continued to circulate. Brown would neither confirm nor deny these rumors, but said Thursday he would make a statement on Sunday.

P. 7

"I am going to make a little statement in Los Angeles Sunday," he said, " and that's all I'm going to say now." He said he would have nothing more to say before then.

Sat. 7-8-60

BROWN TO ACT SUNDAY

A highly placed California Democrat said that Brown's plans, as of now, were to release the California delegation Sunday. At that time he could announce that he could cast his own vote for Kennedy but disclaim any attempt to induce other delegates to follow his lead.

If this were to happen, California's Kennedy votes would come in on the first, not the second, ballot, adding an estimated 40 to 50 votes to his total.

Brown already has confirmed publicly that he "leans" toward Kennedy and that he has found little nationwide delegate support for a third nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois.

But the opposition to Kennedy was increasingly active. Speaker Sam Rayburn, one of the nation's most powerful Democrats, arrived in Los Angeles Thursday to lead Sen. Johnson's campaign, and the Senate majority leader himself is due Friday morning as the first of the presidential contenders on the scene.

SEES STEVENSON DRAFT

Senator Monroney of Oklahoma championing a Stevenson draft said that he was convinced Kennedy could not win on the first or secon dballots, and that a pro-Stevenson draft by the delegates was inevitable.

There is probably more Stevenson strength in California than in any other single state, but the Stevenson group is worried it may join a Kennedy stampede if Brown makes his move at the decisive moment.

Monroney, who spent an hour in conference with Brown on Wednesday, indicated Thursday he placed some credence in the reports of Brown's withdrawal before the first ballot. He did so in qualifying estimates of Kennedy's first and second ballot strength "assuming that Brown does not withdraw." With Brown still in the race, he said Kennedy could not poll more than 604½ votes on the first ballot and 665 votes on the second. This contrasts with the 761 vote majority required for nomination, and Kennedy claims that their minimum first ballot strength is 670 votes.

While it is the business of the Kennedy campaign to make propaganda that his victory is inevitable, and the business equally of his opponents to say that together they have a majority against him, the day of reckoning will not come officially until late Wednesday night or early Thursday when the party picks its presidential candidate.

Early signs that the combined Kennedy opposition might risk an early test of strength on a rules change issue Monday night have vanished. Rep. Brown of Missouri, campaign manager for Sen. Symington of Missouri, said his group had decided not to press for a change that would prevent states from swinging their votes after an initial roll call.

John Connally, speaking for the Johnson, also denied any intent to change the rules. The change, if adopted, would have been designed to prevent a Kennedy stampede by the release of "favorite son" votes to him after the first roll call had been completed.

The Johnson side claimed Thursday positive assurances that New Jersey, Iowa and Kansas would stand fast on the first ballot for their "favorite son" governors—Meyner of New Jersey, Loveless of Iowa, and Docking of Kansas. They did not claim similar assurances from California.

LABOR'S VOICE
Walter Reuther

KENNEDY REPLIES TO CHARGE TODAY

The New York Times

Will Hold Televised News Conference Here in His Answer to Truman

New York

Mon. 7-4-60

By CLAYTON KNOWLES

Senator John F. Kennedy flies here today to answer former President Harry S. Truman's questions about whether he is ready for the Presidency.

The Massachusetts Democrat is expected to reply also to the further charge that overzealous backers have "prearranged" the Democratic national convention in his favor.

P. 1

Like Mr. Truman, the Senator will have a nation-wide audience at a 4:30 P. M. news conference today. The National Broadcasting Company will carry the program on both radio and television.

The Columbia Broadcasting System will tape proceedings in full but use only such portions as seem newsworthy.

In advance of his appearance, Senator Kennedy was warmly applauded here yesterday by former Gov. W. Averell Harriman, who disputed Mr. Truman's views on the convention. The Democrats' convention will be "entirely open," Mr. Harriman said.

The news conference will be held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Roosevelt, Madison Avenue at Forty-fifth Street. Arrangements for it were made by telephone from Hyannisport, Mass., where the Senator spent the week-end with his family.

There was full awareness in the Kennedy camp that the nature of the answer to the Truman statement, explaining the reasons for his resignation as a convention delegate, could be important in the drive to nominate and elect the Senator.

Ted Sorensen, an adviser to Senator Kennedy, flew from the West Coast yesterday to be with the Senator as he prepared his reply. He was at Los Angeles preparing for the convention drive.

P. 4

Specifically, the Senator will seek to counter both the suggestion that the convention is a "prearranged affair" and that he lacks the maturity and experience to fill the Presidency in a troubled world.

A Direct Appeal

In a direct appeal to Senator Kennedy, former President Truman asked a news conference Saturday:

Mon. 7-4-60

"Senator, are you certain that you're quite ready for the country or the country is ready for you in the role of President in January, 1961?

"I've no doubt about the political heights to which you are destined to rise. But I'm deeply concerned and troubled about the situation we are up against in the world now and in the immediate future. That is why I hope that someone with the greatest possible maturity and experience would be available at this time.

"May I urge you to be pa-

tient? You will recall that I suggested to you at our meeting in Independence that all personal ambitions be put aside and that we all join forces to seek out such a man who could unite us in purpose and in action."

In implying that the convention was "controlled in advance" by Kennedy forces, Mr. Truman absolved the Senator from personal complicity. He asserted that "to a great extent Senator Kennedy is a victim of his overzealous backers, which is unfortunate and unfair to him."

Charge Remains

But the charge remained that the convention was rigged for Senator Kennedy in a way that "leaves the delegates no opportunity for a democratic choice." Mr. Truman did not name anyone and sidestepped a question about whether he put Paul M. Butler, the Democratic National Chairman, among the "overzealous backers."

Arrangements for the news conference were made by Robert Sargent Schriver Jr., a brother-in-law of the Senator. He asked for 100 seats for the press and another 100 chairs at the sides of the ballroom.

Until Mr. Sorensen's arrival, only members of the Senator's family were with him. They included his brother Edward and another brother-in-law, Stephen Smith, who have campaigned with him from time to time.

Robert E. Kintner, president of N. B. C. said his network was covering the Kennedy news conference because of its news value and not because of "the equal time provisions of Section 315 of the Communications Act." He said in a telegram to Senator Kennedy that this section did not apply "since Mr. Truman is not a candidate."

The telegram continued.

"However, in the interest of comprehensive coverage of the upcoming Democratic convention and in the interest of well rounded discussion concerning the candidates, N. B. C. is willing to broadcast on its television and radio network facilities a press conference which we understand you are scheduling for 4:30 P. M. Monday, July 4."

It ended with a statement of N. B. C.'s understanding that Senator Kennedy would "present a prepared statement and also be available to questioning by broadcast and press representatives."

Kennedy Seen 80 Votes Shy of 2d Ballot Victory

Analysis of Rival Camps' Figures Shows He'll have 622½ in First Test

By DAVID S. BRODER
Star Staff Writer

Senator Kennedy has more than 600 first-ballot votes for the Democratic presidential nomination and is within 80 votes of a second-ballot victory, according to an informed independent analysis.

The tabulation of convention votes was made by persons who have access to information from the camps of Senators Kennedy, Symington and Johnson but are not connected with their campaigns.

It credits Senator Kennedy with 622½ votes on the first ballot; Senator Johnson, 450; Senator Symington, 126; Senator Humphrey, 62½; and Adlai Stevenson, 39½. The remaining 220½ votes are held by five favorite sons and a scattering of delegates whose preferences are unknown.

2d Ballot Gain Seen

On the second ballot, the analysis projects a gain for Senator Kennedy of some 80 votes, on shifts from favorite sons. It says these will be partially offset by defections from States where his primary victories guarantee him only first-ballot support.

The second ballot figures are admittedly much more speculative than those for the first ballot. They leave the front-running Massachusetts Senator about 80 votes short of the 761 needed for nomination.

This analysis jibes, in general, with claims being made by Senator Kennedy's backers. They do not claim he has the necessary 761 votes in hand, but they are confident that if he approaches or passes the 700 mark, delegation after delegation will vie for the honor of putting him over the top.

Recall '56 Setback

Privately, the camps of Senator Kennedy's rivals agree that this argument is plausible. However, they recall that in the scramble for the 1956 vice presidential nomination, Senator Kennedy came within 30 or 40 votes of victory, only to falter and lose to Senator Kefauver of Tennessee.

While avoiding the label of "stop-Kennedy" tactics, the supporters of Senators Johnson and Symington and Mr. Stevenson concede that Senator Kennedy must falter again before their men can have a shot at the nomination.

The vote analysis credits Senator Kennedy with solid or nearly solid support on the first ballot from these delegations: Arizona, 17; Connecticut, 21; Indiana, 34; Maine, 15; Maryland, 24; Massachusetts, 41; Michigan, 50; New Hampshire, 11; North Dakota, 11; Ohio, 64; Oregon, 17; Rhode Island, 17, and Vermont, 9.

Other Support Scattered

It also gives him 43 of the 69 Illinois votes, on the presumption that he will be indorsed by Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago; 100 of the 114 votes in New York, where most of the key local leaders are already in his corner; and 34 of 81 in Pennsylvania, despite the presumed opposition of Gov. David Lawrence.

The remainder of Senator Kennedy's 622½-vote total comes from: Alabama, 1½; Alaska, 3; Colorado, 11; Delaware, 4½; Hawaii, 1½; Idaho, 3½; Montana, 9; Nebraska, 10; Nevada, 4½; North Carolina, 4; South Dakota, 2; Utah, 6; Washington, 13½; West Virginia, 10; Wisconsin, 20½; and Wyoming, 10.

Senator Johnson's 450 votes are expected to come from solid or nearly-solid support in: Alabama, 27½; Arkansas, 27; Georgia, 33; Kentucky, 31; Louisiana, 26; Mississippi, 23; North Carolina, 33; Oklahoma, 29; South Carolina, 21; Tennessee, 33; Texas, 61; Virginia, 33; and Puerto Rico, 7. He is also credited with scattered votes in Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

Missouri for Symington

Senator Symington's 126 votes rest on the solid Missouri bloc of 39, 20 from Illinois, 22 from Pennsylvania and a scattering from Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, South Dakota, Utan, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

The 62½ credited to Senator Humphrey, no longer a candidate, include 31 from Minnesota, 10½ from Wisconsin, 9 from the District and a scattering from Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska and Washington.

California for Brown

Pennsylvania is expected to provide 15 of Mr. Stevenson's projected 39½ votes, according to this analysis. The rest are found in Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Nevada, New York, Utah, Washington and West Virginia.

On the first ballot, California is expected to cast its 81 votes for Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown; Florida, 29 for Senator Smathers; Iowa, 26 for Gov. Herschel Loveless; Kansas, 21 for Gov. George Docking; and New Jersey, 41 for Gov. Robert Meyner. Another 22½ votes are left unclassified in this rundown.

Senator Kennedy is expected to gain perhaps 83 of the favorite son votes on the second ballot, according to this analysis, including 41 from California, 4 from Florida, 13 from Iowa and 25 from New Jersey. The analysis also predicts, however, that he will lose perhaps 25 votes in Indiana, Maryland and Ohio, whose formal commitments to him do not extend beyond the first ballot.

What is significant about these second ballot guesses — and that is all they really are —is not the specific numbers involved but the clear indication that Senator Kennedy will be so close to nomination at that point that it will take a most concerted action by his opponents to keep him from scoring a breakthrough.

Pennsylvania, N.Y. Put Kennedy Only 13 Votes From Going Over Top

Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., Tues. 7/12/60 p.1

Bandwagon Looking to First Ballot

By WILLIAM THEIS

SPORTS ARENA, Los Angeles (UPI) — Cheering Democrats opened their national convention with a Hollywood flourish Monday night. Barring a drastic upset, they already had tapped Sen. Kennedy to battle Richard M. Nixon for the presidency in November.

Long before movie celebrities paraded before the opening convention session, Kennedy put a lock on the presidential nomination by running off with huge majorities of the Pennsylvania and New York delegate votes.

The nomination will not come until Wednesday night or Thursday night.

A United Press International tabulation showed Kennedy with 747½ first-ballot votes—only 13½ short of the 761 needed to win.

But Sen. Johnson, his closest rival with 406 votes, fought on. And Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the matriarch of the Democratic Party and an Adlai E. Stevenson supporter, said she doubted Kennedy could win the election because of his Catholic faith and the weakness with Negro voters.

The first convention session was called to order by Democratic chairman Paul M. Butler at 5:15 p.m. (7:15 p.m. Atlanta time), 15 minutes behind schedule. Then the speakers took over, with youthful Sen. Church (Ida) delivering a stinging keynote attack on the Eisenhower administration.

Just before the proceedings started, a stream of movie stars was introduced as they walked to their seats. With Frank Sinatra and Edward G. Robinson among their number, they were better known to many Americans than the politicians on the stand.

While the convention spectacle continued before the TV cameras, the real politicking went on behind the scenes with Kennedy seeking to pile up still more delegates and Johnson striving to head him off.

After the New York and Pennsylvania results were in, Kennedy confidently predicted for the first time that he would be nominated on the first or second ballot. Previously he had said only that he would win the honor early in the game.

Johnson insisted that Pennsylvania's leap to the Kennedy bandwagon did not "seriously alter our earlier predictions of a Johnson victory." He said only "newspaper people," not delegates, were stampeding to Kennedy.

Atlanta Constitution

A different version was offered by James A. Farley, former Democratic national chairman and a political veteran with a knack for calling them right. Said Farley: "It is conservative to say that Kennedy will win on the first ballot."

The convention in Los Angeles' sprawling Sports Arena about 10 miles from the downtown hotel headquarters will hear more speeches and receive reports from its platform and credential committees Tuesday.

Kennedy, in his prize feat of the day, ran off with 64 of Pennsylvania's 81 presidential votes and then followed up by locking on to 101 New York's 114.

Faced with the rapid-fire pro-Kennedy developments, wavering convention delegates were expected to jump quickly aboard the Kennedy bandwagon as it roared toward a first-ballot nomination.

In this connection, Sen. Humphrey of Minnesota, knocked out of the presidential race by Kennedy in the primaries, told his estimated 60 delegates they were now "completely free" to vote for the candidate of their choice.

The Pennsylvania vote for Kennedy came after Gov. David L. Lawrence announced his support of the 43-year-old Massachusetts senator. Lawrence, originally a Stevenson admirer, said he supported Kennedy because he was a winner in the Democratic primaries.

A spokesman for the Pennsylvania delegation said Kennedy actually would get at least three more votes from that state when the convention starts balloting Wednesday. They would come from delegates absent Monday.

In New York, Kennedy received 10 more votes than had been publicly committed to him but four less than state leaders originally estimated. The party leaders said there were indications his New York showing would improve later.

Johnson said he had anticipated Pennsylvania's plunge for Kennedy.

JOHNSON CLINGS

Johnson told the delegation in advance of its vote that if Lawrence lined up with any candidate it would be a "decided advantage" for that contender. But Johnson, fighting to the last, maintained such a shift would not mean that "school is out."

Johnson, a proud man not accustomed to defeats, went ahead with plans to have his name placed in nomination.

A spokesman for Sen. Symington of Missouri described the Pennsylvania move as "a surprise and a disappointment." But he said he knew of no change in plans to put Symington's name before the convention.

One veteran of the political wars, former Gov. Averell Harriman of New York, was so certain of an easy Kennedy win that he took time out to correct an "error."

ON FIRST—HARRIMAN

Harriman told the New York delegation that when he arrived in Los Angeles he predicted Kennedy would win on the second or third ballot. Said Harriman: "I wish to correct that now .Jack Kennedy will be nominated on the first ballot."

Kennedy, a Roman Catholic, would be only the second man of that religion to be nominated by a major political party in the history of the nation.

The first, the late Democratic Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, was defeated by former President Herbert Hoover in 1928 after a bitter campaign. His supporters said Smith's Catholicism was a factor in his defeat.

KENNEDY FORCES CLAIM NEW GAINS IN 2 KEY STATES

New York Times

Fri. 7-8-60

Report Early-Ballot Backing in the Pennsylvania and California Delegations

RIVALS DISPUTE TOTALS

p. 1

They Say New Englander's Aides Have Exaggerated His Convention Strength

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, July 7—Senator John F. Kennedy's prospects for an early-ballot Presidential nomination mounted tonight on the strength of reports of impending breaks for him in the Pennsylvania and California delegations to the Democratic National Convention.

His progress was disputed by rival campaign managers, who insisted that the claims of the first-ballot strength for the Massachusetts Senator were exaggerated.

The jockeying for headlines by the Presidential contenders overshadowed in the pre-convention preparations the work of the Platform Committee, where the inevitable North-South conflict on civil rights broke into the open.

The Credentials Committee, facing less of a North-South conflict than seemed possible several months ago, begins its work tomorrow.

Aid From Philadelphian

The Kennedy camp was buoyed by word from informed sources that Representative William J. Green Jr., the Democratic organization leader of Philadelphia, had moved behind its candidate and was urging similar action by Gov. David L. Lawrence before the convention opened on Monday.

The move by Mr. Green apparently indicated significant early-ballot strength for Senator Kennedy in Pennsylvania's eighty-one-vote delegation, which is formally uncommitted. Governor Lawrence has hitherto been considered lukewarm to the Senator.

Some advance estimates of the Kennedy strength in Pennsylvania had run as low as twenty votes, but the word from several prominent members of the delegation today was that he might count on as many as fifty.

In the California delegation, also with eighty-one votes, rumors continued to circulate that Gov. Edward G. Brown would forgo a first-ballot complimentary vote as a "favorite son" and might even come out for Senator Kennedy.

Brown Is Noncommittal

Governor Brown would neither confirm nor deny these rumors. He even refused comment on whether he would make a major political move over the week-end.

A highly placed California Democrat said Governor Brown's plans, as of now, were to release the California delegation on Saturday or Sunday. At that time he could announce that he would vote for Senator Kennedy but disclaim any attempt to induce other delegates to follow his lead.

If this were to happen, California's Kennedy votes would come on the first, not the second, ballot, adding some forty to fifty votes to his total.

Governor Brown has already

confirmed publicly that he "leans" toward Senator Kennedy and that he has found little nation-wide delegate support for a third nomination for Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois.

Meanwhile, the opposition to Senator Kennedy was increasingly active. House Speaker Sam Rayburn, one of the nation's most powerful Democrats, arrived in Los Angeles today to lead the Johnson campaign. The Senate majority leader himself is due tomorrow morning as the first of the Presidential contenders on the scene.

Jauntily forecasting a Johnson victory, Speaker Rayburn told a news conference he would work to elect whichever Democrat was nominated and that he would not forecast in advance the defeat of any prospective nominee.

Asked if he agreed with former President Harry S. Truman that Senator Kennedy might be too young for the Presidency, the Speaker said he would not say anything critical about any candidate.

"I may have my opinion about that," he said. "And I do."

Once again he reflected the dissatisfaction of the Johnson camp with pre-convention arrangements made by Paul M. Butler, the Democratic National Chairman. He said he and Senator Johnson had not been consulted on any of the top jobs, and he made it clear that he had reservations about some of the choices.

Mr. Rayburn was asked whether he though it possible that Senator Johnson might take second place on the ticket if his Presidential bid failed. The Speaker said Senator Johnson was not one of those who would turn down anything asked of him by the Democratic party, but that he felt the Senate majority leader would consider his present post more influential than the Vice President's job.

Senator A. S. Mike Monroney of Oklahoma, championing Mr. Stevenson, said he was convinced that Senator Kennedy could not win on the first or second ballots, and that a Stevenson draft was inevitable.

There is probably more Stevenson strength in California than in any other State, but the Stevenson group is worried that the California delegate may join a Kennedy stampede if Governor Brown's move appears to come at a decisive moment.

Senator Monroney, who conferred with Governor Brown for an hour yesterday, indicated today that he placed some credence in the reports of the Governor's withdrawal before the first ballot.

Disputes Kennedy Claims

Hhe did so in qualifying estimates of Senator Kennedy's first and second-ballot strength, "assuming that Governor Brown does not withdraw." With Governor Brown still in the race, he said, Senator Kennedy could not poll more than 604½ votes on the first ballot and 665 votes on the second.

This contrasts with the 761-vote majority required for nomination, and claims by the Kennedy backers that their minimum first-ballot strength is 670 votes.

While it is the strategy of the Kennedy campaign to proclaim that his victory is inevitable, and the strategy, of his opponents to say that together they have a majority against him, the time of reckoning will not come officially until late Wednesday or early Thursday, when the party picks its Presidential candidate.

Early signs that the combined Kennedy opposition might risk an early test of strength on a rules change issue Monday night have vanished.

Representative Charles H. Brown of Missouri, campaign manager for Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri, said his group had decided not to press for a change that would prevent states from switching their votes immediately after an initial roll-call.

Denies Bid for Change

John Connally, speaking for the Johnson forces, denied any intent to change the rules. The change, if adopted, would have been designed to prevent a Kennedy stampede by the release of "favorite son" votes to him after the first roll-call had been completed.

The Johnson group claimed positive assurances today that New Jersey, Iowa and Kansas would stand fast on the first ballot for their "favorite son" Governors—Robert B. Meyner, Herschel C. Loveless and George Docking, respectively. They did not claim similar assurances from California.

The Johnson group counted on the arrival of its candidate tomorrow to provide an impetus in the pre-convention delegate hunt. He is coming in twenty-four hours ahead of his rivals.

Mr. Connally said the Texan was picking up new delegate support in small numbers, but that there had been no major shifts in his favor.

There was some evidence that some Southern states, almost solidly behind Senator Johnson, were softening their attitude, possibly in anticipation that Senator Kennedy might be chosen.

Charles McKay, Alabama's National Committeeman, said he thought that any of the three major contenders—Senators Kennedy, Johnson or Symington—could carry the South he chose the "right" running ate. He ruled out, as unacceptable to the south, such ice-Presidential possibilities as enator Hubert H. Humphrey f Minnesota, Governor Meyner nd Gov. G. Mennen Williams f Michigan.

Mr. McKay's statement was imilar to one by Gov. Ernest . Hollings of South Carolina, who said the Democrats of his tate could support any of the hree announced contenders — nd Mr. Stevenson as well.

Roadblocks Slow Jack's Bandwagon

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Realistic supporters conceded today they can't put Sen. John F. Kennedy, of Massachusetts, over on the first ballot for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Instead, these strategists concentrated on a second rollcall blitz they believe will deliver the prize in the party convention opening Monday.

And if they can't snag the gold ring on the second go-around they were saying they can outlast any of the other contenders even if a half dozen countdowns are needed.

This possibly significant change in tactics indicated that Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri and those attempting to draft Adlai E. Stevenson may have won the first skirmish in what is developing into a fratricidal contest of major proportions.

CALIFORNIA SUPPORT

Kennedy's outriders appeared to have enveloped a majority of the powerful 81-vote delegation from California. There were disputed reports that Gov. Edmund G. Brown will lower his favorite son flag in favor of Kennedy's candidacy.

Kennedy's lieutenants were said to have penetrated the Pennsylvania delegation with the result that he might get a sizable share of that state's 81 votes on the first ballot.

Competent observers said Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago would be ready to deliver all but about 14 of Illinois' 69 votes to Kennedy. The Massachusetts senator was credited with about 100 of New York's 114.

But when they added up all of these victorious forays, Kennedy's staff strategists agreed they had not destroyed the main body of the enemy represented by his rivals for the nomination.

KEY HOLDOUTS

Specifically, they seemed to have made no headway in their attempt to win over three favorite sons — Govs. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey, Herschel C. Loveless of Iowa and George Docking of Kansas. There are 88 convention votes represented in this group.

Neither did they have an assurance that Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota would join their camp with the 50-odd votes he still seems to control despite his withdrawal from the nomination contest after two primary defeats at the hands of Kennedy.

In their pitch for this vital bloc, the Kennedy forces were said to have held out the bait of a vice presidential nomination for Gov. Orville L. Freeman of Minnesota, Humphrey's best political friend.

So if there is to be a second ballot, Kennedy's friends said they are ready. It is on this count they hope to crack open the retreating favorite son bloc and to take Humphrey's forces into camp.

This, they figure, will considerably more than offset any desertions they might suffer from the 34-vote Indiana and 64-vote Ohio delegations. They are worried also about possible defections from Maryland's 24-vote group, pledged to their candidate in the initial balloting.

STILL CONFIDENT

Even if Kennedy fails to reach the magic total of 761 needed for the nomination on this second test, some of his strategists said they don't think any other candidate can come close enough to upset the bandwagon they believe still will be rolling for them on subsequent counts.

National Chairman Paul M. Butler predicted the nomination will come in not more than three ballots.

Robert G. Baker, secretary of the U.S. Senate majority and a Johnson backer, expressed confidence the Texas senator will pull within 25 votes of Kennedy on the second tally and take it all on the third.

On his way to Los Angeles, Johnson himself said in San Francisco that Kennedy had "lost more votes in the last week than he picked up in the handful of contested primaries he entered."

"I suspect that the delegates are a little tired of having their minds made up for them in the headlines," Johnson said. "This is one bandwagon that is going in reverse."

TRUMAN MAY GO

There was speculation that if former President Harry S. Truman changes his mind and attends next week's convention the ultimate beneficiary of this visit might be Johnson.

Truman, who is backing Symington, bowed out as a Missouri delegate and said he would not attend the Los Angeles party meeting because he contended it was rigged for Kennedy.

But House Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas, plugging for Johnson, told a news conference Truman had hinted he might change his mind and be on hand for the convention.

Supporters of Johnson and Symington have been busy conferring. There were reports that Johnson's men were urging withdrawal of the Missouri senator in Johnson's favor.

34d 1960

DEMOCRATIC

SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY
J. RAYMOND JONES, HARLEM POLITICAL LEADER

HARLEM LEADER TALKS TO KENNEDY

The New York Times
New York

Senator Flies Here to See Jones—Visit Is Linked to Negro Criticisms

8-60

Senator John F. Kennedy interrupted his Cape Cod vacation Wednesday to fly here to confer with J. Raymond Jones, powerful Harlem political leader.

The Senator apparently was seeking advice on how to best offset widespread criticism of his candidacy for the Presidency in the Negro press.

He has been criticized not because he has taken any active steps against civil rights legislation, but because members of the Negro press believe that he has been indifferent to the whole civil rights program.

There have been reports that once the Democratic National Convention is over, Senator Kennedy, if nominated, will set up a committee of prominent Negroes to advise him on racial affairs. That committee would be headed by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro integration leader.

However, this report has not been verified. At his news conference on Monday, the Senator said that he had met with Dr. King and that he is "sure that he's [Dr. King] is not going to take part in endorsing the candidates of either party."

Mr. Jones, the leader of the Harlem's United Democratic Leadership team, is one of the area's most powerful political leaders and is a close ally of Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., a Democrat.

Mr. Powell had said that of the Democratic Presidential hopefuls, he favors Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri. But he said he probably would support Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas because he did not believe Mr. Symington could be nominated.

He has said that he does not like Senator Kennedy for being "soft on McCarthyism" and for his civil rights record.